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DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDDED 30th JUNE

1898

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE DEPARTMENT

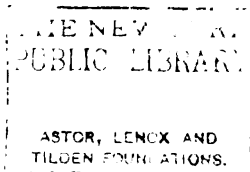


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1898

(No. 1000) Price 45 cents



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REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—GRADUATING CLASS, 1898.

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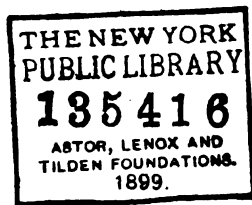
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1899

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May 1918



*To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Minto, Governor General of
Canada, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report
of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended the 30th June, 1898.

Respectfully submitted,

CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, 6th February, 1899.

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REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FOR THE YEAR
YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 31st December, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 30th June, 1898, being the first which treats of matters with regard to which any responsibility attaches to myself because, as I had occasion to point out in the one presented by me last year, I had only entered upon the duties pertaining to my present office, towards the close of the period therein reviewed.

The acquaintance with Indian Affairs gained during the year, has served to greatly increase my interest in matters immediately affecting the aboriginal section of the inhabitants of the Dominion, and has moreover enhanced my sense of their importance and of the difficulties in connection with proper administration.

This has been peculiarly the case with respect to that part of the work, which in the younger Provinces, is concerned with the more elementary stages in the civilization of the Indian tribes.

It cannot be expected that any marked change either in the higher or more rudimentary phases of civilization will become perceptible in the course of any single year, but as, more especially in the earlier stages, any halt in the onward march is the immediate precursor of retrogression, some progressive tendency must be jealously watched for.

Happily, the result of such scrutiny of the past year is far from disappointing, as will become apparent upon careful consideration of the reports and tabular statements furnished by the various officials and Agents of the Department. To these I beg to refer you for details which must necessarily be passed over or at most briefly summarized when reviewing Indian matters throughout the whole Dominion.

The fact to which I have already alluded, viz. :—that I now for the first time report regarding matters with the conduct of which I have been actively concerned, not unnaturally enhances the pleasure of being able to point to some general progress, together with a reasonable measure of prosperity throughout.

This statement is of course made subject to the usual allowance due for such fluctuation as is necessarily incidental to the component parts of a population, subject from residential and other causes to marked differences of environment, and at greatly varying stages of evolution from their natural mode of life.

VITAL STATISTICS.

There can be no better standard by which to judge of the prosperity of a nation or community than the natural increase of the population, which always bears a distinct relation to the comparative ease or difficulty experienced in the struggle for existence.

For this reason and to correct a more or less prevailing impression that the Indians are gradually dying out, the following figures are deserving of particular attention

The Indian population throughout the Dominion, as shown by statistics which are at any rate closely approximate and as accurate as the circumstances of the case admit of, reached an aggregate of 100,093 souls in 1897-98 as against 99,364 for the preceding year, thus giving an increase of 729.

To show that this has been generally distributed and not confined to Provinces where the conditions are most favourable, the figures may be given for each :—

Increase in	Ontario.....	410
"	Quebec.....	55
"	Nova Scotia.....	137
"	Prince Edward Island.....	11
"	British Columbia.....	27
"	Manitoba.....	175
		<hr/>
		815

From this has to be deducted—

Decrease in	New Brunswick.....	31
"	North-West Territories..	55
		<hr/>
		86

leaving the net increase at 729 as already stated.

The mortality among the few Indians in New Brunswick has been exceptionally heavy especially in the North Eastern District, and has resulted chiefly from pneumonia, consumption, and an epidemic of measles.

In the North-west Territories the decrease is more than accounted for by the disappearance of a number of the refugees who went to Montana after the disturbance in 1885 and at the request of the United States Government were brought back in 1895-96.

It is expected that at any rate a proportion of these will rejoin their friends who have settled down and been doing well on their reserves, but in the meantime their departure has converted what otherwise would have been an increase in the North-west Territories into an actual decrease of the Indian population.

CONDITIONS AFFECTING GROWTH OF POPULATION.

As the destructive tendency in the first instance, of the introduction of a civilized method of living among our Indians, is often overlooked, or not properly appreciated, and none the less must receive due weight when making numerical increase or decrease, the criterion by which to judge of the merits or demerits of the methods pursued with regard to them, it may be worth while to give an example of the way in which it operates.

Pulmonary phthisis and scrofula with the tendency of the latter to develop into the former, may be said to be the scourge of the native population and responsible for a very large portion of the death rate. It might at first sight seem that the better protection afforded by the change from the tepee or the wigwam to the house would have a beneficial effect, at any rate upon pulmonary tendencies and complaints. As a matter of fact, however, the herding together in small and ill-ventilated houses such as form the first advance toward a better class of dwellings, serves to preserve and disseminate the germs of this most insidious disease and to aggravate its spread among the Indians. Even after more commodious dwellings have been erected, the tendency is to huddle together during the winter season into perhaps a single room, and to further economize heat by the careful exclusion of fresh air.

It will be readily understood that the people whose portable habitations have been pitched from day to day upon the bare ground, prairie sod or forest leaves, are absolutely indifferent as to depositing affected sputa on the floors of their houses. Add to this the infrequency of scrubbing or sweeping, and the extent to which the dust is raised by the dancing, which forms their frequent pastime during the long winter evenings, and it would be difficult to imagine any conditions more favourable for the development and spread of a disease which is now recognized to be of so contagious a character that the necessity for the isolation of the affected, as the only means for its eradication from a community, is receiving the serious consideration of the medical faculty of the day.

The prevalence of scrofula is no doubt largely the result of intermarriage, and particularly noticeable among bands or tribes, the reduction of whose numbers through war or other causes has restricted marriage to within an ever narrowing degree of consanguinity.

While civilization, by putting an end to tribal wars, operates in the direction of counteracting what has just been referred to, the system of keeping bands apart on separate reservations, although in most ways very advantageous, has one drawback, inasmuch as it tends to hinder the infusion of new blood.

There are other causes at work, which, although not consequent upon the introduction of civilization, are incidental to the condition of Indians when first brought under its influence, and greatly increase the mortality.

Many diseases, such as "la grippe" or influenza, or measles, are comparatively innocuous if proper care be taken when recovering from them, but are often followed by fatal effects, when proper precautions are neglected, and to educate Indians to employ these, or to take medicines prescribed for them with anything like regularity is a slow and arduous process.

The mortality among infants is also very heavy and due in a great measure to marriages of mere girls neither fitted physically nor in any other way to produce or foster healthy offspring.

If all these adverse conditions receive due consideration, it must be admitted that the fact that even the Indians who have most recently come under civilizing influences are at least holding their own numerically, with a tendency to increase, is a strong proof of the wise and humane policy pursued by Canada in assisting its aboriginal population in the struggle for survival.

To combat the ravages of consumption every effort is made to get the Indians to ventilate their houses, if only by such simple methods as having open fire-places and chimneys, or ventilators in the roofs.

The practice of cleanliness with regard to their persons and their houses is unremittently inculcated, and not a little has been accomplished in these directions.

The use of vegetables and of medicines, including cod liver oil liberally supplied to those who cannot afford to purchase it, is distinctly if slowly ameliorating the scrofulous condition. As a safeguard against possible invasion by small-pox, which in years gone by almost annihilated many bands, vaccination is extensively and systematically carried out, although when the prejudice against it is very strong, as it occasionally is, it is thought better to await the result of effort to overcome it, at any rate until the necessity for stronger measures may become more immediately urgent.

General sanitary precautions consist in the collection and burning of all dirt and rubbish about the houses and premises, a liberal use of white wash, and the boiling before use, of water of doubtful purity.

That these precautions are fairly well observed and have their effect is evidenced by a remarkable absence of such diseases as typhoid and diphtheria, which would certainly result from their neglect. In fact it has not infrequently been noticed that where diseases of the class referred to have been epidemic among other sections of the community in a district the Indians have escaped.

HEALTH.

No epidemic during the year has been at all generally prevalent among the Indians, but la grippe or influenza has been more or less so in some districts, and decidedly erratic in its course.

It attacked the Algonquins of Lake Temiscamingue, P. Q., in a somewhat severe form, and not a few deaths were either directly attributable to it, or to some supervening pulmonary trouble. It was more or less prevalent although fortunately of a milder character, among the Indians in several counties in Nova Scotia and in the Battleford, Onion Lake, Swan River and Birtle Agencies in the North-west Territories as also in British Columbia more particularly in the Kootenay District.

Measles of a virulent type were epidemic among the Montagnais of Lake St. John, and among the Indians at Alnwick, also although not perhaps in so malignant form in New Brunswick. They were prevalent but of a mild type on some reserves in the Prince Albert and Regina Districts, and in the vicinity of Osayoos, in the Kamloops

Okanagan Agency in British Columbia. In the Fraser Agency in the last mentioned Province, they were accompanied or followed by bronchitis and pneumonia.

Whooping cough made its appearance at Sandy Bay and Rosseau River, in the Province of Manitoba, at Onion Lake in the North-west Territories and in the West Coast Agency in British Columbia.

Scarlatina, which has been of somewhat rare occurrence among the Indians, broke out at the St. Paul's Industrial School, near Winnipeg, the Qu'Appelle Industrial School, and in the Prince Albert District.

Despite these outbreaks and notwithstanding the reports that in some few bands tuberculosis is somewhat on the increase, the year may be said to have been more favourable than usual to the health of the Indians and the tendency, where constitutional weakness existed, to have been in the direction of gaining strength.

AGRICULTURE.

Increasing acquaintance with Indian affairs can hardly fail to strengthen the conviction that the initial step towards the civilization of our Indians should be their adoption of agricultural pursuits, and that if the red man is to take his place and keep pace with the white in other directions, he will be best fitted to do so, after a more or less prolonged experience of such deliberate method of providing for his wants. For the transformation of the nomadic denizens of the forest or prairie, or of such of them as under changed conditions have become vagrant hangers on about the outskirts of settlement, the first essential is fixity of residence, and the formation of the idea of a home.

Without that neither churches nor schools nor any other educational influence can be established and applied.

Cultivation of the soil necessitates remaining in one spot, and then exerts an educational influence of a general character. It keeps prominently before the mind the relation of cause and effect, together with the dependence upon a higher power. It teaches moreover the necessity for systematic work at the proper season, for giving attention to detail, and patience in waiting for results.

It inculcates furthermore the idea of individual proprietorship, habits of thrift, a due sense of the value of money, and the importance of its investment in useful directions.

For all these reasons as well as for the additional and weighty one that there is no other field in which the Indians generally can so readily find an opening or so speedily contribute to their own support when in process of education, they are not only encouraged but urged to make agriculture or the kindred industry of stock raising their mainstay, so far as local conditions permit, and after they themselves have become convinced that hunting and fishing must be abandoned in favour of some less precarious if more arduous occupation.

As Indians advance the tendency is in the direction of more carefully cultivating smaller areas of land, the better results of which course are gradually recognized. The greater attention to vegetable and root crops, especially in districts where climatic conditions render the maturing of cereals precarious, operates in the direction of further

curtailing the area subjected to tillage. The encouragement and available supply of seed resulting from one year's operations, or the reverse, will affect the extent of those undertaken during the next year.

The area of land under cultivation, during the year 1898, aggregated 111,880 acres.

In considering the amount of crops secured relatively to the acreage farmed, a distinction must be made between the area described as under cultivation which includes fallow lands, new breaking and "made" pasturage, and the area actually seeded down, which was in the spring of 1897, 40,368 acres.

The crop of cereals, vegetables and roots harvested in the fall of that year amounted to 1,120,900 bushels, and of hay and other fodder 76,458 tons were secured, the increase over the preceding year being 101,500 bushels and 2,164 tons respectively.

It is regretted that there was not a proportionate increase in the value of farm produce, which in the aggregate only exceeded that of the preceding year by some \$20,000.

The market value of produce, however, only affects the pockets of the Indians in so far as concerns the sale of what they may have to dispose of after providing for home consumption, which as a rule is not very much.

STOCK.

Everything considered, the year has not been a very favourable one for cattle.

In the Province of Quebec the scarcity of hay had its effect in reducing the number held by the Indians.

In Manitoba and the North-west Territories, although fully more hay was put up than during the preceding year, it was secured with greater difficulty, and the winter proved a severe and prolonged one.

Cattle wintered on the ranges had an unusually hard time of it and suffered accordingly. In Ontario and British Columbia, where the conditions were more favourable, the number of the stock increased.

On the whole it may be said that the Indians were quite as successful in bringing their cattle through the winter as the settlers were, and when it is remembered that to do so involved the resistance of the temptation to dispose of hay, afforded by the high price obtainable towards the close of a long and severe winter, the fact speaks well for the interest taken by them in their stock. One feature in connection with stock deserves notice, and that is the marked improvement which has for some years back been taking place in its quality.

This has been effected by the gradual introduction of highly bred bulls which the Indians are encouraged to purchase when in a position to do so, or supplied with when unable to obtain them for themselves.

Generally speaking the growth of an intelligent interest in agricultural pursuits is noticeable.

Where Indians compete with settlers at Agricultural Fairs or Exhibitions, they hold their own, and in the younger provinces especially, their exhibits excite the surprise of such visitors as are ignorant of the strides which they have been making.

There is a general inclination manifested to form Agricultural Societies among themselves, and during the year some Fairs have been held by these which have been most creditable to all concerned. Among the most successful of these Exhibitions may be mentioned those held at Walpole Island and Cape Croker, also by the Six Nation Indians and by the Blackfeet in the North-west Territories, the last mentioned Indians having been among the latest to come under the influence of civilization.

The extent to which the natural repugnance to the steady, arduous and monotonous toil required for successful farming, has been overcome in a people from whom there has not yet been time to eradicate the strong hereditary craving for a roaming life and the excitement of the chase, is very gratifying and encouraging.

Observation of the ever extending tendency among young people descended from generations of farmers, to leave the parental homestead and make for the town or city, in the hope of evading monotonous drudgery, should create more sympathy for the difficulty experienced by the red man in accommodating himself to the abrupt change in his occupation and mode of life.

NATURAL AND OTHER RESOURCES.

While for reasons already explained it is desirable, at any rate for a time, to make other pursuits auxiliary or subservient to that of agriculture, many of the Indians are compelled by circumstances to provide for themselves by other methods, and even those whose mainstay is the farm, are encouraged to employ all such time as can be spared from its demands in any direction in which an opening can be found for honest industry.

The receipts of the Indians from the same sources as were mentioned in last year's report, were for that now under review as follows :—

Value of farm produce including hay	\$ 708,760 82
Received from land rentals	57,998 90
Wages earned	628,941 52
Earned by fishing	380,100 61
Earned by hunting	437,333 95
Earned by other industries	420,257 39
	<hr/>
	\$2,633,395 19

This amount exceeded by \$167,793.30 that of the year before, which was \$2,465,601.89.

Since returns have not been yet received from Beren's River the sum of \$40,000 may safely be estimated as earned by the Indians of that Agency, which will bring the increase up to \$207,793.30.

In Ontario the diminished value despite the augmented quantity of farm products, seems to have provoked strong effort in other directions, and the earnings of the Indians from wages and general industries surpassed those of the preceding year by \$85,757.47.

In Quebec the decrease in agricultural earnings extended to general industries, but as many of the Indians of this province have depended on the United States for a market for the baskets and fancy wares manufactured by them, a considerable falling off in revenue from this source would necessarily result from the withdrawal by the

American Government of the privilege so long accorded them of passing their manufactures and exchanges through the customs without exaction of duty.

These deficits were, however, more than counterbalanced by the renewed opportunity afforded a good many for earning money in consequence of a greatly revived demand for moccasins and snowshoes to supply the influx of gold seekers into the Klondike region.

In Manitoba many of the Indians depend almost entirely upon fishing and hunting for their support, and reference to the table of earnings will show decrease from these sources in that province amounting to \$39,519.05, but this is only apparent since it may as nearly as possible be offset by adding an amount of \$40,000 already referred to as a closely approximate estimate of the value of what has been obtained from fishing and hunting at Beren's river.

In the North-west Territories there has been some increase from all sources, aggregating \$49,357.17.

In British Columbia, there has been a considerable falling off in fishery receipts, amounting to \$62,381.00, resulting from the failure of the salmon run in some places, and in others to such an opposite extreme, as to greatly reduce the local market value. There has, moreover, been a further and larger decrease in returns from the sealing industry—the number of schooners becoming less as the seals get scarcer, and consequently fewer Indians being required to complete the crews.

Fortunately, in compensation for this loss, the hunt proved correspondingly profitable and the larger returns from that source, from farm produce and from wages earned, resulted in a net increase of \$52,472.10.

The ever increasing competition in almost all directions, caused by the influx of labour, more especially Chinese and Japanese, is making it much more difficult than in the past for the Indians of this province to make money, and it is fortunate that nature has been peculiarly bountiful in providing them with food supplies.

Each year demonstrates more clearly that game and fur are steadily, if gradually, becoming scarcer, and that the time is drawing nigh when many of the Indians who depend to a large extent upon the product of the chase for their support, will have to look to something else.

In the best ultimate interests of these Indians, the arrival of that day may be rather a matter for congratulation than regret, and as the disappearance of the game is taking place gradually, the bands dependent on it will one by one be absorbed into the farming class, or find some other means of maintenance, without the occurrence of anything in the nature of such emergent and critical position as followed the sudden disappearance of the buffalo in the North-west Territories.

The customary amount of destitute relief, including medical attendance and medicines, has been given to those in actual need of such assistance, and the policy of helping those willing to help themselves, to the extent necessary to enable them to do so, has been pursued as usual.

MORALITY.

The view which will be taken of the moral condition of the Indians will of course largely depend upon the spirit in which the matter is approached.

The pessimist who seeks for evil will undoubtedly find a good deal to deplore among the Indians ; but on the other hand, the unbiassed observer will discover much cause for satisfaction, as will the sanguine for a hopeful view of the future.

The enactment of special legislation recognizes the fact that the Indians require exceptional protection from their own natural fondness for strong drink, as well as from having temptation put in their way by unscrupulous miscreants whose lust of gain would outweigh every consideration of morality and humanity. While of course there are many exceptions, it may be said of the great majority of the Indians, that despite their natural proclivities, they would not go in quest of liquor if only left alone. While the design of the special legislation referred to contemplates the compulsion of sobriety on the part of individuals who may lack the latent power or desire to abstain, it has a much wider and higher one, viz : to assist in the development of character and power to resist temptation among the people as a whole.

To prevent indulgence by restraint is no doubt a benefit in itself, in so far as it goes ; but it is clear that there must of necessity be much evasion of the provisions of the law, so long as the manufacture and sale of intoxicants is a prevailing feature of the surrounding civilization. There is none the less a great deal accomplished in the direction of prevention, and although it is as a rule very difficult to detect and secure evidence to convict those guilty of selling to the Indians, there are, one way and another, a sufficient number of offenders brought to justice to have a very decidedly deterrent effect, and reports tend to show that the traffic is decidedly on the decrease, although far from being entirely suppressed.

However much preventive measures may fail in detail, there is no doubt that under their fostering assistance, the temperance sentiment and resisting power have been steadily growing among the Indians as a people, and of this much gratifying assurance can be found in the reports of many of our Agents, as for example in that of the Agent at Manitowaning who writes of the West Bay Band of Manitoulin Island :—

“ During the year there has been little inebriety, for which the Indians deserve praise, as their ready access to the largest town on the Island, where there is no lack of unscrupulous men, ready by covert means to supply them with liquor, is a constant menace to the moral barriers, behind which they have learned to shield themselves.” In further proof of this healthy sentiment, it may be mentioned that there are not a few Temperance Societies among various Bands.

As to other aspects of morality, and more particularly with regard to the true nature and obligations of the marriage tie, tribal customs and pagan views have to be overcome, and this has to a large extent been done, and every day is being further accomplished by contact with civilization, increasing familiarity with its views and customs, education of the young in the schools, and above all, by the earnest and faithful efforts of the missionaries of the various denominations.

The Indians are beyond dispute a law respecting people, and when occasionally some serious crime is committed by one of their number, it attracts the more attention from its rarity, and causes alarm if of a character to suggest that racial antagonism may still be slumbering.

For several years back, some such occasional crime has had to be chronicled, but no single offence of any very serious gravity committed within the year, has been brought home to any Treaty Indian, at any rate in so far as can be recalled at the moment.

SELF GOVERNMENT.

The policy of the Department, formulated for the purpose of taking hold of Indians in their untutored state and gradually educating them to fitness for the status of full citizenship, has of course been largely tentative in its character, and modified or changed as experience has suggested to be advisable. It was observed in the introductory remarks to this report, that any halt in the earlier stages of progression is the immediate precursor of retrogression, and it may probably be asserted, that in the more advanced stages of the march, the failure to go on, is in some degree, fraught with kindred danger.

An example of what is meant is furnished by the St. Regis Band, which after having received the benefits of self-government under the elective system of appointing chiefs and councillors, instead of proceeding to take advantage of the provisions of the Advancement Act, to which the elective system is intended to be introductory, has evinced an obstinate determination to revert to the old system of hereditary chiefs.

There has of course been comparatively little experience of the working of this advanced stage of the Department's policy ; but the question presents itself for consideration, as to whether it may not be advisable to curtail the course of training and expedite the desired end by providing some more simple system for general enfranchisement, and possibly making it at a certain stage compulsory. The question however is beset by many difficulties, and can only be approached with extreme caution.

EDUCATION.

What has been said with regard to education in the wider acceptance of the term, of the Indian people, viz., that no marked change can be expected to become apparent in the course of any single year, applies with equal force to the instruction of the young in the schools, and to the sentiment and attitude of the parents relative thereto.

With regard to this, as well as other matters, about which the Indians may entertain strong prejudices, the Department's policy is as long as possible to refrain from compulsory measures, and try the effect of moral suasion and an appeal to self-interest.

It is of course recognized that a point may be reached at which forbearance from benevolent aggression may cease to be a virtue ; but where no serious consequences are imminent, it seems the part of wisdom to continue the persuasive plan at any rate, until a proper sentiment has become fairly widespread, and when the application of compulsion to the obdurate, will meet with a fair amount of sympathy, and moral support.

With regard to education, this plan has worked successfully, and as was stated in last year's report, a healthy growth of interest can be noticed, despite a still far too prevalent indifference on the part of the parents.

Of positive antagonism there is comparatively little left, and that remnant is being overcome, as witness the recent change of front on the part of Star Blanket's Band in the File Hills Agency in the North-west Territories. In a report received the other day one of our Inspectors writes as follows :—" I might mention before closing that Star Blanket, who so long persistently opposed sending children from his band to school, has during the last month, allowed three to go, two to Qu'Appelle, and one to the boarding school here " (File Hills).

This furnishes an instance of how, from time to time, the few pagan bands, where prejudice and superstition still prevail to the rejection of education, are falling into the line of progress.

While indifference in the first instance may be regarded as a decided advance upon antagonism, it may perhaps be a more hopeless condition if it become chronic. No one however, can read attentively what the various Agents say in their reports on this subject, without coming to the conclusion that wherever the circumstances are favourable for its development, Indian parents are manifesting an interest in the education of their children, and take pride in their attainments, even if such tend, as they so often do, to lessen the sympathy between them.

During the year there were 273 schools, (including day, boarding and industrial) in operation. The total enrolment was 9,886, the average attendance 5,533, or 55.55 per cent of the enrolment.

The enrolment during the preceding year was 9,628, the average attendance 5,357, so that there has been something gained in both directions.

The number of pupils however, on the roll of industrial and boarding schools has been decreasing.

Each year a number of pupils graduate from these schools, as for example during the year under review, 23 boys and 18 girls were creditably discharged, upon completion of their course, from the Regina Industrial Institution.

The recruits at any rate in some districts, are not keeping pace with the vacancies, and this fact seems to furnish an additional reason to those referred to last year, as justifying the exercise of extreme caution with regard to the further extension of Industrial Schools, before the exhaustion of capacity for accommodation provided by those already in operation.

The question as to the object of industrial training has a very distinct bearing upon the justification of incurring its cost.

If it be merely the good of the individual pupils, and to improve their position in life, it has to be carefully considered how far the country can properly be burdened with the cost of giving them superior advantages, and whatever difference of opinion may exist with regard to this, there can hardly be any as to the necessity for restricting the number to that for which there is reasonable expectation of being able to find openings for employment.

If however, the object be to have each pupil impart what he has gained to his less fortunate fellows, and in fact become a centre of improving influence for the elevation of his race, there would appear to be stronger reason for incurring the cost of their special training, and not the same necessity for so strictly limiting the number to whom it may be given.

To do this, however, it is obvious that the pupils must return to their reserves, and the danger at once confronts them, of becoming individually absorbed by the many and of being themselves affected by the degrading influence of their surroundings, in place of becoming a power for good.

The extent of this danger largely depends upon the stage reached by the band to which a pupil may return, and the great majority even in the younger provinces, at any

rate in the districts in which industrial institutions, have been established, have now been sufficiently affected by contact with civilization or under immediate tuition by the Department to render it a reasonable expectation that pupils will be able to exert a beneficial influence rather than themselves lose what they have gained at the schools.

The bearing of these considerations upon the question of bringing in children from bands remove from civilized centers, and educating them in Boarding or Industrial Schools, will readily suggest itself.

Should the pupils prior to returning to the reserves, go out to service, or follow any trade or occupation in a white community, the danger of their retrogression should be proportionately less, and if they have been successful and provident they will be in a better position to make a start for themselves on the reserves.

As a matter of fact a good many of the pupils go out to service and conduct themselves in a manner creditable to themselves and their training—while others return at once to their reserves, and on the whole may be said to exert an influence for good.

LANDS.

During the year 14,168.45 acres of surrendered surveyed Indian lands were sold, and realized the sum of \$27,318.26, as against \$12,520.52 obtained from 14,451.10 acres disposed of the year before. The much higher aggregate value thus obtained is principally attributable to the fact that a large proportion of the lands sold during 1897-98 were in the Passpasschase Reserve, near Edmonton, and brought good prices.

In pursuance of instructions, the issue of which was referred to in last year's report the valuers appointed for the purpose proceeded with the revaluation of Indian Lands in the Saugeen Peninsula, and at the end of the season sent in a return showing that they had gone over about one-half of the area which had to be dealt with. The price of a large number of lots included in their return was then reduced in accordance with their estimate, and the sales of such as were found to have been neither occupied nor improved unless held by actual settlers in the neighbourhood, were cancelled, and the lots again placed on the market at the upset price set upon them by the valuers.

A number of tenders, which had been invited by advertisement, were received for the purchase of islands in the Georgian Bay which had been surveyed during the preceding year, but pending the settlement of a claim to the islands set up by the Ontario Provincial Government, no disposition of any of them has been made.

The portions of the Garden River reserve, surrendered by the Indian owners for sale, and surveyed into sections, comprising the Townships of Duncan and Kehoe, were placed upon the market, the agricultural land at \$1.00 and the mineral at \$4.00 per acre cash, subject to the respective regulations governing such sales.

The Indian owners of the unceded portion of Manitoulin Island having surrendered, to be disposed of for their benefit, their rights in any oil or gas which might be found on the reserve, permission has been given to explore for these natural products.

During the year 234 Letters Patent have been issued and recorded, and 77 location tickets issued.

These latter are given to Indians for the protection of their individual improvements on lots occupied by them in their reserves which are owned in common, and there are now 847 of them current, of record in the Department.

During the year 72 leases of land have been made on behalf of Indian locatees or owners to white men, bringing the current number of such leases up to 830.

There are 34 licenses current, covering different classes of timber, surrendered by Indians on their reserves.

The more the Indians abandon hunting, the more they turn their attention to lumbering among other operations. Permits to take out ties, posts and timber were granted at the following places, viz., the unceded portion of Manitoulin Island, Garden River, Christian Island, Sheguandah, Sheshegwaning, Sucker Lake, Sucker Creek, West Bay, Point Grondine, Fort William, Alnwick, Walpole Island, Cape Croker, Saugeen and Long Sault in the Province of Ontario; Maniwaki, Province of Quebec; Tobique, New Brunswick; St. Peters, Manitoba; Onion Lake, North-west Territories, and to a few Indians in British Columbia.

SURVEYS.

Of the survey work done during the year the following is of sufficient importance to merit mention here.

In the District of Algoma the unsurveyed portion of the land surrendered in the Garden River Reserve has been divided into townships and subdivided into sections, and in the Batchewana Reserve a commencement has been made of a survey to divide the broken townships of Haviland and Lay into sections and the west halves of Tupper and Archibald into lots.

A tract of hunting ground in the township of St. Edmund, County of Bruce, set apart for the Indians of Saugeen and Cape Croker Bands has been defined.

On the Fort William Reserve, in the District of Thunder Bay, a portion of the boundaries has been retraced and lines run between holdings on the part actually settled upon by the Indians.

In Nova Scotia the Indian Reserves at Fairy Lake, in Annapolis and Queen's Counties have been re-surveyed and a dispute of long standing between the Indians and the whites set at rest, by re-survey of the Pomquet Forks Reserve, in the County of Antigonish.

A number of subdivision lines in the Buctouche Reserve, in the County of Kent, which had become obliterated were retraced.

In British Columbia the following surveys of reserves were made:—

Reserve in the Carpenter Mountain for the William's Lake Indians; numbers 8 to 14 inclusive of the Alkali Lake and 1 to 3 inclusive of the Katzie Indians' Reserves. A commencement was made of survey of reserves for the Canoe Creek Indians.

In Manitoba good progress was made with the work of retracing the exterior and interior divisions of the St. Peter's Reserve.

In the North-west Territories the Indians of the Checastapasin and Sharphead's Bands having amalgamated with others, and surrendered their reserves, situated to the

south of the town of Prince Albert, and on the Battle River, near Edmonton, respectively, to be disposed of for the mutual benefit of themselves and those with whom they have become merged, they have been subdivided into lots to be offered for sale.

The few Indians on Wa-sha-tanow Creek Reserve having some years ago been induced to remove to that at Saddle Lake, an addition has been made to the latter, as an equivalent for the surrender of the former.

In this instance the parties interested, preferred compensation in kind, rather than that the lands abandoned should be sold for their mutual benefit.

A hay reserve for the provision of the Government herd of cattle at the Onion Lake Agency has been surveyed in the neighbourhood of Moose Lake.

An area of 56 square miles was defined on the Little Red Deer River, in the Prince Albert District, for the Indians of Montreal Lake and Lac la Ronge.

IRRIGATION.

Large portions of the work of construction of the three irrigation ditches on the Neskainilth, Sahaltkum and St. Mary's Reserves in British Columbia which were surveyed last year, have been executed.

Already the most gratifying results have been obtained at St. Mary's Re-serve, and it is confidently expected, that if as it is hoped, the other two ditches are ready for use next year, the benefits accruing will be equally marked, and a great impetus given to agricultural operations.

Much damage was done to irrigation works in the Calgary District by the flooding of the rivers last year, but fortunately the ditch on the Blackfoot Reserve escaped with comparatively little hurt.

The improvement in quantity and quality of crops, especially of hay and vegetables, resulting from irrigation has been so marked and appealed to the Indians so forcibly that they cannot fail to be encouraged to extend their operations until they will ultimately secure the full potential benefits thereby offered to them.

FINANCIAL.

Collections during the year amounted to \$105,382.98, and the capital of the Indian Trust Fund stood at \$3,725,746.75 on 30th June last. Disbursements in the course of the year aggregated \$267,324.38. Expenditure from the consolidated fund amounted to \$952,590.14.

The Indian Savings Account is perhaps of sufficient interest to merit special notice. It was established some years ago and has proved a great success. The intention was to secure the funding of the annuity money and earnings of pupils at Industrial Schools, in order that on completion of their course and discharge from these institutions, they might have something available towards outfitting themselves for a start in life.

On 30th June last the balance to the credit of this fund was \$12,203.07. The deposits, upon which interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent, amounted during the year to \$4,452.40, and the withdrawals to \$4,088.82.

The money withdrawn has been expended on the purchase of stoves, sewing machines, domestic utensils, tools, agricultural implements, cattle, seed-grain, building material, &c., &c.

REORGANIZATION.

In conclusion it may be remarked that further experience has served to justify the expectations entertained with regard to the reorganization of the work in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, which was made during the preceding year, and fully described in last year's report.

Suspicion may have been entertained by those who regard change with distrust, that the new scheme had inherent defects which required the capacity and experience of the late Commissioner to counteract them, but the fact that the smooth and efficient working of the new machinery has not been interrupted by the removal of Mr. A. E. Forget, consequent upon his elevation to the position of Lt. Governor of the North-west Territories, should serve to convince the skeptical that such was not the case, although there can be no doubt that the new system was largely indebted for its immediate success to having been put in operation under his direction.

While the Department in no way underestimates the loss it has sustained through the removal of Mr. Forget, it regards itself as fortunate in having secured in the Hon. David Laird, a successor whose past experience of Indian matters must necessarily prove of great assistance to him in the discharge of the important duties devolving upon him, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs for Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. A. SMART,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

REPORTS

OF

SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS,

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF BEAUSOLEIL,
PENETANGUISHENE, 15th September, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the Indians under my supervision during the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location.—The reserve of this band is situated on Christian Island, in the Georgian Bay, midway between Collingwood and Penetanguishene. The reserve embraces about twenty-five thousand acres.

Tribe.—This band is called the Chippewas of Beausoleil, having formerly lived on an island of that name, where a few families still reside.

Population.—There is an increase of three in the population over last year, the number now being two hundred and sixty-six.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band has been good during the past year, but I regret to state that two deaths have been caused by consumption.

The departmental sanitary regulations are well observed.

Resources and Occupation.—The Indians are occupied during the summer months working on their farms, and several of them are making marked progress in this way. The soil, being productive, yields them a good return for their labour. Permission is given for taking out a limited quantity of tan bark, of which there is a large supply on the reserve.

In winter wood is taken out for the steamboat companies, and also a quantity of logs from which the bark is peeled during the previous summer. A number of the young men are usually engaged in summer as guides by the tourists, which pays them exceedingly well. Basket-making and fancy work engage the attention of the female portion of the band.

Stock.—This island is specially adapted for stock-raising, there being an abundance of nutritious grass at all times during the summer months, consequently the cattle are generally in fine condition. To encourage this industry last spring a thoroughbred Polled Angus bull was purchased. This animal was selected from the herd of Messrs. Wm. Stewart & Son of Lucasville, and is considered by all good judges who have seen him to be one of the finest animals of his class in the province.

Crops.—The crops have been very good this year, especially hay. Formerly there has been a scarcity of the latter, but for the coming winter there will be an abundance.

Roads.—The Indians have adopted the same system as in organized municipalities, each man being called upon to perform two days' statute labour. This plan appears to work well.

Progress.—Most of the Indians are industrious and are improving in this respect, and in most cases are comfortable.

Religion.—There are two churches on the island—a Methodist church, under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Hunt, who holds service twice each Sunday; and a Roman Catholic church, in which service is held by Mr. Copegog.

Education.—The school is conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Missionary Society, and the children are taught by the Rev. Mr. Hunt, and in all cases where the children attend regularly, they make good progress, but a difficulty is experienced in securing regularity in attendance.

Morality and Temperance.—As a rule the Indians are law-abiding and temperate. Very few are given to intemperance; in this respect there is a marked improvement.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. MCGIBBON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH,
CAPE CROKER, 30th June, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement of Indian affairs on this reserve for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in this agency. It is situated in the extreme north-east portion of the township of Albemarle, in the county of Bruce, comprising nearly sixteen thousand acres, about sixty-five per cent of which is fit for cultivation. The rest is stony and flat rock, with some high bluffs which are covered with good timber. The lower portions of the land where timber grew have been run over and the best taken off and sold by the Indians.

Vital Statistics.—The present population is three hundred and ninety-eight, composed of one hundred and thirteen men, one hundred and twenty-eight boys, ninety-two women and sixty-five girls. There have been five deaths, thirteen births, and one Indian left the band during the year, making a slight increase over last year.

Health.—The health of this band is good on the whole, but five are low with consumption, which is the disease that carries off the most. The vaccination of the Indians has been attended to. A medical attendant visits the reserve twice a month to look after the health.

Buildings.—Houses are clean, and the new houses recently built are commodious and of modern style.

Occupation.—The general occupation of this people is farming, and I am pleased to say there is a marked improvement in this respect in the past and present years. The first agricultural fair was held last fall and was a marked success. We have a splendid

fair ground, and competition is now going on for the coming show. The Indians also have a fishing reserve, and usually catch from three to five thousand dollars' worth of fish. They also work at timber, when a license is granted to them, and I am sorry to say that it is a very serious drawback to carrying on farming successfully, as the quick returns from the timber make them neglect their farms, and the proceeds are spent immediately. There is a very noticeable difference in the appearance and comfort of the homes of those who do not work at timber.

Progress.—The past year has been a progressive one in the way of building both barns and houses, and increased sowing and planting, and a general forward movement is noticeable in almost every branch.

Education.—There are three day schools here, which are doing fairly good work. The attendance has improved and the buildings are being repainted and the roofs repaired. The district inspector visits them twice a year and reports a forward movement.

Religion.—There are two churches which are fairly well attended; one is of the Roman Catholic denomination, and has one hundred and thirty members of the band under its care; the other is Methodist, and has the remaining two hundred and sixty-eight of the Protestant persuasion under its charge.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole there appears to be a change for the better in these respects. No less than six prosecutions and convictions were secured during the year in liquor cases. For a while they take effect, but the Indian finds it hard to stand prosperity, and the white man cannot resist the temptation to take his money for what sets the red man's brains on fire. This applies to the lower class of white men and their greed for the poor Indian's money.

Roads.—The roads are fairly good on this reserve and provision has been made whereby the newer sections are getting an outlet.

I have, &c.,

JOHN McIVER,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA,
ATHERLEY, 18th July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

RAMA BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the beautiful and picturesque Lake Couchiching, opposite the town of Orillia, which is about three miles distant, and with which there is steamboat connection by the commodious steamer "Longford," owned by the genial president of the Longford Lumber Company, Mr. W. Thomson. The soil is rich and fertile, and, owing to its proximity to Orillia, ample opportunity is afforded the Indians for marketing their produce, and also a market for their manufactured goods, such as baskets, axe handles, &c. The reserve is well watered, there being a number of streams and springs on different parts.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is now two hundred and thirty-six, being the same as last year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the past year there have been no cases of contagious diseases, and the general health of the band is good. Their houses and premises are clean and tidy, all garbage being removed.

Education.—The school on this reserve, which is taught by Rev. J. Lawrence, continues to improve in a very satisfactory manner. It is visited by the inspector of public schools, and his report is highly satisfactory. The school, which is bright and airy, is neat and clean, and the outbuildings and grounds are tidy. A number of shade trees have been planted.

Religion.—There is a Methodist church on this reserve and the spiritual comforts of the Indians are looked after by the Rev. J. Lawrence. There is a morning and evening service every Sunday, and the attendance is good. The church, which is modern and of artistic design, is situated on the shore of Lake Couchiching.

Occupation.—The majority of the Indians on this reserve follow the pursuit of agriculture. In this line I am pleased to report marked progress. An area of several acres which was previously a common, has been fenced and most of it cultivated; several acres of new land have also been cleared. In the winter many of the Indians work in the lumber woods, and on the drives in spring, while others act as guides to tourists in summer and autumn.

Temperance and Morality.—A number on this reserve are strictly temperate and moral, while others occasionally obtain liquor in Orillia and other places.

GEORGINA AND SNAKE ISLAND BAND.

Location.—Georgina and Snake Islands are in the southern part of Lake Simcoe, the former a few hours sail from Beaverton, and the latter near the summer resort, Jackson's Point.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers one hundred and twenty-four, being an increase of four since my last census, the result of seven births, four immigrations, one death and six emigrations.

Occupation.—Farming is the chief occupation of the Indians on Georgina Island. The soil is fertile and well adapted for this, and many of them are doing remarkably well. The stock is also good, there being several thoroughbred cattle. The gardens and grain crops on the island look well.

Education.—There is a school on this reserve, which is in charge of Miss Marks, and I am pleased to state that it is progressing most satisfactorily. The teacher is faithful and energetic, and as a result the pupils are earnest, diligent, and attentive. The discipline of the school is excellent.

Religion.—On this island (Georgina) there is a Methodist church, and the Rev. Mr. Powell, of Sutton, looks after the spiritual welfare of the Indians. The church is very neat, and was painted and generally cleaned last year. There is a good attendance at the services.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—For the past year the health of this band has been good. There were no contagious or infectious diseases throughout the year. The premises are very clean and neat, and the women show much tact in the management of their household duties.

Temperance and Morality.—Drunkenness among the Indians is a rare occurrence on this reserve. Morality is generally good; but I regret to say that during the present year it was my painful duty to prosecute, under the Charlton Act, a white man for indecent assault on a young squaw. He is now awaiting his trial at the fall assizes, and I trust that this will be a lesson to those white men who visit the island for immoral purposes.

The Indians on Snake Island are doing well. They have good gardens, and many of them compare favourably with those of their white neighbours. The residences have been cleaned, whitewashed and painted, and present a generally tidy appearance.

I have, &c.,

D. J. MCPHEE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA,
SARNIA, 24th August, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement of Indian affairs for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location and Population.—The Indians under my charge are the Chippewas of Sarnia, residing on the Sarnia, Kettle Point and Aux Sables Reserves. The total number is four hundred and forty-six. Since my last report there have been sixteen deaths and sixteen births, leaving the total the same as last year. Two of the deaths were those of very old people: "Grandfather George," as he was called, was ninety-five at the time of his death, and Mrs. Kashagance was also very old. We have had only one death from consumption this year, and that was a young man; the most of the deaths are those of young children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians is fairly good at the present time. There has been no contagious disease amongst them during this year. As a general rule they keep their houses and premises very clean.

Education.—We have three schools, one on each of the reserves, taught by the same teachers as were given in my last report: the Sarnia Reserve school is taught by Miss Frances Welsh, the Kettle Point school is taught by Miss Annie Vance, and the Aux Sables Reserve school is taught by Miss Annie Rogers.

The school on the Sarnia Reserve has been fairly well attended and the progress has been good; and that at Kettle Point has improved since last year and is now well attended, and the progress is very good; but the attendance at the school on Aux Sables Reserve is very unsatisfactory, as the parents of the children take very little, if any, interest in their children getting an education.

Religion.—There are four churches on the three reserves—three Methodist churches and an Anglican. In the Methodist church on the Sarnia Reserve there are two services held regularly every Sunday, conducted by Rev. Mr. Ferguson; and also in the Anglican church service is held once on Sunday.

The churches on Kettle Point and Aux Sables Reserves are not so well supplied with services, as they have preaching only every alternate Sabbath; but the services in all the churches are well attended and the Indians take a deep interest in religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of the Indians are very industrious and are getting along very well, they are getting to have good farms, and the women as a rule are very industrious and make a good deal of money by making fancy baskets. Many of the Indians are now fairly well supplied with farming implements.

I look for greater progress this year than there has been these last two years, as the crops are much better this year than they have been. The Indians have all got

through harvesting and are now busy threshing, and their grain is turning out very well.

Temperance.—The drinking habit is now confined to fewer Indians than it has been heretofore.

I have, &c.,

A. ENGLISH,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN,
CHIPPEWA HILL, 10th August, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserve.—The Saugeen Reserve is located in the county of Bruce, on Lake Huron. It comprises about nine thousand and twenty acres.

Resources.—There is considerable timber on the reserve. Some fish are taken each season, but farming is principally what the Indians have to depend on. The land is well adapted for the cultivation of roots. Other resources are basket-making, rustic work, berry-picking, and the gathering of ginseng root.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this reserve are Chippewas.

Population.—There are three hundred and fifty-seven Indians in this band, made up as follows: one hundred and eighty-six males, and one hundred and seventy-one females. There have been fourteen births and twenty-nine deaths, making a decrease of fifteen as compared with the census of last year. The cause of death has been reported as chiefly consumption, and severe colds amongst the aged.

Sanitary Condition.—The Indians are fairly clean and tidy in their surroundings, and sanitary measures have been fairly well observed.

Occupation.—Farming is the principal occupation of these Indians. A quantity of timber is taken out each winter, and during the season some of the Indians engage in fishing.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The Indian dwelling-houses have been greatly improved this last year, and some of them are very comfortable. The stock is not good, but is gradually improving. The implements are fair.

Education.—There are three brick school-houses fairly well equipped, and the teachers are well qualified for their position. The children who attend regularly are making good progress.

Religion.—The Indians of this reserve are chiefly Methodists. There are three churches, two controlled by Methodists, the Rev. W. B. Daynard is the missionary. The Roman Catholics control the other church. The interest manifested in religion is fair.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding. Their progress for the past year has been good.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians here in general are temperate and moral, though a few individuals are addicted to the use of intoxicants.

General Remarks.—The prospects for the coming harvest are good. Hay, which has already been harvested, is extra good in quality and quantity. Fall wheat is fairly good. The oats will be a light yield on account of the dry weather. If the Indians could be induced to give more of their attention to farming and get their crops in earlier in the season, my report would give them a better showing.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SCOFFIELD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
ALGONQUINS OF GOLDEN LAKE,
CORMAC, 19th September, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you my report, together with my tabular statement for the year ended 30th June last.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition of the Indians on this reserve is very good. There was no epidemic on the reserve this year.

Employment.—The Pembroke Southern Railway, which is built to the reserve to connect with the O. A. & P. S. Railway, gave employment to many of the Indians who were willing to work.

Education.—The school on the reserve has given complete satisfaction during the year. The pupils are well disciplined, and have made good progress.

I have, &c.,

E. BENNETT,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK,
ROSENEATH, 23rd August, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I inclose herewith my report and statistical statement in connection with the Mississaguas of the township of Alnwick for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location and Area of Reserve.—This reserve is in the township of Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland, and until recently, contained three thousand four hundred and four and fifteen hundredths acres, but during the past year, location No. 93 and three village lots in the village of Roseneath were sold; consequently, the reserve now contains only three thousand three hundred and seventy-three and twenty hundredths acres, of which there are about two thousand four hundred and sixty-eight cleared, and about one thousand two hundred rented to white tenants.

Natural Features.—The land of this reserve is all dry, workable, chiefly good, and comprises the best situation in the township.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers two hundred and twenty-eight, being one less than last year. There were seven births and eight deaths during the year. There are fifty-nine men and fifty-five women between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and four men and seven women over sixty-five years of age.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the members of the band at the present time is excellent; I do not know of one case of sickness, but during last spring we had an epidemic of measles so bad that the children could not attend school for some time, except one or two; three died, I think from the effects of this disease. No other epidemic has visited the band during the year.

Resources and Occupation.—The land on this reserve is well adapted for raising cereals and vegetables, and many of the Indians are working their own lands; but a number maintain themselves by hunting, fishing, basket-making, working on the drives in the spring, and in the lumber woods in winter.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The houses on this reserve are nearly all frame and of a very good quality; the barns are all frame. The stock is good, especially the horses and cows. The implements are in general good, and the Indians have two new binders. These people have made great improvements during the last two years in building straight rail fences of the Shad, Workman and Standard patterns; they really deserve great credit.

Education.—The school-building is brick, commodious, well ventilated and well equipped, and is being taught by Mr. Frank Allan, who holds a third-class certificate. I think that he is a fair teacher, but on account of the measles, has had but little chance to advance the children. In 1892, the band in general council passed a rule to punish the parents of children of school age who neglected to send their children to school, and appointed a truant officer, but he has not attended to one case that I am aware of. The greatest drawback to the school is the irregular attendance of many of the children, yet several of the parents deserve commendation for sending their children as they do. It is one thing to enact a law, but another thing to put it in force.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of these Indians are doing well, industrious and getting a large number of stock and implements about them. I might mention Robert Franklin, a model farmer, James Marsden, Robert Marsden, Ebenezer Comego, ex-Chief Chubb, John P. Chase, the Blakers and Chief Crowe's sons.

Religion.—The members of this band are nearly all Methodists or adherents of the Methodist Church. The Rev. William Tomblin is their missionary, with whom I think they are well pleased. They have one frame church, and services are held in it twice each Sunday, as well as Sunday school. They have prayer meetings once a week, and all the services are well attended.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the Indians do not taste intoxicating liquor, but several take it whenever they can. There are a few in the band whose morals are loose, but on the whole I think that these people are fairly moral.

I have, &c.,

JOHN THACKERAY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT,

HAGERSVILLE, 30th June, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Mississaguas of the New Credit for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserve.—The Mississagua Reserve comprises six thousand acres, partly situated in the township of Oneida, county of Haldimand, and partly in the township of Tuscarora, county of Brant.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Mississagua tribe.

Resources.—The chief resource of this reserve is agriculture.

Population.—There are seventy-four men, seventy-eight women, sixty boys, thirty-four girls, total two hundred and forty-six, an increase of one since last census.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health has been very good during the year. The diseases on the reserve do not materially differ from those affecting the white population of the surrounding country.

Sanitary Precautions.—These have been clearly pointed out and urged and in many cases have been observed, such as the destruction by fire of refuse matters and filth by which diseases may be engendered.

Occupation.—General farming is the chief means of making a living; a few depend on their annuity money and picking berries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The Indians are taking more interest in their homes by building better ventilated houses and setting out fruit and ornamental trees; and their mode of farming is every year becoming more like that of their white neighbours. The stock is of fair quality and fairly well cared for. All crops were very light during the last year, but the stock was brought through the winter without any loss.

Education.—There is one school on this reserve. It is fairly well attended. The pupils who attend regularly make very satisfactory progress.

Religion.—There are two Methodist churches on this reserve, both under the charge of Rev. E. H. Taylor, and they are both well attended during services.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the Indians of this reserve are addicted to the occasional use of intoxicants.

I have, &c.,

HUGH STEWART,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES,

ROSENEATH, 30th June, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of Indian affairs in my agency for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

RICE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located on the north shore of Rice Lake, in the township of Otonabee, county of Peterborough. It contains about seventeen hundred and fifty acres of very good land, of which about seven hundred and sixty acres are cleared and cultivated by the locatees, except about two hundred and forty acres under lease to white tenants.

Population.—This band numbers seventy-nine : twenty-one men, twenty-two women and thirty-six children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band has been very good during the past year, there having been but one death, consumption being the cause. The children of this band were all vaccinated this spring, and the women are very tidy and clean about their homes.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of this reserve are fishing, trapping, gathering rice, and agriculture. The majority of the Indians on this reserve work their land and do fairly well ; some, however, make a living by fishing, trapping, gathering rice and working with farmers.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are eight good frame dwellings on this reserve and thirteen log ones, and all appear to be very comfortable. These Indians have also eight barns and a number of very comfortable stables for their horses and stock, of which they have now thirteen horses, twelve milch cows and other stock. Of farming implements they have a very fair supply.

Education.—Some of the members of this band are very anxious that their children should be educated, they therefore see that the latter attend school very regularly. The children are learning fairly well.

Religion.—The members of this band are all Methodists and attend the services very regularly. Mr. Windsor preaches to them every Sabbath. They have also an Endeavour Society.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians here on the whole are very industrious and law-abiding and seem to be progressing remarkably well.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule these people are moral and well behaved, and I have found them honest, but a few unfortunately indulge in liquor occasionally.

MUD LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located on Mud Lake, in the township of Smith, county of Peterborough. It contains about two thousand acres. It is the property of the New England Company of London, England.

Population.—This band numbers one hundred and sixty-four: forty-four men, forty women and eighty children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There have been four deaths here during the past year. The people here as a rule are neat and tidy about their homes.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of this reserve are hunting, trapping and fishing. Some of the Indians here hire with farmers, others work in the lumber woods in the winter season and on “drives” in the summer, while others remain at home and cultivate their land and, I think, are doing well.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are twenty frame and twelve log dwellings on this reserve, which I think are very comfortable. These Indians have also eleven barns and several very comfortable stables for their horses and stock.

They have thirteen horses, four colts, fourteen remarkably good milch cows, besides quite a number of young stock.

They are very well supplied with farming implements.

Education.—The children of all the families on this reserve, with the exception of one or two, attend school regularly and are being well educated by their teacher, Mr. A. F. Kennedy, who holds a second-class professional certificate.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are all members or adherents of the Methodist Church, and the services are well attended. There is also a Sabbath school open the whole year. It is supplied with necessary helps and papers, and is well attended by children and young people.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people on the whole are industrious and appear to take a greater interest in working their land each year.

Temperance and Morality.—There is very little intemperance on this reserve, and the Indians are very honest and well-behaved.

I have, &c.,

WM. MCFARLANE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG,
PORT PERRY, 11th October, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report of the Scugog Band for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Vital Statistics.—There are in this band ten men, twelve women and sixteen children, or a total of thirty-eight, the same as last reported.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health, generally speaking, of these Indians has been fairly good; no epidemics nor diseases of a contagious nature have visited them during the year. They are tolerably clean and orderly about their dwellings.

Occupation.—Most of the members of this band are engaged in general farming. The others busy themselves with hunting, fishing and basket-making.

Building and Fencing.—We have built two frame dwellings, one of them 16 x 23, the other, 18 x 24 feet, one and a half stories high, with good stone cellars the full size. There was part of the reserve unfenced, and we have built two hundred and forty-seven rods of cyclone wire fence, so that we have the reserve nearly all inclosed.

Education.—The Indians of this band have no school of their own ; they send their children to the school of the whites, which is near by the reserve.

Religion.—The Indians on this reserve are all Methodists. They have a church of their own in which they have service every Sunday, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Anderson.

Temperance.—They have nearly all given up drinking any intoxicating liquor. There are one or two that will imbibe when they can get it, but there is a great improvement in this direction.

General Remarks.—The prospect of the welfare of the band never was brighter. The crop this season has turned out fairly good.

I have, &c.,

A. W. WILLIAMS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE,
MARYSVILLE, 27th August, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserve.—The Tyendinaga Reserve is situated in the county of Hastings and contains an area of seventeen thousand acres.

Resources.—The resources are farming and stock-raising, as there is good pasturage and meadow land within its borders.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of three hundred and seventy-eight men, four hundred and three women and four hundred and forty-seven children. There were thirty-eight births, sixteen deaths, two joined the band and two left it, making a total increase of twenty-two. The causes of death were children's diseases and old age.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health, generally speaking, of this band has been fairly good ; no epidemic nor disease of a contagious nature visited them during the year. The sanitary regulations insisted on by the department are observed.

Occupation.—As already stated, this band chiefly depends for a living on grain and cattle. The former is looking very well at present and it is hoped a heavy crop will be reaped, as the Indians take much interest in their farming. Many of the women take an interest in gardening and butter-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings are in a good state of repair. Stock is well kept. Most of the Indians have all they require in modern implements.

Education.—Two hundred and thirty-three children attend school. There are four schools taught by female teachers, holding third-class certificates. The authorized course of studies is followed. The progress of the children is fair. Steady improvement is noticeable. The parents are all anxious to have their children well educated. A number of the children attend the high school at Deseronto.

Religion.—The Indians of this band belong to the Church of England, except forty-five who are Presbyterians and have built themselves a frame church. Those belonging to the Church of England have two stone churches and one mission school-house, used

for divine service. An improvement has taken place in church work during the past year. The Sunday schools are in splendid working order. There are three services each Sunday and an evening service during the winter, also a Bible class one night in the week. All this is done by the missionary himself.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are becoming more industrious year by year, are making good progress and becoming better off. The harvest of 1898 promises to be as good as that of 1897, and there will be an abundance of hay and straw for the coming winter. There are four wagons engaged on the reserve to haul milk to the cheese factories, and a number of the Indians send their milk, competing fairly well with their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a few who indulge in strong drink occasionally, but on the whole, these people are law-abiding and well-behaved.

General Remarks.—Dr. Oronhyatekha continues to improve Captain John's Island, now called Foresters' Island Park. The brass band keeps up its practice and is playing very well. The prospect of the welfare of the band never was brighter.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE ANDERSON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES,
DUART, 12th August, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and tabular statement respecting the Moravians of the Thames for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in the north-west portion of the township of Orford, county of Kent, on the River Thames. It contains an area of about three thousand acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are now known as the "Moravians of the Thames," having been so named on account of many of them being adherents of the Moravian Church. They belong to the Delaware tribe.

Population.—On the 30th June, 1898, the population was two hundred and ninety-nine souls, viz., one hundred and fifty-three males, and one hundred and forty-six females.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been very good for the past year. Upon the whole they are fairly clean, and sanitary laws are well observed. Nearly all the children have been successfully vaccinated this year.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of this reserve consist of basket-making, fishing and farming. The land is well adapted for mixed farming, being good for raising crops of any kind. Water is abundant, and the pasturage is good. Those who pay strict attention to farming are fairly well-to-do, and on a fair way to become good farmers.

Buildings, Stock, and Farming Implements.—No new buildings have been erected this year. The stock is fairly good, especially the hogs and the horses. These Indians do not raise many cattle. Most of them are provided with the smaller implements, such

as ploughs, cultivators, and harrows. Quite a number have good wagons and buggies. There are only two binders on the reserve.

Education.—There are two schools on the reserve: one public school, supported by the band, the other a mission school, supported by the Moravian Church in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, each doing very good work.

Religion.—There are three churches on this reserve, viz., Episcopalian, Methodist, and Moravian. All the services are well attended each Sabbath.

Characteristics and Progress.—The great majority of these Indians are inclined to take things easy. Those who work are making a fair living. Upon the whole they are as peaceable as any people, fairly moral, and very few of them are addicted to drink.

I have, &c.,

A. R. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBWEAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR—EASTERN DIVISION,
SAULT STE. MARIE, 18th October, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report of the three bands of Indians under my charge, viz., the Garden River Band, residing on the Garden River Reserve; the Batchewana Band, some of whom reside on the Garden River Reserve, some on St. Mary's Island, their own reserve, some at Goulais Bay, on property owned by themselves, and on the reserve granted them by the department, in the township of Kars, others at Batchewana on land of their own and squatting on private property, and many who squat along the shores of Lake Superior; and the Michipicoten Band, none of whom reside on their reserve at Little Gros Cap, but are scattered from Michipicoten River, Chapleau, Missinabie, White River, New Brunswick House and other points.

GARDEN RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is beautifully situated on the St. Mary's River, about eight miles below the town of Sault Ste. Marie.

The present area of the reserve has been increased and now is about twenty-five thousand acres. Of this quantity the Garden River Indians and those of the Batchewana Band residing on this reserve do not cultivate more than about twelve hundred acres, and that poorly. Potatoes and hay are about all they really raise in any quantity.

Resources.—This reserve contains minerals and lumber. The land is in many parts good and well adapted to farming.

Tribe.—These Indians are descended from the Chippewas, mixed with French Canadian half-breeds. These latter number more than the pure Indians.

Vital Statistics.—The band is composed of one hundred and nine male adults, one hundred and thirty-one female adults, and ninety-five male children and one hundred and six female children.

Health.—The houses and approaches as a rule are kept very clean and neat. Sickness was very prevalent among the Indians during the past year, and the doctor

had to make a great many visits in addition to his monthly ones. However, nothing of a contagious kind appeared among them.

Occupation.—They occupy themselves in various ways, such as fishing, going out as guides, exploring, working in the lumber camps and boat-building. The women engage in bark-work, basket-making, rag mats, washing for the camps, berry-picking and sugar-making.

Buildings.—These are nearly all log-built, a very few frame houses, whitewashed on the outside and warm. The stables are of the same kind. There is a council-hall and a lock-up.

Stock.—The stock consists of cows, oxen, horses, pigs and poultry, with one exception of a very common breed.

Farming Implements.—The farming implements consist of ploughs, harrows, fanning machine, threshing-machine, hoe-rake, spades and shovels, scythes and cradles.

Education.—There are two schools on the reserve, one under Protestant, and the other under Roman Catholic auspices. About forty attend the Protestant school, under Miss Williamson, and are making very fair progress. The Roman Catholic school, under the superintendence of the Rev. P. E. Lamarche, S.J., has an attendance of forty-two children, who are all making very good progress.

Religion.—There are three churches on the reserve, the English church is very well attended. It is at present under the care of Rev. F. Frost. The Roman Catholic church is under the Rev. P. E. Lamarche, S.J., who has a very large congregation. The Methodist church has no minister, in fact has been closed for some years, and in the census this year I have only one member returned.

Characteristics and Progress.—More land has been seeded this year than for some time past, but the result does not show the increase it should. This is in a great measure owing to the early frost and heavy storms about harvest time, when, I am informed, entire crops were destroyed.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret that this year there has been more drunkenness on the reserve than has heretofore come under my notice. There have been ten convictions, these were not all members of the Garden River Band, and in no case could I find that the liquor had been got anywhere but on the American side. These convictions and fines, and in some cases imprisonment, appear to have had a good effect. Immorality, I regret, prevails to a considerable extent among the young people, and I find this the most difficult thing to check; both minister and priest have done their best, but it still goes on.

Chiefs.—The chief of this band is Jarvis Augustin, and the sub-chiefs are John Augustin, Moses Larose, George Shingwauk and Joseph Boiseault, whose time expires 30th June, 1900

BATCHEWANA BAND.

Reserve.—This band has a small reserve called White Fish or Ste. Marie Island, situated on the Rapids of Sault Ste. Marie, and used by some of the Indians as a fishing station. It is well situated for a water power, and as such would be very valuable; it is adjoining the Canadian canal, and near the large pulp mills, and adjoining Sault Ste. Marie, occupied by a few families. These Indians have also another small reserve at Goulais Bay, granted them by the department.

Tribe.—The Indians are the same as the Garden River Band, being Chippewas and French Canadian half-breeds.

Vital Statistics.—The total number shown by the present census so far as taken, is three hundred and fifty-five, composed of ninety-eight male adults, one hundred and six female adults, seventy-nine male children and seventy-two female children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has been about the usual amount of sickness among the Indians. They engage their own doctor when required, and pay him themselves. The houses are kept clean and in good order.

Occupation.—They till about five hundred acres of land on the Garden River Reserve, where many of this band have their home. Various members of this band own among themselves, and for which they have patents, about seven hundred and fifty acres of land, which they partly work. One member, Apahquash, owns six hundred acres in the township of Kars and Prince, taken up as mineral land years ago. They are industrious, fishing, shooting, working in camps, prospecting and acting as guides. The women pick berries, make sugar, bark-work, Indian and rag mats, chip baskets and other kinds of work. These are those living at Goulais Bay, Batchewana and the north shore of Lake Superior. They do very little farming, raising potatoes and garden vegetables sufficient for their own use.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings of this band are mostly on the Garden River Reserve, or on property owned by the Indians themselves, on land on which they have squatted. Most of the farming or gardening is done on the Garden River Reserve. These Indians possess ploughs, harrows, hoes, rakes, forks, scythes, cradles and other small garden implements. They have horses, cows, oxen, pigs and poultry. Potatoes are the largest crop they raise. Turnips and other vegetables are also grown, but many lose their crops from the bad weather. The soil on the Garden River Reserve, occupied by this band, is better than that on the east side of the river.

Education.—There is no school belonging to this band. The children of the families living at Garden River, attend the Roman Catholic school, about twenty-four in number. There is no other school on either of their reserves.

Religion.—There are two churches of the Roman Catholic persuasion, one at Goulais Bay, and another at Batchewana. There is no regular priest at either station; a layman does the duty. A missionary priest makes several visits during the year. Almost all the band are members of the Roman Catholic Church, the rest are of the Methodist persuasion, but have no church or missionary that I am aware of.

Morals.—The same remarks apply to this band as to the Garden River Band, these Indians up the Lake have fewer chances of getting liquor than those in the neighbourhood of Sault Ste. Marie.

Chief.—The chief of this band is a life chief, named Nubenagooching, now getting up in years. He was appointed in the year 1824, when only ten years of age.

MICHIPICOTEN BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians have a small reserve at Little Gros Cap, Lake Superior, not occupied by them for many past years. The members reside at different points, some at Michipicoten River, Missinabie, Chapleau, White River, New Brunswick House, and other points.

Tribe.—They are of the tribe of Chippewas, mixed with French, English, and Scotch half-breeds. Very few speak anything but the Indian language.

Vital Statistics.—The total number of this year's census is eighty-five male adults, ninety-one female adults, seventy-three male children, and ninety-one female children, making a total of three hundred and forty head.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The houses, so far as I have seen, are kept in good condition, but the members of this band are so scattered, as I have before mentioned, that they are not visited by me. They have really no houses of their own, they mostly squat on vacant land or on private property, with two or three exceptions, those living at the town of Sault Ste. Marie, and one family who bought land at Batchewana Bay.

Education.—There is a school-house, but on land belonging to the Ontario Government. There is no teacher, and very few children at any one place to attend a school.

Religion.—There is a Roman Catholic church at Michipicoten, visited occasionally by a Roman Catholic missionary, and at other times the service is conducted by a

layman of the band. These Indians belong to the Roman Catholic Church and the Church of England. The former are by far the more numerous.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band follow the Indian mode of life almost altogether, and move from place to place. This year I met the most numerous portion at Chapleau, where they had come from various points. They do next to nothing in the way of raising any crops, making a living principally by hunting and fishing.

Chief.—The chief of this band is Sanson Legard. He lives at Michipicoten most of his time. The second chief, Gros Jambette, lives in the neighbourhood of Chapleau.

I have, &c.,

WM. VAN ABBOTT,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR—WESTERN DIVISION,
PORT ARTHUR, 31st August, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

FORT WILLIAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated between the Mission and Kaministiquia rivers, and contains an area of thirteen thousand and forty acres.

Natural Features.—The land along the rivers and for some distance back, is of first-class quality, but a large swamp keeps the back land rather wet.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is two hundred and forty-five, a small portion living at Dog Lake and Lac des Mille Lacs. It consists of fifty-one men, sixty-nine women, sixty-three boys and sixty-two girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has been very little sickness during the year. As a precaution all the premises are whitewashed and all rubbish is burned.

Resources and Occupation.—The chief occupations of the Indians are farming, acting as guides, exploring for mineral, and picking berries. A number of the women act as domestics.

Buildings.—This band has fifty-two log houses, thirteen frame dwellings, eighteen barns, twelve stables and other necessary outbuildings.

Education.—There are two schools on this reserve, the Indian boys' and girls' day school and St. Joseph's Orphanage. The teachers are Sisters of St. Joseph, and are well qualified and painstaking. The building is always very clean and the discipline excellent.

Religion.—Of this band, two hundred and twenty-eight are Roman Catholics, and seventeen pagans. There is a resident priest and a travelling missionary. There is a church and St. Joseph's Convent (the latter in charge of the Rev. Mother Superior and four nuns.) It is a comfortable modern building. The Indians take great interest in their religion and appear quite devout.

Characteristics.—The members of this band are as a rule industrious and law-abiding, and take great interest in having their houses clean, and fences in good repair.

RED ROCK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Nepigon River, near Lake Helen, and contains six hundred and forty acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Occupation.—Their principal occupation is acting as guides for tourists who go up the Nepigon River fishing. Some engage in farming and hunting.

Education.—There is a good school-house on this reserve, but it has not been open for some time. There is another school on the Lake Helen Roman Catholic mission under the charge of Jessie H. McKay, a very competent teacher. This school is well attended.

Population.—The population is one hundred and ninety-eight, consisting of thirty-nine men, forty-eight women, fifty-nine boys and fifty-two girls.

Religion.—Of this band one hundred and eighty-four are Roman Catholics, and fourteen Anglicans.

Characteristics.—These Indians are industrious, progressive, and are spoken very highly of by parties who engage them as guides.

ENGLISH CHURCH MISSION, MCINTYRE BAY.

There is a Church of England mission on McIntyre's Bay, where there is a quantity of good land. These Indians have been supplied by the Government this year with a bull and a quantity of seed.

NEPIGON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band, called the Gull Bay Reserve, is situated on Gull Bay, Lake Nepigon, and contains seven thousand five hundred acres. There is also a reserve on Jackfish Island, near the Hudson Bay Company's post.

Natural Features.—The Gull Bay Reserve is well wooded, being mostly low land. Along the banks of the Gull River, which runs through it, the land is high and the soil very light.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Occupation.—Hunting is the principal occupation of these Indians, though a few act as guides to the Nepigon tourists. Some are beginning to devote a part of their time to raising potatoes, and have done some clearing on the reserve this year.

Religion.—In this band there are one hundred and seventy-eight Roman Catholics and two hundred and eighty-seven pagans.

Education.—The school is situated on Jackfish Island, and presided over by Mr. J. A. Blais, who is a very competent teacher, and whose efforts to instruct the Indians in gardening are very praiseworthy.

Population.—This band numbers four hundred and sixty-five persons, consisting of seventy-six men, ninety-two women, one hundred and sixty-one boys and one hundred and thirty-six girls.

Improvements by Band.—A new council-house has been erected by the Indians on the Gull Bay Reserve, size 24x20. The building is of logs, and the floor whipsawed.

PAYS PLAT BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Pays Plat River, Lake Superior, and contains six hundred and forty acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this reserve are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is forty-six, consisting of seven men, thirteen women, sixteen boys and ten girls.

Education.—There is a good school-house here, which has not been open during the past year, but it will re-open shortly.

Religion.—There has been a nice new church erected. All the members of the band are Roman Catholics.

Occupation.—The pursuits of these Indians are hunting, fishing and exploring for minerals.

PIC BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Pic River, Lake Superior, and contains eight hundred acres, divided into twenty-five farms fronting on the river.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Occupation.—They live by farming, fishing and hunting.

Population.—The population is two hundred and eleven, consisting of forty-three men, fifty-three women, sixty-three boys and fifty-two girls.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are Roman Catholics.

Education.—There is a good school-house, which is not open at present.

LONG LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the shore of Long Lake and contains six hundred and forty acres.

Tribe.—The Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Occupation.—This is a hunting band, the only other occupation being the transportation of merchandise from Lake Superior for the Hudson's Bay Company.

Agriculture.—Some interest is being taken in raising potatoes, and the Indians have small patches in different places off the reserve.

Characteristics.—These Indians are very industrious, and appear to be very comfortably situated.

Population.—The population is two hundred and eighty-nine, consisting of fifty-three men, sixty-four women, seventy-four boys and ninety-eight girls.

Religion.—There are two hundred and sixty Roman Catholics, nine Anglicans and twenty pagans.

I have, &c.,

J. F. HODDER,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND AND LAKE HURON,
MANITOWANING, 13th September, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Indians of this superintendency for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

THESSALON RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north shore of Lake Huron, about six miles east of the village of Thessalon. It contains an area of over three square miles.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve are agriculture and fishing.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is one hundred and ninety-six.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians of this band has been fair, but tubercular disease is on the increase, and nothing but a radical change in the food and surroundings of the Indians can have any effect upon its progress; no other disease of particular moment, to my knowledge, has invaded the band. Lime was supplied the Indians this spring by the department for domestic cleansing purposes, and the prescribed sanitary precautions regularly enjoined upon them appear to have salutary results.

Occupation.—The principal occupation of most of the members of this band is fishing, which affords them a lucrative return. Many of them engage in agriculture in a primitive manner, while others find employment in winter in the lumber shanties, and at the saw-mills in summer.

Buildings, &c.—The buildings of this band are principally of log. The dwelling-houses generally are comfortable and clean; stables, &c., are of an inferior order, and farming implements few.

Education.—The Indian school on the reserve is in charge of a good and competent male teacher, who is conscientiously endeavouring to improve the intellectual standard of the young Indians. The attendance, however, is not satisfactory, owing to the lack of interest on the part of parents.

Religion.—These Indians, with the exception of a few pagans, are all of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and their spiritual welfare is well ministered to by the visiting missionary. As my intercourse with them has been very restricted, I am not in a position to report comprehensively on their religious attitude.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a whole, the band is enterprising, although there is ample room for improvement in all the avocations of its members.

Temperance and Morality.—The standard is quite satisfactory so far as I have any knowledge.

General Remarks.—My report on this band may be summarized by saying that except in the lack of interest taken in education, these Indians are in as prosperous circumstances as may be expected, and under the local guidance of a new chief, elected for three years from the 1st July last, even a greater measure of advancement is to be looked forward to.

MAGANETTAWAN BAND.

The members of this band who reside within this superintendency, number seventy. They live mostly at West Bay, on Manitoulin Island, where they successfully farm and garden, and are generally prosperous and contented.

In winter they find employment in the lumber camps, and are remuneratively engaged in loading vessels in the summer months. Their general measure of advancement in the several branches is identical with that of the West Bay Band. This reserve, together with the affairs of its Indians, has been placed under the control of the Agent for Parry Sound Superintendency.

SPANISH RIVER BAND.

Location.—The Spanish River band is divided into three divisions. The first reside at Sagamook on the Spanish River Reserve; the second live on the reserve on the left bank of the Spanish River, and at Pogumasing and Biscotasing; the third reside on Manitoulin Island.

The reserve contains an area of thirty-seven and three-quarter square miles.

Resources.—The resources of this band are agriculture and fishing.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbawa tribe.

Population.—This band has a population (comprising the three divisions) of about six hundred and ninety-one.

Health.—The health of the Indians has been generally good, with no unusual disease or epidemic to impair the normal state. Lime, distributed among the Indians, has aided greatly in purifying the air about their premises.

Occupation.—The Indians follow farming and gardening for a living. They fish to a limited extent, pick large quantities of berries (for which they get good returns), make sugar in considerable quantities, manufacture baskets, and find employment in saw-mills.

Buildings, Stock, Farming Implements, &c.—Their buildings are among the best in the superintendency, many of them comparing very favourably with those of the white people.

Their stock is of fair quality, but admits of great improvement in this respect.

To these Indians farming implements are becoming more a necessity, according as they are adapting themselves more to agricultural pursuits.

Education.—This is becoming more of a momentous consideration with the Indians, who are undoubtedly beginning better to appreciate the utility of intellectual development. They have a good, competent and conscientious teacher in the person of Miss Morley. This spring their school-house was unfortunately destroyed by fire, and the teacher has, since, been carrying on her duties at considerable disadvantage, in an extemporized school-room. Negotiations are now being prosecuted with a view to the rebuilding of the school-house, the Indians interesting themselves most commendably in the project.

Religion.—The great majority of the Indians of the first division are Roman Catholics. Those of the second, with few exceptions, are adherents of the Church of England, while the third division is for the most part of Roman Catholic persuasion. Each division has a church, Roman Catholic, Church of England, and Roman Catholic, respectively, and a lively interest in religious matters is evinced by the Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are mostly quite industrious and law-abiding, and are steadily improving.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule they are temperate and appear to respect the laws of morality, and great credit is due to their spiritual advisers for their untiring endeavours in this direction.

General Remarks.—I may say that the Indians of this band are apparently happy, contented and prosperous, and seem to be very industrious. A new chief was

recently elected for the first division of this band ; and the re-election of the late chief for division No. 2 places another good man at the head of the band for the next term.

WHITEFISH LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated about twelve miles from Sudbury on the Canadian Pacific Railway, where there is a station called Naughton. Trains stop here regularly. This reserve has an area of over sixty-eight and one-half square miles.

Resources.—Its resources are gardening and hunting.

Tribe.—These Indians are another branch of the Ojibbewas of Lake Huron.

Population.—The Whitefish Lake Band numbers one hundred and forty-nine.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. There have been no epidemics. Sanitary precautions are satisfactorily observed, and lime was supplied this spring for cleansing purposes.

Occupation.—The members of this band engage in gardening. Hunting was formerly their chief means of subsistence, but at present is a nominal pursuit owing to the scarcity of game. Many of them find employment as guides, some work on the Canadian Pacific Railway ; others in saw-mills and lumber camps.

Buildings, Stock, &c.—Nearly all the buildings are of log, and are kept very comfortable and clean.

Their stock is numerically small, but well looked after.

They have no farming implements of any account.

Education.—The progress of the children is satisfactory and the average attendance is improving.

Religion.—The religious proclivities of these Indians are denominationally divided between Roman Catholicism and Methodism, the former claiming the numerical advantage. There are two churches on the reserve respectively under the above auspices, which bespeaks the lively religious interest taken by the Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are steady, industrious, law-abiding and fairly well-to-do ; but as yet only in small part do they appreciate the advantages to be derived from giving more attention to agriculture.

Temperance and Morality.—The laws of temperance and morality are well observed by this band.

General Remarks.—I would add as a summary that these Indians are decidedly improving in general status, and, if more attention were given to agriculture, more marked results would follow. A new chief has been elected for this band for another three years' term.

MISSISSAGUA RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located on the east side of Mississagua River and Blind River, on the north shore of Georgian Bay. It comprises an area of over three and a half square miles.

Resources.—The resources of this band are hunting and gardening.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population as taken from the last census is one hundred and sixty-nine.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians of this band is, generally speaking, not good. Scrofula is very prevalent on the reserve. They require medical treatment of a nourishing and supporting character, combined with better clothing for the winter season. Lime was supplied them this spring to assist in carrying out sanitary measures.

Occupation.—These Indians follow hunting and primitive agriculture for a living, but as the woods are fast becoming depleted of game, the returns from the former source are very inadequate. Fishing, berry-picking and sugar-making are also carried on to a limited extent. Besides these, the shanties and saw-mills are also sources of pecuniary assistance to many of the band.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are almost entirely log, and in a generally fair state of repair. They have very little stock and farming implements, as they give but indifferent attention to agriculture.

Education.—They have a good school at their village, which is competently conducted and fairly well attended.

Religion.—The Indians as a band are Roman Catholics. They have no church on the reserve, the services being held in the school-house under Roman Catholic auspices. A fair measure of religious observance is manifested by the band.

Characteristics.—As a rule the Indians are fairly industrious, but improvident. This relegates them to a low standing in the general scale of advancement.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance and morality are well observed, as is evident by the absence of any complaints of misbehaviour under these heads.

General Remarks.—I would sum up, therefore, that the Indians of this band are fond of hunting and averse to agriculture. Were they to adapt themselves to the latter, I fancy they would soon advance to a higher level and their general health improve. These Indians have recently elected a new chief who, I think, will take a more active interest in the local management of the affairs of the band.

WHITEFISH RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated about eighteen miles from Little Current, at the mouth of the Whitefish River, on the north shore of Georgian Bay. It has an area of two thousand five hundred and sixty acres.

Resources.—A goodly portion of the land on this reserve is suitable for agriculture. The remainder is woodland.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Population.—The band has a population, according to the last census, of eighty-five.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The great majority of these Indians enjoy good health, with no prevailing epidemic. The sanitary measures enjoined by the department have received satisfactory observance. Lime was also furnished these Indians this spring.

Occupation.—The following occupations are engaged in by these Indians: farming, raising of potatoes, garden vegetables and hay and grain, lumbering, fishing, making mats and baskets, berry-picking and sugar-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings on the reserve are principally of log, and present a clean and tidy appearance.

What stock the Indians have is in good condition.

The number of farming implements evidences a growing interest in agricultural pursuits.

Education.—The Indians have a good school and the general proficiency of the pupils is satisfactory.

Religion.—These Indians are of the Church of England and Roman Catholic persuasions, with the former considerably predominant. The church held in the school-house on the reserve is in charge of the visiting Church of England missionary. The Indians on the whole seem to take an intelligent and lively interest in their belief, and have undoubtedly been much benefited by religious instruction.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, intelligent and law-abiding and are making creditable advancement in civilized acquirements.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral.

General Remarks.—Although these Indians are intelligent, industrious, fairly temperate and moral, and evince a growing taste for agricultural pursuits, still my belief is that if farming were more zealously followed by them, marked improvement would result. The late chief, Jas. Nahwagahbow, was recently re-elected for three years from 1st July, 1898.

SERPENT RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band extends from the village of Cutler to Spragge Station on the Canadian Pacific Railway. It has an area of thirty-eight square miles.

Resources.—The resources of this band are agriculture, timber and fish.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—This band numbers about one hundred and eighteen.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—To my knowledge there have been no epidemic diseases during the year. The general health of these Indians is good, and the sanitary condition of their dwellings quite satisfactory. They received a shipment of lime last spring.

Occupation.—These Indians garden, work in the lumber woods and in saw-mills, fish and hunt on a limited scale, pick berries and make maple sugar.

Buildings, &c.—They mostly occupy neatly-built houses, which are principally of log and fairly furnished.

They have not much stock nor farming implements, as they do not follow agriculture to any extent.

Education.—There is a good school at Cutler, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, under Roman Catholic supervision. It is well attended, and some of the pupils have done surprisingly well. The teacher reports having two classes which can converse very well, and that in arithmetic her part II. class has done as well as the average white children.

Religion.—The majority of these Indians are Roman Catholics. They have a church on the reserve, and appear to take an interest in religious teaching.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers, law-abiding, possess considerable intelligence, and on the whole are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Their conduct under this heading is satisfactory.

General Remarks.—Generally speaking, the members of this band work well, and could they only be induced to see the benefits of closely following farming for a livelihood, satisfactory results would follow, as they are certainly intelligent and industrious. I am glad to report the re-election this year of Robert Oshowskukezhik, who is about the best man the Indians could have chosen to place at their head.

TAHGAIWININI BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians have a reserve at Wahnapiatae, on the north shore of the Georgian Bay, but the greater portion of the band reside on the unceded portion of Manitoulin Island, at and near Wikwemikong. It contains an area of eight square miles.

Resources.—Most of the reserve is yet wood land. The timber on it has been sold under license. A good thing has thus been secured to the Indians by the department.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—One hundred and sixty represents the numerical strength of this band.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These Indians have enjoyed fairly good health, observe the prescribed sanitary regulations of the department, and keep their premises in good order.

Occupation.—General farming, working and getting out timber, fishing, sugar-making and berry-picking are the chief pursuits of this band.

Buildings, Stock, and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are of log, neatly constructed, comfortable and clean.

Their stock is of fair quality, and showing improvement.

The possession of ploughs, harrows, wagons and fanning-mills bespeaks advancement in the cultivation of the soil.

Education.—They have no school on the reserve, the children attending school at Wikwemikong.

Religion.—These are all Roman Catholic Indians, and are spiritually ministered to by the priests from Wikwemikong. They are attentive to religious instruction.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, law-abiding, and are making steady progress in farming, to which avocation they are giving more practical attention.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are exemplary in these respects.

General Remarks.—This band shows conclusively that by giving due attention to agricultural pursuits the whole tone of their well-being is greatly elevated. These Indians have no properly constituted chief, as they do not reside on their own reserve and the majority of them exercise the right of membership in other bands.

POINT GRONDIN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located east of Collin's Inlet, on the north shore of Georgian Bay. Some of the Indians live on the reserve, the remainder at Wikwemikong, on the unceded part of Manitoulin Island. Three and one-eighth square miles is the area of this reserve.

Resources.—The resources of the reserve are timber, agriculture and fishing.

Tribe.—These Indians are also of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population numbers sixty-one according to last census.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Their health is good, and sanitary arrangements quite satisfactory. They seem to be a robust band. Lime was supplied them last spring for sanitary purposes.

Occupation.—They do gardening, fish during summer, and work in the lumber camps in winter.

Last winter they cut under permits and sold at a good profit, over one hundred and fifty-eight cords of firewood.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have comfortable log dwellings, have but little farm stock and very few farming implements.

Education.—They have no school on the reserve, their children, also, attending school at Wikwemikong.

Religion.—They are adherents of the Church of Rome and are spiritually ministered to by the priests from Wikwemikong. They appear to take a laudable interest in their religious schooling.

Characteristics and Progress.—Industry and sobriety are characteristics of these Indians, and cannot fail to tend towards improvement.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate people and commendably conformable to the laws of morality.

General Remarks.—Were they only good farmers, my report would give this band a far better showing, as these Indians are both sober and industrious, as well as religiously inclined and moral. The chief elected for this band last fall, is giving good satisfaction and appears anxious to advance the material interest of his people.

INDIANS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND UNCEDED.

Location.—This reserve comprises the eastern end or portion of the Manitoulin Island east of the township of Assinack.

Area.—These Indians have about one hundred and sixty-four and a half square miles of a reserve.

Resources.—The resources are large tracts of good land, well adapted for agriculture, timber-land, and fishing.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Population.—They number about seven hundred and thirty-two.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—On the whole, the health of these Indians has been fairly good. Scrofula and consumption are the prevailing diseases, for the better prevention and mitigation of which the medical practitioner professionally in charge of this, the largest of the bands under my supervision, recommends the purchase of appliances for cure by inoculation. The regular sanitary precautions are more strictly observed by this band, and salutary results are shown in the neat and clean condition of their premises. Their two villages of Wikwemikong and Wikwemikonsing are well populated, and I believe that to this fact is due, in a great measure, much sickness which could be obviated by many of them leaving the villages and settling down in the country on farms, where the more wholesome atmosphere would soon conduce to recuperation and robust health. The serious consideration of this subject has been repeatedly urged upon their attention, but the immobility of the majority frustrates the satisfactory accomplishment of more desirable results.

Occupation.—These Indians are learning to follow agricultural pursuits on a more comprehensive and intelligent scale. Fishing also contributes to their maintenance, and last winter they took out twenty-five thousand eight hundred and eighty-five cedar railway ties, two thousand four hundred and eighty-two cedar posts, and twenty-eight thousand two hundred and twenty-nine feet board measure of cedar saw-logs, all of which the department sold for them to good advantage. The loading of timber during the summer also assists them materially. Besides these occupations, they do a good deal of basket and bark-work, for which they find ready sale; berry-picking and making of maple sugar add further to their sources of income, and these Indians having recently surrendered the oil and gas privileges on their reserve, the drilling operations which are expected to commence at an early date, and which will afford employment to a number of the band, will add materially to their other lucrative occupations.

A good deal of the energy and moral restraint of these Indians is due to the efforts of their head chief, who besides being an intelligent, practical and conscientious man, is also well disposed towards the department, which is in itself a most desirable and exemplary trait.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their log and frame dwelling-houses are generally very comfortable, commodious, and neatly and tastefully constructed. Stables and other outbuildings are kept well renovated.

Their stock is in fair condition, and better attention is being given to the quality and raising thereof.

A goodly number of general farming implements are being utilized to material advantage, and of these Indians it may be said that success, as a criterion, is certainly vindicating itself.

Education.—Facilities for education are within easy reach of all the children on the reserve; the boys' and girls' industrial institutions and boys' and girls' day school at Wikwemikong are under an energetic and well qualified staff of management, and untiring efforts are being made by the missionaries and teachers to do justice to this very important subject. Further particulars will appear in the reverend principal's report. I might also mention that this spring the department sanctioned an expenditure of \$2,125, to furnish the industrial school with a good water supply for the protection of the building from fire and in order that the school may be equipped with a proper apparatus for washing and drying clothes at the laundry in connection with the school, which expenditure has been completed, and the institution will now be better equipped than ever to meet the requirements.

Religion.—Roman Catholicism is the religious persuasion of the band. The priests resident at Wikwemikong, where they have a fine church, are unremitting in their

religious labours among the Indians, who seem to appreciate the interest thus manifested in their behalf.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are becoming more industrious every year as is evidenced by their growing home interests and the improvement and increase in general farming. They are very law-abiding, have local by-laws enforced and respected on the reserve, and are to be specially praised for the good work accomplished in their road improvements.

Temperance and Morality.—As with the other bands, liquor is prohibited on the reserve and close vigilance exercised against the liquor-vendors; hence the Indians have little chance to offend in this respect. Their moral character is steadily improving.

General Remarks.—The influence of the chief, and also of the missionaries, the prohibition of liquor and the greater attention given to farming, are the great factors in the advancement in civilization made by this band.

COCKBURN ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north-west side of Cockburn Island, which lies immediately west of Manitoulin Island. It contains an area of about one thousand two hundred and fifty acres.

Resources.—Forest, farm and stream are the resources of this band.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Population.—Fifty-six is the population of this band.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is generally good, no epidemic, to my knowledge, having made any depredation among them; sanitary regulations are observed and appreciated. Lime was distributed to them also.

Occupation.—They farm in a primitive manner, but their principal occupation is working in lumber camps in winter, and in saw-mills and vessel-loading in summer.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Although by no means pretentious, yet their buildings are comfortable and kept well refitted.

The Indians keep very little live stock and farm implements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Religion.—These Indians are Roman Catholics and ministered to by the visiting missionary. They appear to take an interest in religious instruction, but have no church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are both steady and industrious, and are getting along about as well as can be expected under the circumstances.

Temperance and Morality.—I have not heard of a case of intemperance or immorality since my last report. Their isolated location from any town or village where liquor is sold, partly accounts for this favourable state of affairs.

General Remarks.—These Indians are industrious, sober and moral, and were they to take more kindly to farming pursuits, they would soon show great improvement.

SHESHEGWANING BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in the north-east part of the township of Robinson, on Manitoulin Island. About five thousand acres represents the area of this reserve.

Resources.—Farming is the chief resource of this band.

Tribe.—These Indians are another division of the Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.

Population.—This band numbers one hundred and seventy-one.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been fair during the past year, there having been no epidemic among them. They keep themselves and

premises clean, observing the sanitary precautions prescribed by the department, and to encourage sanitary measures I shipped three barrels of lime to this band last spring.

Occupation.—These Indians have turned their attention more towards the cultivation of land and raising stock, in both of which directions they make a creditable showing. Sugar-making is another branch which affords them a pecuniary return, and last winter they cut from the reserve three hundred and forty-two cords of pulp wood, which was sold to good advantage.

Buildings and Stock.—Their log buildings are among the very neatest and most comfortable in the superintendency, and are consistently furnished.

They have quite a nice lot of mixed stock, which is of fair quality and well attended to.

Education.—They have a neat and comfortable school, which maintains good discipline and order. The progress of the pupils is satisfactory, and the parents seem to take a great interest in the education of their children.

Religion.—The church on the reserve, which is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic missionaries at Wikwemikong is well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and amenable to the laws; are for the most part self-supporting; steadily advancing, and by no means becoming poorer. This band is one of the most enterprising in the agency.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are all that can be wished for in these respects.

General Remarks.—The great attention paid to agriculture is in my belief the chief reason for the enterprise and progress shown by this band. A new chief has been elected who is an energetic and respected Indian and should accomplish much with his people, who are quite alive to the utility of civilized acquirements.

WEST BAY BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians lies in the township of Billings at the head of Honora Bay, Manitoulin Island. Over thirteen square miles are comprised within the limits of this reserve.

Resources.—The general resource of this band is farming,

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.

Population.—The population of this band is three hundred and twenty-four.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary measures recommended by the department have been for the most part carried out, and the Indians' houses are clean and comfortable. Three barrels of lime sent to them last spring were utilized for purposes of sanitation.

Occupation.—Their chief avocation is general farming, to which they take readily; loading vessels in summer, berry-picking and sugar-making are other occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are principally constructed of logs. The dwelling-houses, barns, stables, &c., are clean and kept in a good state of repair, and as they continue to advance in their knowledge of farming, their stock and farming implements are increasing accordingly.

Education.—There are fifty-six children of school age in the vicinity of the school. The great majority of these attend the day school on the reserve and are making fair progress.

Religion.—These Indians are all adherents of the Roman Catholic Church. They have a fine church on the reserve under the auspices of the Wikwemikong priests, and seem sincere in their religious profession.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule these Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Their chief is an intelligent and energetic man, who seems honestly and satisfactorily to discharge the duties devolving upon him. This band is the second largest on the island and appreciates a good man at its head.

Temperance and Morality.—This being a large band of Indians, the absence of any flagrant violation of these laws is noteworthy. Now and then an offence is committed, but, on the whole, their conduct along these lines is satisfactory, and gives proof of a steady improvement.

General Remarks.—For such a large band, these Indians are progressive and industrious, due largely to the interest taken by them in agriculture. The fostering care of the department is shown by the money expended in roads and in sanitary measures. The recent election on this reserve brought a new chief to the head of affairs, the late chief was re-elected first councillor, and the election of second councillor secures to the band an adviser whose influence, I believe, will make for good.

SUCKER CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is situated in the northern part of the township of Howland, Manitoulin Island, about four miles from the town of Little Current. It has an area of two thousand two hundred and forty-one acres.

Resources.—Good farming land that is unsurpassed by any on the several other reserves, is the main resource of this reserve.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Population.—Ninety-three souls comprise the population of this band.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These Indians are generally healthy and strong. No epidemics have ravaged the reserve, and sanitary precautions are encouraged in every respect. Houses are in good condition, and kept very clean and comfortably furnished. Lime was distributed last spring wherewith to whitewash their premises, &c.

Occupation.—They engage in general farming and stock-raising, and find employment in getting out timber and loading vessels. They also do a little sugar-making and berry-picking. Last winter these Indians realized a nice return by cutting and selling from their reserve three thousand cedar railway ties and one hundred and thirty-two cords of firewood.

Buildings.—Most of these Indians have good dwelling-houses and barns and stables, which compare favourably with those of their white neighbours.

Education.—Without an exception, all the children of school age in the vicinity of the school attend the school on the reserve, and are reported by the teacher to be getting along very well with their studies. Their parents are quite alive to, and appreciative of the benefits to be derived from such invaluable training. These children are naturally clever—about the ordinary standard of Indian school pupils—and appear to take laudable interest in their school work.

Religion.—The Church of England claims the denominational allegiance of the majority of this band, although a number of them, presumably in the heat of fanaticism, recently joined the Salvation Army. Their church—the school-house—is under the auspices of the Episcopal Church and well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are a hard-working and thrifty lot of Indians, and quite up to the general standard of advancement. Their chief is another good man, who takes practical interest in the local government of the band, and is for improving and encouraging progress both by precept and example.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year there has been very little inebriety, for which the Indians deserve praise, as their ready access to the largest town on the island where there is no lack of unscrupulous men, ready by covert means to supply them with liquor, is a constant menace to the moral barriers behind which they have learned to shield themselves.

General Remarks.—Hard-working and moral, this band is advancing in civilization. From the leadership of their worthy re-elected chief and the interest taken by them in tilling the land and raising stock, we may expect better things of them in the near future, good as they now are.

SHEGUIANDAH BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve lies convenient to the waters of the Georgian Bay, in the north-western part of the township of Sheguiandah, close to the white village of the same name.

The area of this reserve is five thousand one hundred and six acres.

Resources.—The adaptability of the soil on this reserve for agricultural purposes affords the chief resource.

Tribe.—The Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes are represented in this band.

Population.—The last census gives a showing of ninety-four.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—This band is, generally speaking, one of the healthiest in the agency, which fact is due in a great measure to the personal cleanliness of the Indians, and the pride which the major portion of them evince in keeping their houses and premises free from refuse. They are quite amenable to sanitary laws, and were supplied with lime last spring to assist sanitation.

Occupation.—The farming done on this reserve is of a general nature, corn, oats, pease, potatoes, and hay, being the staple products. Sugar-making is also engaged in to a limited extent, and last winter the Indians cut and sold firewood at a good price.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their houses are of the usual order, and fairly well furnished. The stables, &c., are substantial, and kept in good repair.

Their stock is by no means as numerous as desirable, nor are they well equipped with farming implements.

Education.—The day school is under the supervision of the Church of England. It is competently conducted, and almost all the children of school age attend. The parents seem anxious to have their children educated.

Religion.—The Indians attend well the church on the reserve, which is in charge of the Church of England missionary at Sheguiandah.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians may be characterized as being intelligent and thrifty. They do not make as much progress in farming as they should, but are none the less encouraged to give more earnest and practical attention to this avocation.

Temperance and Morality.—These virtues are prevalent among these Indians, due in great measure to religious influences which have been instilled into them for years.

General Remarks.—The members of this band are thrifty, cleanly, moral, religious and intelligent, anxious to see their children educated; still, their not taking the interest in farming they should do, accounts much for their progress not being as rapid relatively as it should be. Wm. Ogemah, a chief of some years' standing, has been again re-elected for a new three years' term.

SOUTH BAY BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is situated some twelve miles south of Manitowaning, on Manitoulin Island.

Something over one and one-half square miles is the area of this reserve.

Resources.—Cultivating the fruits of the soil is the principal resource of this band.

Tribe.—These Indians also belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Population.—This band has a population of sixty-three.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These Indians are fairly healthy, and the houses, though quite unpretentious, are comfortable, and their premises are kept fairly clean.

Occupation.—They till the soil principally for a living, and raise considerable quantities of roots and grain. Fishing is also pursued to a small extent, and quite a little revenue is derived from sugar-making. These Indians also load vessels in summer, and work at getting out timber in winter.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are, on the whole, hardly up to the average, although a fair degree of comfort is enjoyed.

They have not much stock, pigs being the principal; and they should have more farming implements to facilitate cultivation.

Education.—A day school on the reserve offers a good chance to the Indians for the training of their children, and many of them have creditably availed themselves of the opportunity, and the children are doing pretty well, although, as a whole, the band should encourage punctuality more than it does, in order to insure a more uniform standard of proficiency among the pupils. The Indians recently applied to the department for a roof bell for their school-house, and their request has been acceded to by the department.

Religion.—Roman Catholicism is the religion of this band, and the visiting missionary holds regular services on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—On the whole the Indians may be said to be progressing, and their amenity to advice is a commendable characteristic of the band.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians as a band are not addicted to the use of intoxicants, and the religious influences brought to bear on their morals have been by no means exerted in vain.

General Remarks.—Although the progress of this band is slow, yet were they to have more and better farming implements, and raise more stock, they would advance faster. They have good qualities of industry and sobriety, which with more inclination shown for agriculture, may be productive of much good. In July last, a chief was also elected at this reserve to hold office for a term of three years from the first day of July, 1898.

SUCKER LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is principally situated on the fourth concession of the township of Assiginack, Manitoulin Island.

Area.—The area covers five hundred and ninety-nine acres.

Resources.—Farming is the general resource of this reserve,

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Population.—This is a small band, numbering fourteen in all.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is good, and their houses and premises are kept clean.

Occupation.—Farming, making mats and sugar-making are their occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Buildings are in good condition, and their live stock and farming implements sufficiently plentiful for the requirements of the band.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Religion.—These Indians are Roman Catholics, and are ministered to by the visiting missionary.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and getting along well.

Temperance and Morality.—Nothing can be said to their detriment on this score.

General Remarks.—This band, though small, is progressing. I think that when more attention is paid to agriculture, advance will be more rapid. On the whole, these Indians are doing fairly well.

OHIDGEWONG BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is situated on the west shore of Lake Wolseley, Manitoulin Island. The area is represented by four hundred acres.

Resources.—The members of this band depend principally on the soil for their maintenance.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas and Ottawas.

Population.—This is the smallest band in the agency, being composed of ten souls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Their health has been good and sanitary measures conformed to. Lime was also distributed to these Indians last spring.

Occupation.—They farm (primitively), fish and also load vessels in summer, and work in the lumber camps in the winter.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The band being so small, their buildings are very few, as is also their complement of live stock and farming implements.

Education and Religion.—There is no school on the reserve. These Indians are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and manage to eke out a precarious livelihood.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians on the whole are moral and temperate in their habits.

General Remarks.—These Indians, however few in number, would certainly, if Christians, be on a higher level; a better method of farming would also conduce to their well-being. Possibly most of the timber around Lake Wolseley being now cut down, the source of revenue from boat-loading will cease and incidentally cause a better liking for agricultural pursuits.

I have, &c.,

B. W. ROSS,
Indian Supt.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY,
PARRY SOUND, 1st October, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report with statistical statement, showing the condition and progress of the various bands in this superintendency for the year ended 30th June last.

PARRY ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the eastern shore of the Georgian Bay, near the town of Parry Sound.

Area.—It contains an area of twenty-seven square miles.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve are almost entirely agricultural. The lumbering operations of several large concerns at Parry Sound, together with the works in connection with the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway at Depot Harbour, which are located on the reserve, enable the members of this band to secure employment at almost any time they may desire it.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population on this reserve is one hundred and three, consisting of twenty-five men, thirty-two women and forty-six children. During the year

there were two deaths and five births, making an increase in the band of three, compared with last year.

Health.—The health of the Indians of this band for the year has been very good.

Occupation.—They have exceptional means of earning a living. Besides their agricultural pursuits, which might easily be brought to a much higher state of perfection, they secure considerable employment acting as guides to tourists who visit the adjacent summer resorts during the season, and in winter they can secure work in the lumbering camps located within easy reach of the reserve.

Buildings and Stock.—These, I regret to say, are not as good as they might be, but constant improvement is noticeable in both.

Education.—The educational affairs of this band, while fairly good, are not what they should be. There are two schools on the reserve, each taught by a teacher holding a third-class certificate. There are eighteen children of school age residing on the reserve, but the average daily attendance does not exceed half that number. The lack of interest taken by the parents in the education of their children (I have repeatedly impressed upon them the necessity of sending the children to school regularly), combined with the distance some of them require to walk to reach the schools, accounts for the small attendance.

Religion.—The religious denominations of this band are divided as follows: fifty-four Methodists, twenty-eight Roman Catholics, twenty-one pagans. The Methodists have a very good church, which is usually well attended, the services being conducted by the Rev. Allen Salt, the worthy missionary who resides on the reserve. The Roman Catholics receive occasional visits from one of their clergy, the services at such times being held in the Skene school-house.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this band are a very well-behaved and law-abiding people, and morally they stand very high.

Temperance.—Only one case of intemperance was reported during the year amongst the members of this band. I promptly prosecuted the party who supplied the liquor in this case and secured conviction, so that in this respect the condition of this band, with this one exception, has been good.

SHAWANAGA BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated four miles inland from the eastern shore of Shawanaga Bay on the east side of the Georgian Bay, and twenty-three miles north of the town of Parry Sound. It contains an area of fourteen square miles.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve comprise farming, which, however, is not carried on to any great extent, fishing, and the gathering and selling of wild fruit.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and ten, consisting of twenty-eight men, thirty-one women, and fifty-one children. During the year there have been four births, three deaths, and two emigrations, making a decrease of one as compared with last year.

Health.—The health of this band for the past year has been good.

Occupation.—Farming to a limited extent forms a part of the occupation of this band, but fishing and hunting are the means adopted by most of them in gaining a living.

Buildings.—The buildings of this band, I regret to say, are small. Most of them are built of logs, and of such size that they do not allow of the proper accommodation of the occupants.

Education.—The number of children of school age is twenty-one. They are taught in a school-house on the reserve, conducted by a female teacher, holding a third-class certificate. The course of studies is that authorized by the department. The discipline of the school is very good and the progress of the pupils is fair.

Religion.—The religious denominations of this band are divided as follows : seventy-eight Methodists, and thirty-two Roman Catholics. There are two churches on the reserve, one belonging to the Methodists, and the other to the Roman Catholics. The former is practically completed, but the latter is not near completion as yet.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this band, while not as industrious as they might be, appear to be a bright and intelligent body of people, and there is no apparent reason why they should not be able, at all times, to earn a fair living, if they would at all times apply themselves to work.

Temperance and Morality.—Only one case of intemperance was reported to me as having occurred amongst the members of this band for the past year, the parties who supplied the liquor in this case being shantymen whose whereabouts could not easily be located, otherwise a prosecution would have followed ; so that with this exception, the conduct of this band has been very good. Morally their conduct has been as good as could be expected.

HENVEY INLET BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on one of the arms or inlets of the Georgian Bay. It contains an area of thirty square miles.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve are agriculture, fishing and hunting.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and ninety-nine, consisting of forty-eight men, sixty women and ninety-one children. During the year there have been five deaths, six births, four emigrations, and five immigrations, making a total increase of two in the band, as compared with last year.

Health.—The health of this band for the past year has been fairly good.

Occupation.—These Indians engage in farming only to a limited extent. Fishing, hunting and working in the lumber camps in the vicinity of the reserve, are the means on which they largely depend for a living.

Buildings and Farming Implements.—The buildings of this band are built mostly of logs. Their dwelling houses are whitewashed and kept in a very neat condition. Of agricultural implements, there are a few, consisting of three ploughs and a harrow.

Education.—The number of children of school age is forty-one. There is one school on the reserve, conducted by a female teacher holding a third-class certificate. The course of study is the one authorized by the department. The attendance and discipline are very good, and the children are making very good progress in their studies.

Religion.—Nearly three-fourths of the members of this band are Roman Catholics, the remainder being Methodists. A fine Roman Catholic church is practically completed, and services will shortly be conducted in it by the missionary priest residing in the vicinity.

Characteristics.—The members of this band appear to be of a superior character. On annuity pay day their appearance indicated constant industry. The cleanliness of each member, combined with the neatness of his attire, denoting the interest taken in his personal appearance.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects their conduct leaves nothing to be desired.

NIPISSING BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north shore of Lake Nipissing. It contains an area of sixty-four thousand acres.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve are agriculture, lumbering and hunting.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of two hundred, consisting of fifty men, fifty-four women and ninety-six children. During the year there were eight births,

six immigrations, two deaths and five emigrations, making a total increase of seven in the band as compared with last year.

Health.—The small number of deaths will indicate that the health of this band during the past year has been good.

Occupation.—These Indians have exceptional means of earning a living. The reserve being located near a divisional point of the Canadian Pacific Railway, together with lumbering operations which are being carried on constantly on the reserve, enables them to secure employment at almost any time they may desire it.

Education.—There are thirty-eight children of school age on the reserve. They have an excellent school situated at Beaucage Bay, conducted by a female teacher holding a third-class certificate, and the progress of the pupils in their studies appears to be satisfactory.

Religion.—The members of this band are all Roman Catholics. They have a very good church on the reserve, where services are conducted occasionally by the missionaries.

Characteristics.—These Indians are quite intelligent and of a superior character, and will compare favourably with many of the white settlers in this district.

Temperance and Morality.—No case of intemperance has come under my notice amongst any of the members of this band during the past year; while morally their conduct is of a very fair degree.

DOKIS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated at the outlet of Lake Nipissing at the head of the French River.

It contains an area of about twenty-five thousand acres, consisting of two islands.

Resources.—The resources of these Indians at present appear to be very limited and comprise agriculture and lumbering, which enable them to earn a very scanty living. Located on their reserve is a valuable tract of pine timber which if disposed of would enable them to live in a much better manner.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians nominally belong to the Ojibbewa nation, but in reality they are half-breeds with a large admixture of French blood.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is seventy-nine, consisting of nineteen men, twenty-six women and thirty-four children. During the year there were four births and no deaths, making an increase in the band of four for the year.

Health.—The health of the band has been exceptionally good during the past year.

Occupation.—The occupations of these Indians are confined to farming to a limited extent and lumbering.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are few in number and built of logs. The stock and farming implements are owned almost entirely by Chief Dokis and his sons.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics. They have no church.

Characteristics.—The characteristics of these Indians are largely French. They appear to be of average intelligence and should be in a more prosperous condition, but for the refusal of their chief to consent to the sale of their timber for their benefit.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects their conduct leaves nothing to be desired.

TEMOGAMINGUE BAND.

Location.—No reserve has yet been given to this band. Its members live around the shores of Lake Temogamingue, a considerable number of them residing on Bear Island, adjacent to the Hudson's Bay Company's post. Lake Temogamingue is situated about forty miles west of Lake Temiscamingue.

Resources.—Almost the only resource of this band is hunting, and this means of earning a living is rapidly decreasing. There is excellent fishing in the lakes and streams which abound in this district, but fishing is carried on only to a limited extent. These Indians make no attempt at farming, giving as a reason that, as no reserve has been assigned them, they do not care to clear up land which might afterwards be placed outside the bounds of their reserve.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are pure Ojibbewas.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is seventy-eight, consisting of twenty men, twenty-eight women and thirty children. During the year there were two deaths, three emigrations, three births, and five immigrations, making an increase in the number of the band of three for the year.

Health.—The health of this band for the past year has been fairly good.

Buildings.—Around the Hudson's Bay post on Bear Island a few houses have been erected by these Indians, but for the most part they live in tents all the year round.

Religion.—This band is composed entirely of Roman Catholics. A church is in course of erection near the Hudson's Bay post; but owing to the inaccessibility of Temogamingue from the outside world I do not see how services can be conducted in this edifice when completed, except at long intervals.

Characteristics.—The members of this band appear to be of an unusually hardy character, which is evidenced by the arduous work they perform in portaging and with the paddle, at both of which they excel.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects their conduct is entirely satisfactory.

WATHA BAND, (FORMERLY GIBSON).

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated between the southern end of Lake Muskoka and the Georgian Bay. It contains an area of twenty-five thousand acres.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve are agriculture and lumbering.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Mohawks, or as they are more generally known, Iroquois. They were originally residents of Oka, Quebec.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and twenty-five, consisting of thirty-two men, twenty-four women and sixty-nine children. There were four births, three immigrations, and two deaths during the year in this band, making an increase of five as compared with last year.

Health.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been fairly good.

Occupation.—The members of this band depend chiefly on farming for a living. During the winter months the younger men find employment in the lumber camps, and in summer act as guides to tourists who frequent the Muskoka lakes in large numbers.

Buildings.—The buildings belonging to the members of this band are superior to those found on any of the reserves in this superintendency.

Education.—There is one school on this reserve, conducted by a male teacher holding a third-class certificate. The number of children of school age is thirty-one. The school is under the supervision of the Methodist Missionary Society, and very fair progress is being made in the education of the children.

Religion.—Three religious denominations are represented in this band in the following proportions: eighty-six Methodists, twelve Roman Catholics, and twenty-seven Plymouth Brethren. A Methodist missionary is stationed on the reserve, and regular services are held, which are well attended by the adherents of this church.

Characteristics.—This band may be considered the most industrious and progressive of any in this superintendency, which is largely due to the interest taken in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of this band in these respects is of an exceptionally high order, and leaves nothing to be desired.

I have, &c.,

W. B. MACLEAN, *Indian Superintendent.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SIX NATION INDIANS,
BRANTFORD, 13th July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Six Nations of the Grand River, for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserve.—The reserve is located in the township of Tuscarora, and part of the township of Onondaga, in the county of Brant, and a portion of the township of Oneida, in the county of Haldimand, and contains forty-three thousand six hundred and ninety-six acres.

Resources.—The chief resource of the reserve is agriculture.

Tribe.—The tribes consist of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras, Cayugas, Senecas and Delawares, comprising the Six Nations.*

Population.—There are one thousand one hundred and thirty-eight men, one thousand and seventy-four women, eight hundred and forty-nine boys and eight hundred and sixty-eight girls, making a total of three thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, being an increase of two hundred and twenty-six over the previous year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health has been unusually good during the year. There were a few cases of typhoid fever, scarlet fever and mumps, but mild in character; also one of diphtheria, for which the patient was treated with the ordinary means, and the administration of antitoxine, which proved quite successful. Typhoid fever is not as fatal to the Indians as in the past, they having realized the importance of proper nursing in such cases.

There were eleven thousand and eighty-two patients treated at the medical office on the reserve, one thousand five hundred and nineteen visits made, making six thousand three hundred and ninety-two miles travelled by the physicians.

Sanitary Precautions.—These are regularly and carefully explained to the members of the band and in many cases observed, such as destruction by fire of refuse matter and filth, by which diseases may be engendered; frequent use of lime whitewash on the buildings, the boiling of water, particularly all surface ditch water, when it is necessary to use such for the want of proper wells.

Resources and Occupation.—General farming is the chief means of making a living. A few depend upon their labour and trades, such as carpentering and masonry. Several hundreds leave the reserve during berry-picking and return after flax-pulling.

Buildings and Stock.—The Indians are constantly improving their homes by better ventilation, and also their barns, for the better preservation of their stock during the winter and stormy weather.

The crops for the past year were generally good; wheat, oats, corn, hay and potatoes were a heavy crop, while pease and roots were fair.

Education.—The ten schools on the reserve are all well attended, and under the management of a school board.

Religion.—Great interest is manifested by the Indians in church and Sunday school work.

Services are regularly held by the Church of England in seven localities, the Baptist in five, the Methodist in three, the Plymouth Brethren in one, and the Seventh

* The number of tribes composing this confederation was not always the same: at different times five, six and seven tribes were confederated.

Day Adventist in one; all services are well attended. The Baptists and Methodists each completed a new brick church during the past year.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians, being chiefly farmers, are slowly advancing and improving. They hold an annual ploughing match on the reserve, where only Indians can compete. These annual matches are largely attended and great interest is taken in them. The Indians generally are good ploughmen, and frequently compete most successfully with their white neighbours.

The Farmer's Institute of the south riding of the county of Brant held a public meeting on the reserve in February last. Several papers were read by members of the various institutes of the province, the Indians taking great interest, and a number became members of the Institute.

The agricultural society of the reserve, wholly under Indian management, held its annual fair in October last. This was very largely attended and a great success.

The road-work under the direction of forty-four pathmasters, who are appointed annually, was well attended to, and the roads have been kept in good condition.

The Ontario Historical Society held a most successful meeting on the reserve on 1st June. A number of societies were well represented.

The Indians are subject to rules and regulations framed by their council, which are strictly enforced.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians generally are moral and temperate in their habits. There are several temperance societies on the reserve doing good work. Intemperance is certainly greatly on the decrease among the Six Nation Indians.

I have, &c.,

E. D. CAMERON,
Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,
WALLACEBURG, 19th October, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of transmitting herewith my annual report on the Chipewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island for the year ended 30th June, 1898, together with a statistical statement of population, religion, lands, and land improvement, crops, &c., which statement is prepared from a census taken in the month of August last, the census being taken by myself and an interpreter, and by house-to-house visits.

Agriculture.—The statement of crops raised as given in the report, is in respect to the crops raised in 1897, as the harvest for 1898 was not cut, and the quantity of almost everything is much less than in 1896, as the spring of 1897 was a very wet one and before the land was dry enough to sow and plant, it was so late in the season that there was very little use in sowing or planting, and what was sown and planted did not produce the usual quantity, the result being that there was a shortage and a scarcity of almost every kind of farm products, which was felt very severely through the winter, and while there was no suffering, there was a scarcity that was quite unusual here.

The crops this year have been much better, and except that not as much was sown through lack of seed in the spring, the crops this year are equal in quality to other years.

There has been a larger area of fall wheat sown this fall than for several years, and as this wheat is almost a sure crop here, the prospect of a good crop next year never was better; the weather has been good for sowing and for growing, the wheat having a fine start, is looking well.

We had an agricultural fair on the island this fall for the first time, and while it was small and somewhat crude from being a new thing to every one connected with it, yet it was in a small way a grand success, and showed what can be done to the satisfaction of all, and I have no doubt that we shall have such a fair next fall as will surprise every one and please all except those who are not pleased with anything in the way of progress, and we have some such among us. We propose to begin in time this year to get the benefit of the Government grant to assist in paying for prizes, &c. We began altogether too late this year for that, and we had to raise the money ourselves, right here, to pay prize money and expenses, which we managed to do respectably.

We made money enough some way to pay all prizes to the satisfaction of exhibitors and according to the prize list, to pay all other expenses to the satisfaction of all, and after paying, we had a surplus of \$66.21, which the officers of the society said would be a commencement for next year.

Health.—The general health of the Indians has been good, and yet there have been a great many deaths, the cause of which is not very easy to determine, as there have been no epidemics, and the year has not been considered an unhealthy one.

Sanitary Condition.—A general clean up of yards and outbuildings was made last year (1897), and lime placed at the disposal of all who chose to go and get it; this was taken advantage of by almost everybody, and much improvement was the result; this was repeated again this year, and lime sent out to the ferry as before and left in charge of the ferryman, so that people could get what they required in passing, and many of them took advantage of the free lime and used it for whitewashing and disinfecting.

Hog Cholera.—The appearance of this disease among the pigs on the island last year, was promptly met and dealt with by the inspector for this section, Dr. Thorn, V.S., of Wallaceburg, and under his direction, the disease was stamped out, and there has been no return of it this year. A good many pigs died last year, and some had to be killed. All were buried or burned. The island was quarantined, and the quarantine strictly enforced. There is no sign of disease among the pigs now. The quarantine has been raised, and the purchase and sale of pigs resumed as before the disease appeared.

Professor Smith of the Veterinary College, Toronto, who visited the island last year, approved of the measures taken to prevent a return of the disease.

Education.—The schools have been regularly kept during the year, and fair progress is being made. The same teachers are still in their places, and are giving good satisfaction. They all three are Walpole Island boys, educated at Shingwauk and Muncey.

A good number of the more advanced scholars from the schools on the island have been sent to the Mount Elgin (Muncey) Institute, and to the Shingwauk Home, from whom good accounts are being received. Much kindness has been shown by the principals of these institutions in taking orphan children at short notice when requested.

General Remarks.—In conclusion I beg to report that the outlook for the future is much better than it was last year, and there are several much needed works of improvement which are gradually becoming apparent and are being mentioned more favourably, all of which I hope will be reached in time.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. McKELVEY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR,
BECANCOUR, 29th August, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended the 30th June, 1898.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis of Becancour lies on the north-west of the Becancour River, in the parish of the same name, county of Nicolet. It contains an area of one hundred and seventy-seven acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this reserve are Abenakis.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is sixty-seven, consisting of twenty-one men, thirty women and sixteen children. During the year there were two deaths and one birth.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is good; nevertheless they are decreasing in population. In spite of the sanitary conditions being good, there was fever in one family, but it was not followed by fatal results.

Resources and Occupation.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming, making baskets, axe-handles, oars, and dressing skins. Some of them work in the shanties in winter, and take rafts down the river in summer. Others act as guides to American tourists.

Houses, Furniture and Stock.—Although kept in better order than in the past, their houses still require repairs; and the furniture leaves much to be desired. Their animals are not numerous, neither are their farming implements.

Education.—Progress has been about the same as that mentioned in my last report.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, but their improvidence keeps them poor and interferes with their progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The use of intoxicating liquor is diminishing, and the Indians are moral.

I have, &c.,

H. DESILETS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
 ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS,
 ST. FRANÇOIS DU LAC, 20th July, 1898.

The Honourable
 The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended the 30th June, 1898.

Vital Statistics.—The Abenakis band under my charge is composed of three hundred and forty-four members, consisting of three hundred and thirty-nine Abenakis, one Montagnais woman and four half-breeds residing on the reserve, following the Indian mode of life, but not recognized as members of the band.

During the year there have been thirteen births and fourteen deaths.

There has not been any epidemic or contagious disease, and for the most part the members of the band enjoy good health.

Religion.—These Indians belong to different religious denominations, as follows : two hundred and fifty-three Roman Catholics, sixty-six Anglicans and twenty-five Adventists. There is a Roman Catholic church on the reserve under the charge of the Rev. Joseph Degonzaque ; and a Protestant church under the Rev. Henry Loiselle.

Education.—The education of the young is attended to with great care. Most of the Indians can read and write. There are two schools on the reserve—one Roman Catholic, under the charge of the Rev. Sr. St. Lawrence, and the other, Protestant, under the Rev. Henry Loiselle. These two schools are well conducted and afford an excellent education to a large number of children.

Occupation.—The principal occupation of the Abenakis is the making of baskets and fancy wares, an industry in which they are very skilful. They make baskets all through the winter, and towards the month of June most of the families disperse to various watering places in the United States, especially to the seaside, to the White Mountains, and to Upper Canada, for the purpose of selling their wares. They return in the autumn. This is their chief source of income.

There are not more than five or six families who hunt as well as make baskets, but what they gain in that way grows less every year, because game is becoming scarcer all the time and they have to go too far to get it.

Agriculture.—Agriculture is only a secondary occupation among the Abenakis of St. Francis, and there are but few farming implements in the tribe ; some of them do not cultivate any land at all ; others sow a few vegetables, potatoes, Indian corn, beans, &c. ; and some families cultivate a little more ; but the sale of their baskets, which is the cause of their absence nearly the whole summer, prevents their giving such attention to farming as is necessary. Moreover these Indians do not care for agriculture and do not apply themselves to it.

Material Progress.—There have not been many new buildings put up during the year ; but there are already a good number of fine houses ; some of them are very comfortable, and the village, situated on the picturesque bank of the St. Francis River, presents a very pretty sight, rivalling many French Canadian villages.

Temperance and Morality.—Troubles caused by the use of intoxicating liquor have been few during the year, and as a rule the morality of the Indians is good. They are well civilized and live in harmony with the surrounding white people.

I have, &c.,

A. O. COMIRÉ, M.D.,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ALGONQUINS OF RIVER DESERT,
MANIWAKI, 30th June, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserve.—The Maniwaki Reserve is situated in the county of Ottawa, province of Quebec. It comprises the township of Maniwaki, embracing about forty-five thousand seven hundred and fifty acres.

Resources.—The land is fertile and well adapted for all Canadian cereals, with the exception of wheat, which, owing to the early autumn frost, seldom ripens.

Vital Statistics.—The present population is three hundred and eighty-nine, consisting of ninety-four men, one hundred and eleven women, and one hundred and eighty-four children, including all under twenty years, being an apparent increase of thirty-three over last year's census, but as there were so many Indians absent from the reserve in the spring of 1897, and as I had been only a short time in office, I was unable to take a correct census last year. During the year there were twelve births, ten deaths, and two of a decrease by emigration; the causes of death were as follows: two in confinement, one of inflammation, three of infantile diseases, and four of consumption.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has been no contagious disease amongst the Indians during the past year. They were very fortunate in escaping the epidemic of typhoid fever prevalent amongst the white population of Maniwaki last summer.

Occupation.—The chief occupations of these Indians are shantying, driving and hunting. Their condition is much improved since last summer, a larger percentage of them having been employed than during the previous year.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—One new house and one new barn have been erected on the reserve since my last report. A team of horses and a wagon have been purchased by Simon Otjik.

Education.—The teacher of the school on this reserve, Miss Annie O'Conner, is doing well, and giving good satisfaction. The attendance was very small during the past winter, but has very much improved since: at present there is a fairly good attendance.

Religion.—The Indians on this reserve are Roman Catholics, and attend the mission church at Maniwaki. They are attentive to their religious duties.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress made by the Indians this spring in clearing up new land has been very good, as many of them took advantage of the favourable weather.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians show a marked improvement in morals, and are very orderly; but unfortunately their thirst for intoxicants still continues.

I have, &c.,

W. J. McCAFFREY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

AMALECITES OF VIGER,

CACOUNA, 8th July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report, accompanied by a statistical statement for the year ended the 30th June, 1898.

Location.—These Indians own a small piece of land purchased for them by the Government, on which they have some small wooden cabins.

Vital Statistics.—The Amalecite Band of Cacouna numbers one hundred and eleven. There were four deaths this year, two men and two women; and two births.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has not been any contagious disease, except some cases of consumption. Sanitary regulations are strictly observed.

Education.—The children attend the model school and convent at Cacouna.

Religion.—All the members of this band are Roman Catholics.

Occupation.—In summer the Indians make baskets and fancy wares, which they sell to people spending the summer at Cacouna and Rivière du Loup. Most of them go off for the winter into the counties of Temiscouata, Kamouraska and Rimouski; only a few families remaining, most of whom are widows who are very poor and suffer from cold and hunger. I myself have seen these poor widows with a small sled going from door to door begging for pieces of wood to keep them from freezing, and this was in extremely cold weather.

General Remarks.—The Indians in my agency are fairly contented. They frequently ask for assistance, as they are so poor and in such pressing need.

I have, &c.,

EDOUARD BEAULIEU,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

HURONS OF LORETTE,

JEUNE LORETTE, 22nd July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and statistical statement respecting the Huron tribe and other Indians in my agency during the year ended 30th June last.

Reserves.—As I have stated in my previous reports, the Huron tribe owns three reserves: (1.) the reserve of the village of Lorette, thirty acres; (2) the Quarante Arpents Reserve, equivalent to thirteen hundred and fifty-two acres; and (3) the Rocmont Reserve, in the county of Portneuf, which contains fifteen square miles, or

nine thousand six hundred acres, forming a total area of ten thousand nine hundred and eighty-two acres.

The two first reserves are occupied by the Hurons. The Rocmont Reserve is an uninhabited forest. The Messrs. Atkinson, rich lumber merchants of St. Raymond, have leased the pine and spruce timber on this reserve for the present year. This right to cut is renewable annually.

The Quarante Arpents Reserve, which was originally given to the Indians in order that they might obtain timber for building and for fuel for their own use, is at present almost stripped of timber, and the Indians are obliged to obtain timber elsewhere. This reserve is, therefore, more suitable for clearing and cultivation than for the purpose for which it was intended. It lies in the centre of the flourishing parish of St. Ambroise de la Jeune Lorette, and with the object of getting the greatest benefit from it, preliminary steps have been taken to obtain a grant of it, and this will, no doubt, soon be achieved.

Population.—The Huron population has increased by nine during the past year. From four hundred and thirty-two, which it was last year, including absentees, it is at present four hundred and forty-one, composed of the following: one hundred and thirty-three men, one hundred and thirty-two women, and one hundred and seventy-six children. Some absentees have returned to reside again in the village, after being away in the United States for some years.

Other Indians in my agency.—There are also in my agency, which embraces the counties of Quebec, Montmorency, Portneuf, and Charlevoix:

(1.) Thirty-two Amalecites, residing in the parish of St. Pierre de Charlesbourg, county of Quebec, following a nomadic life and not making any perceptible progress. They work by the day, and do a little hunting and fishing. Some of them work in ash wood, make baskets, and succeed—though not without some hardship—in supporting their families. Nine men, eleven women, and twelve children compose this little community, scattered here and there in the county of Quebec.

(2.) Seventeen Abenakis, residing also in the county of Quebec, and working for white men on their farms. Several work in ash wood and sweet hay, and make canoes. They live fairly comfortably. Five men, four women, and eight children compose this community.

(3.) Another little group of Abenakis reside at St. Urbain, in the county of Charlevoix. These Indians hold, in their own name, some acres of land which they have purchased, but which do not assist them in making a living. Every year the department is obliged to come to their assistance. The last report from the curé of St. Urbain gives their number as eighteen, consisting of eight men, six women, and four children.

Total Population of my Agency. These several communities bring the Indian population of my agency up to five hundred and eight.

Occupation. Agriculture.—The Huron families who cultivate land on the Quarante Arpents Reserve, did not obtain very satisfactory results during last year. Oats gave a fair return. Hay, as elsewhere, was a complete failure, and it was impossible to make a good sowing of potatoes, as they were rare and dear. These farmers are day by day losing taste and interest in agriculture, and I believe the result of such unremunerative harvest, added to the impossibility of improving their land in accordance with modern methods, will turn them from it altogether, at least many of them. They had the prospect of unprecedented distress in October last; happily some exceptional work given by local industry dispelled this fear, and the winter was not so gloomy for them as they had expected.

Snow-shoes and Moccasins.—In my last report, on the information then obtained from our manufacturers, I stated that the prospect of the trade in snow-shoes and moccasins was falling off more and more. Prices declining all the time, demand becoming less and less, our workers in this industry and our manufacturers themselves had to consider other means of supporting their families properly. But the new sun which has risen on this industry during the past year has dispelled these gloomy forebodings. During six months of the year demands have been so numerous that at one time the supply of skins used in the making of these articles was insufficient, as was also the labour,

although it employed every man, woman and child, the last named of even twelve and thirteen years of age.

A careful observer stated some months ago in the "*Semaine Commerciale*" of Quebec, that a kind of Klondike had been opened to this industry, which I might call the mother industry of our village of Lorette.

The discovery of the real Klondike was certainly the cause of this awakening, as unexpected as fortunate for the Huron tribe, who have a monopoly of this industry in the province of Quebec. To state as closely to the truth as possible, there are manufactured in the Huron village no less than seven thousand pairs of snow-shoes, and at least twelve thousand dozen pairs of moccasins, representing a general business of from \$70,000 to \$75,000.

The price of labour has not increased much. The employers themselves have made only ordinary profits, owing to the considerable rise in the value of leather and raw skins; for example, the raw skins which formerly were worth from \$4 to \$5 per 100 lbs. have risen to from \$9 to \$10. Manufacturers who had accepted orders before this increase in prices were somewhat disappointed.

Mr. Sebastien, one of the second chiefs of the tribe, the largest local manufacturer, put out alone more than four thousand pairs of snow-shoes, and at least seven thousand dozen pairs of moccasins. He actually did a business amounting to \$40,000, thus giving work during six months of the year to a very large portion of the Huron tribe. Philip Vincent, the grand chief, also manufactured a large quantity.

Next year has, perhaps, something better in store, both in the fall of the value of leather and in the price of labour.

Hunting and Fishing.—Several of our Hurons, in whom still remains a natural and instinctive taste for hunting and fishing, during the autumn and winter months went out as usual into the depths of the forest, which is receding more and more. They are now forced to make long journeys in order to find game, as they like to hunt the cariboo, moose, beaver and marten. The restrictions prescribed by the Provincial Government of Quebec limit the hunting districts. In spite of this they have done very well, and fairly encouraging success crowned their work, courage and skill, so that they were able to do a good deal for their families.

Tourists during the fishing season were numerous. As usual, they engaged Hurons as guides, whose skill they appreciate. This also afforded the latter some temporary assistance.

Indian Fancy Wares.—This industry was not so remunerative, and the opinion at the end of the season was that it will be still less so this year. The squaws, who work in ash wood and sweet hay, not having had time during the winter to prepare as large a supply as usual, went to the watering places without much stock in hand. There was also another cause for the depression in this industry. Many Huron families were in the habit each year of selling their products in the United States without paying any custom duties. The American Government has withdrawn this privilege and imposed ruinous duty on these articles. They have been obliged, therefore, to make less until a change takes place in this matter.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Thanks to precautions taken, especially since the regulations were passed by the chiefs in 1895 and approved by the Governor General in Council, the village in which the greatest number of the Huron families reside has been kept in a cleanly state, and the sanitary condition has been perfect during the whole year. I can say also that in all the surrounding district of Quebec, and especially at Lorette, thanks to the River St. Charles, its falls and cascades, and to the forest surrounding the village, the climate is exceptionally healthful.

Education.—The progress in connection with the village school has been most remarkable. Thus in the class of young girls so ably and intelligently conducted by Miss St. Amand, the progress has been really surprising, and the missionary has often remarked to me that he has not in his parish a school better conducted than this class, and where the progress has been as constant. The good behaviour of the pupils, their education—of which their parents are proud—and their assiduity, go hand in hand

with their teaching in the different branches of study—French, English, catechism, arithmetic, history, geography and other subjects taught them. It is unfortunate that the boys' class does not give so much satisfaction. The lack of application, (the result, as the missionary tells me, of the unsuitability of the method and the advanced age of the teacher), is the cause of this want of progress. The school is otherwise well kept, very comfortable, and well furnished, with books and other necessary material for its conduct.

Religion.—Abbé Guillaume Giroux, curé of the parish of St. Ambroise de la Jeune Lorette, is still the missionary of this tribe, which, with the exception of five, profess with zeal the Roman Catholic religion, the ceremonies of whose services are now enhanced by the imposing presence of a choir formed by members of the Huron tribe during the year. The old chapel, which dates back two hundred years, is open for worship, and is attended by all the Huron population and the numerous tourists who visit the village. The small communities whom I mentioned before also profess the religion of the Huron tribe.

Choir.—I must make special mention of the choir, to which I have just referred. The majority of the members of the Huron tribe are not only distinguished fishermen and hunters and good workers, but they are also musicians of pronounced taste and talent. With the object of developing this taste and talent, they formed an organization and purchased brass instruments required for the formation of a choir. The seventeen instruments purchased, which constitute a fairly complete choir, cost more than \$200, on account of which they have already paid by subscription a fairly large amount. They naturally count on new subscriptions to pay the balance and to provide for repairs. This choir is under the direction of Mr. J. Gingras, an experienced musician of Quebec, who was astonished that after a few months' practice, the choir was able to execute most difficult pieces to perfection. For the most part, the choir is composed of young men, who take a lively interest in it, giving up to it a great many of their evenings. They have already given some exhibitions in the evening, and the public has not failed to give them encouragement.

Building and Improvements.—There has not been any new building done by the tribe during the past year. Each member of the band has a comfortable house, and has kept it in good order. It is this that gives to the small wooden buildings of the village a special character of neatness and antiquity that all visitors admire.

Morality and Temperance.—There really has not been any apparent infraction of the laws of morality. Those of temperance, which are some times transgressed here as everywhere else, are generally respected, and as I remarked in a previous report, persuasion is more efficacious in the prevention of disorder resulting from the abuse of liquor than the arm of the law. However, in order to make an experiment in checking the sale of liquor to Indians in a manner calculated to inspire fear in those who attempt to break the law, the chiefs thought it necessary to be severe, and I believe that the lesson given will have a full and thorough effect. I have not had to record a single case of disorder or abuse.

Condition of the Huron Tribe.—During the past year, thanks to the improvement in the local industry, the Huron tribe has enjoyed a condition superior to that of the last few years. Money has circulated more than usual, but the lack of work during the last few years placed a good many in distress, and forced them to run into debt for maintenance and provisions which they have not yet liquidated. I have observed that generally they have acted with strict economy in order to retrieve the past, and to be ready to face the possibilities of the future. A love of work appears to be fully developed, and assures the advancement both intellectually and materially of the Huron tribe. Several young men, thanks to their thorough education, already hold enviable positions in business in Quebec. Others attend academies with success. Most of them are engaged to advantage in the local industry. Emulation appears to be amongst them all, and promises excellent results, encouraging to all who take an interest in the future in the Huron tribe.

I have, &c.,

ANTOINE O. BASTIEN, *Indian Agent.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA,

CAUGHNAWAGA, 31st August, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended the 30th June last, on the Iroquois of Caughnawaga, also statistical statement.

Reserve.—There are twelve thousand three hundred and twenty-seven acres in this reserve, about four thousand of which is in timber, and the rest under cultivation or in pasture. The soil generally is of good quality.

Vital Statistics.—There are on the reserve four hundred and eighty-four men, four hundred and sixty-seven women and eleven hundred and eight children under twenty-one years of age. During the year there were ninety-seven births and forty-one deaths, making an increase of fifty-six by births and twenty-four by return of absent Indians.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition of the band has been good. No epidemic has appeared on the reserve during the year.

Resources.—The resources of the reserve consist of agriculture, bead-work and making lacrosses and snow-shoes.

Occupation.—Many of the Indians engage in agriculture, others take rafts down the Lachine Rapids, where several are employed as pilots. Some of them work for the Iron Bridge Company at Lachine. The most general industries are bead-work and making lacrosses and snow-shoes.

Buildings and Farming Implements.—The buildings of the Indians are generally very comfortable, and the farmers provide themselves with farming implements for the cultivation of their land.

Education.—There are on the reserve, four hundred and forty-four children of school age. Of this number, about two hundred attend school very irregularly and their progress leaves much to be desired.

There are two Roman Catholic schools, one for the boys under a master, and the other for the girls under a mistress and assistant. There is also a Methodist school for both boys and girls under a mistress.

Religion.—There is a Roman Catholic church, and two missionaries to conduct services. The Methodists worship in the school-house. They have no resident clergyman on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are industrious and skilful; but apparently there is very little improvement in their customs.

Temperance.—Temperance has not made progress; but I believe there is decided improvement in the morality of the band.

General Remarks.—The affairs of this band generally are satisfactory, and the Indians are quiet.

The improvements made during the year on the roads and water-courses are much appreciated by most of the Indians: they are of general use.

I have, &c.,

A. BROSSEAU,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS,

ST. REGIS, 21st July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence River opposite the town of Cornwall, Ontario, including also the islands a little below Prescott, Ontario, and thence down stream opposite the village of Lancaster, Ontario, forming a total area of six thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven acres.

Population.—The population consists of two hundred and seventy-five men, two hundred and eighty-seven women, four hundred and seven boys, three hundred and fifty-four girls, making a total of thirteen hundred and twenty-three. There were twenty-five births and ten deaths during the year, making an increase of fifteen.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been very good. There has been no epidemic or disease of any moment. The Indians are becoming alive to the necessity of cleanliness around their buildings, and I have had no trouble with them on this score.

Education.—There are two schools in operation on the reserve. The teachers are Mr. Leo Killoran, from Seaforth, Ontario, and Mr. Alex. Pirie, from Campbellford, Ontario. They are efficient and attend to their duties. The schools are well equipped with requisites. The attendance is small, owing to the carelessness of the Indians in regard to education.

Religion.—There are two churches upon the reserve, one Roman Catholic, the other Methodist. There are about one hundred and twenty-eight Methodists and eleven hundred and ninety-four Roman Catholics. The missionaries are doing good work, and the Indians are greatly interested in spiritual matters.

Characteristics.—Some of the Indians on this reserve are making very good progress in farming. Among the number are Mitchel Benedict, Thomas White, Peter Colwell, Louis Benedict, Charles Leaf, Michel Bova and several others; these are residents of Cornwall Island; and on St. Regis Island, John Skettis, John David, Joseph Thompson, Louis Thompson, John Thompson, John Sawatis, Angus Papenau; also several others on the Chenail Reserve.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources consist of farming, hunting, fishing, trapping, acting as guides for tourists, running rafts of timber, performing daily labour with farmers, and on railways, also manufacturing lacrosse sticks, and basket-making to a large extent.

Buildings.—There are dwelling houses, frame, one hundred and thirty-three; log, sixty-four; barns, eighty-nine; horse stables, forty-eight; cattle stables, forty; pig sties, forty-three; store-houses, thirteen; corn cribs, twenty-five.

Stock.—The Indians possess the following stock: stallions and geldings, eighty-four; mares, one hundred and six; colts, fillies, and foals, fifty-six; bulls, eighteen; steers, seventeen; milch cows, one hundred and sixty-eight; young stock, one hundred and fifty-four; boars, breeding, ten; sows, breeding, ninety; pigs, one hundred and thirty-two; turkeys, three hundred and seventy-five; geese, fifty-four; ducks, seventy-one; cocks and hens, sixteen hundred and fifty-eight.

Farming Implements.—Their farming implements are as follows : ploughs, ninety-seven ; harrows, eighty ; seed-drills, five ; cultivators, sixty-two ; land-rollers, four ; mowers, forty-one ; reapers, sixteen ; horse-rakes, forty-three ; fanning-mills, eight ; threshing-machines, twelve ; tool chests, sixty-two ; other implements, one hundred and seventy-five ; wagons, fifty-eight ; carts, twenty-six ; sleighs, draught, seventy-five ; sleighs, driving, forty ; democrat wagons, ten ; buggies and road carts, thirty-eight.

Temperance.—Many of the Indians do not use liquor, others will if it can be had, the liquor is generally procured by outside parties for the Indian, who cannot procure it from the seller ; there is no lack of unscrupulous men ready by covert means to supply them with liquor, and this is a constant menace to the moral barriers behind which they have learned to shield themselves.

Morality.—There may, perhaps, be a little to be desired in the matter of morality, but the good advice frequently given by their spiritual advisers, especially to the parents towards a better vigilance over their children's conduct, will, I hope, produce good results in the future.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE LONG

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

MICMACS OF MARIA,

MARIA, 9th July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year 1897-98.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Micmacs of Maria is situated on the west bank of the Great Cascapedia. It contains an area of four hundred and sixteen acres.

Population.—The population of this reserve is ninety-three. The number of the Indians is decreasing year by year, as proved by the fact that there are now only eighteen families, while twenty-two years ago there were twenty-five. Consumption was the cause of death in very many cases. Half of the children die at a very early age.

Education.—All the Indians are not educated : the oldest are ignorant, but the younger ones have some education, and this fortunate condition is due to the school, which is well conducted, and has been doing good work for some years. There has been much improvement in this direction.

Religion.—The Indians are religious and attached to their belief.

Characteristics and Temperance.—Their habits are good. Generally there is little vice amongst them ; but all have a decided taste for liquor, and if they do not satisfy it oftener, it is because they have neither the money nor the opportunity. Besides, since the appointment of a constable, many have been restrained through fear.

Material Condition.—Generally the Indians are poor. This condition of poverty may be the result of the numerous diseases to which the Indians are subject ; but the principal cause of the trouble is their improvidence and their incredible carelessness. Indians are nothing but big children who covet everything they see and are often ready to sacrifice necessities for baubles.

I have, &c.,

J. GAGNÉ, priest,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

MONTAGNAIS OF LAKE ST. JOHN,

POINTE BLEUE, 15th July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserve.—The Montagnais Reserve, situated on the north-west bank of Lake St. John, in the county of Chicoutimi, province of Quebec, covers an area of three thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine acres, of which eight hundred and seventy-eight acres are cleared, including natural pasturage.

Vital Statistics.—The population is four hundred and four, a decrease of twenty-one compared with last year's return, explained by the difference between the deaths, twenty-one, against the births, thirteen, and the absence of three or four families that have remained in the woods.

The mortality to some extent was due to lung troubles, but in the majority of cases death was caused by measles, which raged in a dreadful manner until late in the fall of 1897.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band at the present time, with the exception of three cases of consumption, is fairly good.

The Indians are in general quite clean in their persons, as well as in their houses, which are commodiously built and sufficiently isolated from each other, many of them being built in a modern style and well painted, which largely contributes to the attractive appearance of the place.

Religion.—The members of this band, with the exception of twenty-five, are Roman Catholics.

The churches are conveniently situated. There are two: the Roman Catholic, which is still under the supervision of the Rev. Oblate Fathers, and the Protestant under that of Rev. E. H. Dunn of the Episcopalian Church of Quebec.

Divine service is held daily in the former and monthly in the latter and is, in general, very well attended.

Education.—The school, under the supervision of Miss E. M. Spence, who holds a first-class provincial diploma, is well managed, the teaching being now conducted in both French and English. There are in the band ninety-eight children of school age, with a total of sixty-three on the roll. The average attendance is over thirty-three. The different subjects taught are: spelling, reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, the history of Canada, Latin reading, &c.

No special industries have ever been taught in this school, but drawing and the elements of agriculture will hereafter be a part of the programme. The discipline is good and the progress excellent.

Occupation.—The principal occupations of the Indians are still hunting and fishing during the winter season, while in summer a good many are earning quite a good sum by carting and by guiding tourists to the different fishing places that are so numerous here. The manufacture of bark canoes, snow-shoes, moccasins, mitts, &c., provides for a few the greater part of their income, and if it were not for their proverbial prodigality many of them would certainly be in a very fair condition.

Agriculture.—A good deal of progress in the farming industry has been manifested by the Indians during the year. As much as seventy-three acres of land have been cleared and put into cultivation, while about an equal proportion has been sown in grass

and timothy seed for hay and pasturage. The fencing has also progressed fairly, as much as two hundred and sixty-six acres having been put up during the year.

Stock and Crops.—The stock of domestic animals of good quality is well kept and increases in a fair proportion.

There was quite a deficiency in the last year's crop, owing to the early frosts of August, when the wheat, pease and buckwheat suffered considerably. The other cereals, however, yielded fairly.

Temperance.—Notwithstanding certain reports, there are but few inveterate drunkards in the band.

It is true, however, that they would nearly all freely indulge in drinking but for the severe action taken against the liquor-providers, who are punished as soon as they can be detected.

I have, &c.,

P. L. MARCOTTE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ALGONQUINS OF TEMISCAMINGUE,
NORTH TEMISCAMINGUE, 30th June, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent (General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is situated on the north bank of the River Quinzie at the head of Lake Temiscamingue.

It covers an area of thirty-eight thousand two hundred acres, of which twenty-two thousand eight hundred and ten have been surrendered for the benefit of the band, leaving an area of fifteen thousand three hundred and ninety acres for the use of the band.

Occupation.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming, fishing and fur-hunting. The fur-bearing animals are on the decrease, also the farming has not been what it should, but there is every prospect of the future being better. The Indians are often engaged as guides by sportsmen and tourists.

Education.—There is one school on the reserve. The teacher, Miss Marion Legge, is efficient, and attentive to her duties.

The school is well equipped with all requisites, the attendance is good and the pupils are making good progress.

The number of children attending school is forty-nine, twenty-two boys and twenty-seven girls. The daily average attendance is twenty-eight.

Religion.—The Indians on this reserve are all Roman Catholics. They have a neat church furnished in modern style. The church lot and graveyard are inclosed by substantial fences.

Health.—During the last winter there was a great deal of sickness among the Indians, and indeed among the people generally. La grippe, resulting in pneumonia and other pulmonary diseases, caused many deaths. At present there are very few cases of sickness. During the past year there have been nineteen deaths and six births.

I have, &c.,

A. McBRIDE,
Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
NORTHERN DIVISION.

FREDERICTON, 20th July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

EDMUNDSTON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated at Little Falls, Madawaska County. It consists of a fine tract of high and intervale lands, fronting on the River St. John, and contains between four and five hundred acres. The soil throughout is excellent, and the place is beautifully situated.

Vital Statistics.—The population comprises nine families, consisting of twenty-one males and nineteen females.

Occupation.—These Indians derive their living from farming, milling, hunting, acting as guides, and the manufacture of Indian wares. A few of the band are poor farmers, preferring to work their holdings on shares with their white neighbours; others, however, are giving more attention to this industry, as several acres of new land have been cleared and cropped the past spring. As a rule, these Indians, excepting an aged couple, are very industrious and in a manner self-supporting.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The dwellings of the band are a respectable distance apart. They are kept neat and clean. All of the Indians have been very fortunate, there having been no disease of a contagious nature amongst them during the past year.

Temperance and Morals.—These Indians, from all information gathered, are, I am pleased to report, law-abiding, free from the use of intoxicants, and of good morals.

Religion.—All the members of this band are Roman Catholics: they worship in a church at Edmundston Village. Their spiritual affairs are looked after by the Rev. L. A. Damour.

TOBIQUE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in the county of Victoria, at the junction of the Tobique and St. John Rivers. It contains an area of about sixteen thousand acres, extending from the Tobique rocks, along the River St. John eight miles, with a depth of from four to five miles, the greater part of which is lumbering lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band is two hundred and two, consisting of ninety-two males and one hundred and ten females.

Occupation.—The chief occupations of the band are farming, hunting, stream driving and rafting, acting as guides, and the manufacture of Indian wares. The lumbering business is engaged in by the able-bodied men, whilst the Indian ware business is carried on by those of advanced years, and the articles are readily disposed of at good prices in the locality. Last winter quite a profitable trade in snow-shoes was carried on by the Indians, as good prices were realized. Another very profitable employment engaged in by these Indians is their acting as guides for tourists who visit the Tobique River and its tributaries both summer and winter. The usual wages received for this service is from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day, with board.

Farming.—Owing to a preference for employment that will yield a speedy return of cash, the Indians of this reserve, although they possess some of the finest farming lands on the River St. John, are not practical farmers. They as a rule grow some potatoes, oats and buckwheat, sufficient to supply their wants. Their crops, such as referred to, were a fair average last year.

Temperance.—The great majority of the band are strictly temperate, and of good habits and morals. There are some of them, however, that will occasionally indulge in the use of intoxicants. In some of these cases it is difficult to bring the party from whom they procure the liquor to justice, owing to the cunning and reserved manner of Indians. But whenever evidence is forthcoming that will lead to conviction of persons supplying the same, they are promptly dealt with.

Education.—The school during the past year was under the supervision of Miss O'Brien, a teacher holding a second-class provincial license. The school, leaving out recognized holy-days and holidays, has been regularly taught. The number of pupils enrolled ranged from twenty to twenty-eight, with an average attendance for the year of over fourteen. The school is pleasant and healthfully situated. It is well provided with maps, books, &c., for the instruction of pupils. Some of the children who attend regularly, are well advanced in the subjects taught, and all are making fair progress.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Early in May last, all winter refuse was removed from their premises. Their dwellings, excepting a few shanties, are frame houses, neatly finished and painted, affording both health and comfort to their inmates. Since the introduction, a year ago, of a supply of pure water to the reserve, the health of the Indians has been good, none of the band having been visited by a case of contagious disease during the past year. The deaths were six, some of which were due to consumption.

Religion.—All the members of this band are Roman Catholics. They have a neat church of their own, finished and furnished with the most modern seating, &c. Their church, priest's house and graveyard are close to each other, all of them inclosed with a picket fence, and painted. These buildings surrounded by the dwellings of Indians, make a striking appearance for miles around and are much admired by visitors. The spiritual affairs of the band are attended to by the Rev. M. A. O'Keefe, who at all times manifests a warm interest in the welfare of all.

General Remarks.—In concluding this report I have to remark that the Tobique Indians as a whole are an industrious, thrifty and active people.

I have, &c.,

JAMES FARRELL,
Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
NORTH-EASTERN DIVISION,
RICHIBUCTO, 26th July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location of Agency.—This agency is situated in the north-eastern part of New Brunswick and includes all the reserves in the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent and Westmorland.

Reserves.—The reserves are :—Eel River Reserve in Restigouche County; Bathurst, St. Peter's Island and Pockmouche Reserves, in Gloucester County; Burnt Church,

Eel Ground, Red Bank, Indian Point, Big Hole and Renous Reserves, in Northumberland County; Big Cove, Indian Island and Buctouche Reserves in Kent; and Shediak and Fort Folly Reserves in Westmorland County. Pockmouche, Tabusintac, Big Hole, Renous and Shediak Reserves are unoccupied. The Indians from these places have joined the Indians of the other reserves.

Area and Resources.—These reserves cover an area of about thirty-four thousand acres. Big Hole, Red Bank and Tabusintac contain valuable lumber privileges. All the reserves except Indian Island, Buctouche and St. Peter's Island contain a plentiful supply of firewood. The salmon fishing privileges in connection with Big Hole and Bathurst Reserves, are valuable.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency are of the Micmac tribe and comprise all the Indians of that tribe in the province of New Brunswick.

Population.—The Indian population of this agency is nine hundred and twenty-six, a decrease of eleven since last census. The decrease is caused by the removal of several families residing along the Intercolonial Railway, to other localities. They will, no doubt, return during the present summer. Of the total population, two hundred and seventy are adult males and two hundred and fifty-nine adult females. Big Cove Reserve in Kent County, with two hundred and eighty, leads in population. About a dozen families have left the reserves and settled along the Intercolonial Railway in Westmorland and King's Counties.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The death-rate during the year has been heavy. The greater number of deaths have been due to pneumonia and consumption. At present there are several cases of consumption; otherwise there are very few cases of sickness. Unless consumption can be classed as such, there have been no infectious or contagious diseases, except measles. Last spring all the bands removed from near their premises all the filth and refuse matter that had accumulated during the winter. Many of the Indians whitewashed or lime washed their dwellings thoroughly inside and outside.

Occupation.—The principal pursuits are agriculture, fishing and the manufacture of Indian wares. The Indians of Restigouche, Gloucester and Northumberland Counties work in the salmon, bass and smelt fisheries, those of Kent in the lobster, mackerel, herring, gaspereaux and smelt fisheries. Many of the Eel Ground and Red Bank Indians engage in the lumber woods in winter and at stream-driving and in the saw-mills in spring and summer. A number of the Red Bank and Bathurst Bands make good wages in summer acting as guides for fishing parties up the Miramichi and Nepisiguit Rivers. All engage in farming to a limited extent and in the manufacture of Indian wares.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The majority of the Indians on the reserves occupy small frame houses, but those living off the reserve live in rude huts or shanties which afford very poor protection from the cold.

The Indians keep very little stock and very few farming implements about them. The majority engage white men to plough their land and put in their crops.

Education.—There are in this agency two hundred and twelve children of school age. There are three schools, attended by about ninety pupils. The school at Eel Ground is taught by Mr. Michael Flinn, who holds a second-class provincial license. The Burnt Church school, under the management of Mr. John Flanagan, who is also a regularly licensed teacher, continues to do good work. The Big Cove school, opened about two years ago, has been lately in charge of Miss Mary N. Babain, a painstaking and efficient teacher. A number of the children of the other reserves attend neighbouring white schools.

Religion.—The Indians of this agency are all Roman Catholics, and all manifest a deep interest in their religion. They have churches at Big Cove, Indian Island, Burnt Church, Eel Ground and Red Bank. The Indians of the other reserves attend worship in the churches of adjoining white people.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule these Indians are peaceable and law-abiding, indolent and easy-going, never caring to provide for to-morrow as long as they have enough for to-day. As a result, there is some times a great deal of destitution amongst

them. There are not more than a dozen Indians in the agency who show a disposition to better their condition. The others are careless and improvident.

Temperance and Morality.—The greater number of these Indians are temperate, and considering their condition and method of living, they are remarkably free from immorality. There are, however, on all the reserves, a few who manage to obtain liquor and get drunk, notwithstanding every effort to prevent it.

I have, &c.,

WM. D. CARTER,
Indian Superintendent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISION,
FREDERICTON, 20th July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for year ended 30th June, 1898.

WOODSTOCK BAND.

Reserve.—Some of the Indians of this band reside at Upper Woodstock, the others on the reserve, which is situated three miles below the town of Woodstock, and fronting on the River St. John. It contains an area of two hundred and sixty acres, of which there are about thirty-five acres of cleared land, the remainder being wilderness.

Population.—The total population on the reserve and vicinity is seventy-seven, namely, thirty-one males and forty-six females.

Occupation.—The manufacture of Indian wares, which are disposed of in the town of Woodstock and to farmers above and below the city, at fair prices, is the sole industry of these Indians.

Farming.—In view of the Indians on the reserve having failed to make good use of the seeds supplied in 1896, I withheld the supply in 1897. Therefore, although good land was available, no crops were raised last year. This year in view of promises made I supplied the Indians with seed, chiefly potatoes, to enable them to raise some produce, and judging from the present appearance of the crops, some benefit will be received from them.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good. The surroundings are clean and healthful. The shanties that some of the Indians live in are small and not properly finished, they are at times overcrowded, and it is a wonder that there is not more sickness, especially in the winter season; however the Indians seem to be happy, and have been free from diseases of a contagious nature for the past year. There have been four deaths during the year, all the result of consumption.

Religion.—All the members of this band are Roman Catholics, their spiritual affairs are seen to by the Rev. William Chapman, parish priest of Woodstock. With but one or two exceptions, these Indians are of quiet and good moral habits.

KINGSCLEAR BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is situated on the River St. John, eleven miles from Fredericton. It contains an area of four hundred and sixty acres, of which about one hundred are cleared land, the rest of it being woodland.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is ninety-seven, namely, fifty-one males and forty-six females.

Occupation.—The most important industry engaged in by these Indians, and what they depend largely on for a living, is the manufacture of all kinds of Indian wares, which are sold in the city of Fredericton and country districts. Owing to the demand, quite a trade was done last winter at snowshoe-making, for which a much better price was realized than for years past. Another means of employment from which some of the band earn good wages, is the picking up and rafting of logs in front of their reserve for the Fredericton Boom Company. Then there are others of the able-bodied who labour in the woods in the winter season and follow stream-driving in the spring, for which fair wages are received.

Agriculture.—Owing to the time devoted to other industries, farming—unless by a few Indians—is more or less neglected. The few who give most of their time to farming raise good crops; whilst those who keep no cattle to furnish manure for the soil, only raise half the produce. For the past year or more the only seeds supplied were potatoes, buckwheat and oats, the returns from which in some cases were a good average, while others, for the reasons set forth, were poor. This year from all appearance there will be an abundant crop of everything.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the band has been remarkably good during the past year. There has been very little sickness of any kind, and but one death, a child.

As a rule these Indians are tasty about their dwellings and surroundings. The situation of the reserve, its climate, &c., all tend to health. No disease of a contagious nature has visited them during the year.

Education.—The school on this reserve has been under the supervision of Miss Frances McGinn, a very competent teacher, for the past year. The highest number of pupils on the register for any quarter was twenty-three. The average for the fiscal year was 18.4, and an average of over twenty for three-quarters of said term. The subjects taught are reading, writing, geography, arithmetic, &c. In all of these the pupils are making rapid progress. In fact the attendance, deportment and general habits of these children are most satisfactory. This state of affairs is largely due to the interest manifested in educational affairs by their resident clergyman, the Rev. William O'Leary, and the zeal in her work by the teacher.

Temperance.—Their habits in respect to the use of intoxicants are good.

Religion.—All the members of this band are Roman Catholics. They worship in a church of modern style and finish, situated on the reserve.

It is one of the oldest churches in the province. The priest also resides on the reserve, his house being close to the church. Consequently with these advantages the morals of the Indians are good.

ST. MARY'S BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated directly opposite Fredericton, in the parish of St. Mary's, York County. In area it is but two and one-quarter acres.

Population.—The population of the band is one hundred and seven, namely, fifty-nine males and forty-eight females, a decrease of twenty, who have removed to the Oro-mocto Reserve since last census was taken.

Occupation.—Most of these Indians pursue the same occupations to obtain a living as those of the Kingsclear Reservation, namely, the manufacture of Indian wares, whilst others find employment at sawing deals, hunting, acting as guides, milling and stream-driving. Some of the Indians that are industrious make a fair living. The drones, however, only eke out an existence from day to day.

Farming.—Owing to the extent of the reserve being limited to a few garden patches, and the planting of some potatoes, &c., on adjoining lands of their white neighbours, the produce raised merely supplies their immediate wants.

Education.—The school is in charge of Miss M. J. Rush, who holds a second-class certificate. Since the removal of several families from St. Mary's to the Oromocto Reserve, there has been a great falling off in attendance. Another draw-back to a proper attendance at this school is the indifference of the parents, and the attractions of city life; therefore, whilst the teacher and myself do our utmost to force the children to attend, we get little or no support from parents. The number on the register ranged from twelve to twenty, and shows an average of $10\frac{1}{4}$ for the year. The subjects taught are primer, reading, spelling, writing, &c. A few of the children, who are regular attendants, are making progress.

Sanitary Condition.—In accordance with instructions, all winter refuse was removed from about the Indian dwellings in the latter part of May last.

The health of the band for the year past was good, there being but one death (a child). And though surrounded by the city of St. Mary's and Gibson people, where diphtheria, typhoid fever, &c., are prevalent, at certain times, the Indians for years past have escaped such diseases.

Temperance.—The temptations to indulge in the use of intoxicants on this reserve are many, and whilst it is difficult for Indians given to intemperance to procure liquor from parties engaged in the business, yet it is had through indirect means. These Indians, when found intoxicated, are arrested and arraigned, but they are so reticent in their nature that it is impossible to induce them to admit who the offending parties are. These habits are confined to a few of the band, the majority of the Indians being a sober, moral and industrious people.

OROMCTO BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the River St. John, seven miles below the city of Fredericton. It contains an area of one hundred and twenty-five acres, of which about thirty acres are cleared, the remainder being forest lands.

Population.—The population of the band is seventy-six, forty-one males and thirty-five females, being an increase of eighteen compared with last year's returns.

Occupation.—The business engaged in by the band is similar to that of Indians of other parts of the agency, namely, the manufacture of Indian wares, for which they find a ready market in St. John and amongst farmers of Mauderville and Sheffield.

Farming.—Last spring these Indians received seeds, chiefly potatoes, and a supply of superphosphate as a fertilizer. The seeds referred to, were divided amongst eleven families, each receiving from five to seven bushels, all of which were neatly planted and hoed in season, and I am pleased to report that the produce raised by each family was an extra good average. This crop proved very useful to them, as they had several barrels that they sold, the money from which they bought flour with, retaining sufficient to supply the wants of their families.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—This reserve is favourably situated in a country district. The surroundings are clean, and all refuse matter was removed as directed in May last. The health of the Indians was good, there having been only a few cases of ordinary sickness amongst them during the past year. The births for the year were six, and the deaths two.

Temperance.—The habits and morals of this band are excellent. Although intoxicants are to be had at Oromocto, in the vicinity of the reserve, yet, on inquiry, I find that unless in very rare cases, these Indians do not use them, and are spoken highly of by their white neighbours for civility and good behaviour.

Religion.—All the members of this band are Roman Catholics. There is a neat church within fifty rods of the reserve, where they worship. Their spiritual affairs are carefully looked after by the Rev. Father McDermott, of Petersville.

General Remarks.—The remainder of the Indians of this agency reside at Apohaqui, King's County; Hampstead, Upper and Lower Gagetown, Queen's County; St. John and St. Andrew Charlotte County. Their chief industry is much the same as that of

other Indians. Their wares are disposed of in their respective localities, and in the city of St. John. A few follow milling and other employments for a living. As a rule the majority of the Indians of this agency, prefer the manufacture of Indian wares, hunting, &c., to any other means of employment. In other respects a marked improvement is noticeable in their former customs and habits. They are law-abiding, and do their utmost to earn a living.

I have, &c.,

JAMES FARRELL,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICHAMPS OF ANNAPOLIS COUNTY,
ANNAPOLIS, 15th July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location.—There are no Indians living upon reserves : they occupy land of their own situated at Lequille, Paradise and Middleton. The reserves situated at Milford and Maitland are unoccupied.

Population.—The population of this agency is seventy-two.

Health.—The health of the Indians at Lequille has been good. There has been some sickness at Paradise and Middleton. Their dwellings and surroundings are kept clean and in a healthful condition.

Occupation.—These Indians are mostly engaged in basket-making, fishing, hunting, coopering, lumbering and stream-driving and some farming.

Education.—The children have the privilege of attending the common school at Lequille, and are making fair progress.

Religion.—They are all members of the Roman Catholic Church and have the privilege of attending chapel at Annapolis and Bridgetown.

General Remarks.—The Indians of my agency are a temperate, quiet, and law-abiding people.

I have, &c.,

GEO. WELLS, SR.,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBOROUGH COUNTIES,
HEATHERTON, 25th August, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Vital Statistics.—The number of Indians in this agency is one hundred and fifty-four. There were four deaths and five births during the year.

Sanitary Condition.—La grippe has been very prevalent among the Indians during the past winter, and rheumatism is a constant malady.

Buildings.—Although the Indians seem indifferent to farming, they have taken a great deal of interest in building during the past year. Since my last report seven dwelling houses and two barns have been erected.

I have, &c.,

J. R. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY,
CHRISTMAS ISLAND, 7th September, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Population.—The total population of the Indians of this agency is two hundred and sixty-five, an increase of twenty-two over last year. This increase was largely due to the return of eighteen who left the reserve some years ago.

Health.—The general health of the Indians has been better during the past year than in any other year since I became agent. There has been no epidemic or contagious disease of any kind among them.

Occupation.—Agriculture, which is engaged in only on the Eskasoni Reserve, contributes largely to their support ; but, after all, their native handicraft, such as coopering, basket making, &c., is what they chiefly rely upon to keep the wolf from the door.

Characteristics.—They are an honest, sober, law-abiding class of people ; but seem to have no ambition to better their circumstances. They are industrious, but their industry is with the view to tide over present needs. If they have enough for to-day, they let to-morrow look out for itself.

I have, &c.,

A. CAMERON, P.P.,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF COLCHESTER COUNTY,

TRURO, 8th August, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserve.—The Millbrook Reserve is situated three miles south of Truro. It contains an area of thirty-five acres.

Population.—The population of this band is one hundred and thirty-six.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These may be said to be fairly good.

Occupation.—Among the occupations of these Indians are hunting, cooperating, &c.

Education.—Education has been somewhat neglected in the past, but a school house is to be erected this year.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, and some of them are improving their land and buildings.

I have, &c.,

THOS. B. SMITH,

Indian Agent

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY,

PARRSBORO', 28th July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserve.—The reserve occupied by these Indians is situated in the county of Cumberland, fourteen miles from the town of Parrsboro', and contains one thousand acres of good land.

Vital Statistics.—The population on this reserve, and scattered throughout the county, amounts altogether to one hundred and three, an increase of one as compared with last year. During the year there were ten births and only seven deaths, but owing to changes due to migration the actual increase in population was only one. As in the past, most of the deaths were due to some form of lung disease.

Religion.—All the Indians in this county are Roman Catholics.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the winter and early spring months there was a good deal of sickness among the Indians in this county. The sanitary measures recommended by the department have been carefully carried out, and for the most part the houses are clean and comfortable.

Occupation.—Very few of these Indians have a taste for farming, although when seed is furnished by the department, owing to the natural fertility of the soil, they usually raise very fair crops. The men hunt, make baskets, tubs, and mast-hoops and work in the mills and lumber woods when they can get employment.

Education.—There is no school-house on the reserve; but in the immediate vicinity there is a public school, to which the department gives an annual grant. This school is not as well patronized by the Indians as I could wish. A few of the children have attended regularly during the past year and are making good progress. Want of proper clothing is largely the excuse given for the non-attendance of the remaining children. I am in hopes to be able to report next year a much larger attendance.

I have, &c.,

F. A. RAND,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF DIGBY COUNTY,
ST. BERNARD, 30th June, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location.—This agency comprises the whole of Digby County. The Indians are located chiefly on the reserve at Bear River. There are six families living at St. Bernard, and a few others at Little River. The reserve contains sixteen hundred acres: forty under cultivation, two hundred used as pasture, and thirteen hundred and sixty uncultivated.

Resources.—The resources of the reserve are lumbering and farming.

Population.—The present number of Indians in this county is about one hundred and sixty.

Health.—During the past year la grippe has been quite prevalent, and in a few cases fatal. Apart, however, from this epidemic, the health of our people is good.

Occupation.—These Indians are generally occupied in basket-making, hunting, fishing and farming. The total income of the reserve may be placed at about \$4,000.

Stock.—The stock consists of one horse, three cows, one heifer, one steer and one pig.

Education.—The Indians have good facilities for obtaining an education equal to that imparted to the children of this province through our public school system. The present teacher, Mr. DeVany, is devoted to his work, and the children are making satisfactory progress.

Religion.—In faith the Indians are Roman Catholic, and are devoted to their Church. Their religious exercises are conducted in a neat church which stands on the reserve, and is attended and supported by the Roman Catholics of Bear River.

I have, &c.,

J. J. SULLIVAN,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
 MICMACS OF HALIFAX COUNTY,
 SHEET HARBOUR, 28th Nov., 1898.

The Honourable
 The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location.—The Indians of this county are scattered all over it and so it is hard to get acquainted with all. They move about considerably, and this adds to the difficulty of keeping account of them. They are now residing at Sheet Harbour, Cole Harbour, Dartmouth, Wellington, Windsor Junction and Elmsdale.

Changes in Population.—During the past year, two Indians died. Several families have moved from one place to another in the same county, while one woman has left the county. Some few more have migrated from other parts of the province.

Occupation and Characteristics.—The Indians are fairly industrious, being engaged in hunting, fishing, lumbering, basket-making, &c. They cultivate little or no ground. They are generally law-abiding and sober.

Education.—The children attend school pretty regularly.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. E. McMANUS, P.P.,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
 MICMACS OF HANTS COUNTY,
 SHUBENACADIE, 1st August, 1898.

The Honourable
 The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserves.—Indian Brook Reserve is located in Hants County, and is naturally well adapted to farming.

This reserve comprises one of the three under my care and upon which all the Indians now in Hants County live who are interested in agriculture.

The three reserves in this agency are as follows: West Shubenacadie, Great Lake, one thousand eight hundred and fifty acres; Indian Brook, four hundred and Pon-hook, one thousand.

Resources.—The Indians during the year have largely supported themselves from such work as making oars and hockey sticks, besides always keeping the market well supplied with such goods as butter-tubs and baskets; and although they do not take as much interest in farming as is desirable, still they do quite a good deal of gardening, besides raising such produce as hay, oats and potatoes.

Tribe or Nation.—What is left here now are all descendants of the once great nation called Micmacs.

Population.—The population now numbers ninety-five.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the year several deaths have occurred and with one exception have been caused by consumption, which appeared to prevail to a marked degree among the band, although at present no new cases are apparent. All due precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of diseases arising from neglected premises.

Occupation.—Generally speaking, the Indians have no special occupation but have the natural ability of adapting themselves to their surroundings and circumstances, and succeed wonderfully in providing for themselves.

Buildings, Stock, &c.—With a very few exceptions, all appear to be comfortable and happy, and have about as much stock as that generally owned by their white neighbours in the same circumstances, and although their buildings are in many cases needing small repairs, they are in the main comfortable, and the stock looks well, especially for this season of the year.

Education.—A great interest is manifested by some in the education of their children, and under the direction of their much-loved teacher, Mr. Robert Logan, all are advancing well with their studies.

Religion.—All are Roman Catholics. They have one church and attend services punctually.

Progress.—Owing to so many being connected with those whose deaths have been reported herein, there has been quite a despondent feeling among them at times during the past year, but now, as no more cases are apparent, they seem to have again been encouraged to go on with the struggle of life, Dr. McLean, their very efficient physician, at all times helping and encouraging them both with his wise counsels and proficient medical assistance.

Temperance.—No cases of indulgence in intoxicants have been reported during the year.

I have, &c.,

ALONZO WALLACE,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF INVERNESS COUNTY,
GLENDALE, 1st July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserves.—This agency embraces two reserves,—one situated at Whycocomah, the other at Malagawatch, in the county of Inverness. Their combined area is two thousand seven hundred and fifty-five acres.

Resources.—Farming, fishing, coopering, basket-making, &c., constitute the resources of these Indians.

Population.—The combined population of both reserves is one hundred and thirty.

Health.—La grippe was rather prevalent in spring, but otherwise the general health on both reserves was good.

Occupation.—Agriculture, in which most of these Indians are engaged, is the principal occupation. Coopering enables them to supply to a large extent the trade in that line, such as barrels, tubs and buckets; while moccasin and basket-making, fishing and occasionally acting as guides to sportsmen, form no unimportant sources of livelihood.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this agency are moral, honest and law-abiding, and in the majority of cases imbued with the ambition to be self-supporting.

General Remarks.—The food question is the crucial one with the Indians of these reserves during the current year; and that fact is due to the following exceptional causes (1) the total failure last year of their own potato crop, (2) the scarcity and exorbitantly high price of Prince Edward Island potatoes, ranging from 50 to 65 cents per bushel, and (3) the rise in the price of flour, owing to the Hispano-American war rendering the purchase of flour utterly out of the question.

Hence it is that on account of such severe conditions agriculturally, industrially and commercially, our Indians this year are forced to exceptionally hard living—their principal food or sustenance being milk, Indian corn meal and eels, even these being scarce enough.

I have &c.,

D. McISAAC,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF KING'S COUNTY,

STEAM MILLS, 3rd October, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honour to inclose tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

The Indians of this county are peaceable and quiet, gaining their living by basket-making, coopering, and what help they get from the department. The great trouble with them is that they will not provide for to-morrow, and when they are laid up by accidents or sickness the department has to come to their relief.

They have no woodlands of their own and it is getting harder for them to procure material for their wares, which is also making it more expensive to the department. However, they are talking of getting the Government to sell their reserve and purchase a wooded lot for them.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES E. BECKWITH,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF PICTOU COUNTY,

EUREKA, 16th September, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, with tabular statement, for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserves.—The Indian lands in this district are situated at Indian Cove, and at Indian Island in Merigonish Harbour. In the latter place there are two islands—*island A* and *island B*, so called. *Island A* contains about forty-five acres, and *island B* about twenty. Both these islands, if properly cultivated, are very fertile. The land at Indian Cove is largely under wood, and covered with loose free stone. This lot, when cleared and cultivated, produces good crops. The majority of the Indians make their home in this locality.

Occupation.—Their occupations are farming, loading and unloading vessels, fishing, coopering and making pick handles for the mines. The women attend principally to basket-making. They have all been taking more interest in farming for the last two years than formerly, and in other occupations are becoming more industrious.

Buildings.—The wigwams, except for camping out in the woods, or for temporary abode in some other locality, have almost disappeared. They are replaced by comfortable houses.

Vital Statistics.—There were nine deaths among the Indians of this district during the year—six adults and three children. Four of the adults died of consumption. Eight children were born and are still living, reducing the loss in population to one.

Education.—The school-house at Indian Island has been thoroughly repaired and school will be opened in a week or two.

Religion.—The Indians are Roman Catholics, and practice their religion with fervour and devotion.

Morality.—They are exceedingly careful of their morals.

I have, &c.,

RODERICK McDONALD,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF QUEEN'S AND LUNENBURG COUNTIES,

CALEDONIA CORNER, 23rd August, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserves.—This agency comprises three reserves, one located at New Germany, another at Gold River, both in the county of Lunenburg, and the third at Wildcat,

county of Queen's. Besides the Indians living on these reserves there are those residing at Lunenburg, Bridgewater, Milton and Caledonia. The area of each of the above reserves is one thousand acres.

Health.—The Indians of this agency have enjoyed general good health. They are careful to observe the sanitary regulations of the department in and around their dwellings.

Occupation.—The Indians on the reserves live chiefly by farming; those not residing on the reserves live principally by hunting, fishing and basket-making.

Education.—The Indians seem to take quite an interest in educational matters. The school provided for them at New Germany has been fairly well attended, and, I trust, will be a success during the coming year. At other places the Indian children attend the public schools whenever possible.

Religion.—The Indians of this agency are all Roman Catholics, and are quite attentive to religious duties.

Characteristics.—In this agency the Indians are moral, honest and law-abiding; and in the majority of cases are imbued with the ambition to be self-supporting.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES HARLOW,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICHAMPS OF RICHMOND COUNTY,
St. PETER'S, 5th October, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I respectfully submit this annual report of Chapel Island Indian Reserve. There is very little to be added to my report of last year.

Population.—The population has increased since last year by only one.

Health.—The general health of the Indians has been good, no epidemic having prevailed.

Education.—The children attending the school are making good progress. Many of them can read and write very well. The school this year is under the efficient charge of Miss Boyd.

Religion.—This last summer the reserve was honoured by a visit from His Lordship Bishop Cameron, who held confirmation on the island.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this reserve are truly law-abiding, sober and industrious.

I have, &c.,

JOHN FRASER,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF SHELBURNE COUNTY,
SHELBURNE, 15th July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Vital Statistics.—During the past year there has been a net increase of three in the band under my supervision, bringing the Micmac population of this district up to sixty-six.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general sanitary condition is good. In some cases there has been a marked improvement in tidiness.

Occupation.—Some members of this band are fairly good farmers, but the main employments are lumbering, hunting, making mast-hoops and baskets.

Education.—A few children attend the public schools. The majority, unfortunately, reside at such a distance from the school that attendance is almost impossible.

Temperance.—With the exception of one man, these Indians are temperate.

I have, &c.,

JOHN J. E. DE MOLITOR,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF VICTORIA COUNTY,
BADDECK, 17th September, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the reserve, in which there has been a decrease of two, is ninety-seven, including adults and children. The latter number forty-three under the age of sixteen years.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has been very little sickness among the Indians of this county during the past year. The sanitary measures recommended by the department have been carried out. The houses are neat and kept very clean and tidy. The condition of the reserve from a sanitary point is excellent.

Occupation.—The Indians live chiefly by coopering, basket-making, hunting, fishing and farming. Quite a few families are taking a great interest in farming. Some of the Indians are employed by the farmers in the neighbourhood of the reserve during the summer season, for which they receive fair wages.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. There is no church on the reserve, the nearest church of that denomination being at Baddeck, a distance of nine miles from the reserve. They are very prompt in their attendance at divine service in the church at this place.

Education.—School has been kept on the reserve during the last year, and the average attendance was considerably larger than for some years past. Many repairs were made to the school-house during last year.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians on this reserve are a very temperate, moral and law-abiding people.

I have, &c.,

A. J. MACDONALD,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF YARMOUTH COUNTY,
YARMOUTH, 23rd July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated about three miles outside the town of Yarmouth, and contains twenty-one acres partly covered with a small growth of spruce and fir.

Vital Statistics.—The present number of the band consists of nineteen men, fifteen women and twenty-nine children, making a total of sixty-three.

Since my last report there have been three deaths and two births. Also twenty-two removed to adjoining counties, which accounts for the decrease in population since last year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has been but little sickness during the past year, and the general health of the Indians is good.

Occupation.—The principal occupations of the Indians are basket-making, hunting and fishing. Some of them find employment about the lumber mills and on farms.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are Roman Catholics.

Characteristics.—Some of these Indians are industrious, while others are indolent and wander about over this and adjoining counties.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule they are temperate and not inclined to immorality.

I have, &c.,

GEO. R. SMITH,
Indian Agent.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

HIGGIN'S ROAD, 26th August, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement on Indian affairs for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in Prince Edward Island, namely, Lennox Island and Morell Reserve.

The former reserve is an island in Richmond Bay. It contains one thousand three hundred and twenty acres.

The Morell Reserve is situated on lot 40 in King's County. It contains two hundred and four acres of superior land.

Population.—There are in this superintendency, comprising both reserves and other localities in Prince Edward Island, three hundred and fourteen souls; an increase of eleven since last census.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has been considerable sickness among the Indians during the winter and spring, but now I am glad to report that their sanitary condition has greatly improved.

Occupation.—The principal pursuits are farming, the manufacture of Indian wares and fishing.

The Indians of the Morell Reserve raise good crops every year. Six families live on this reserve. One of the most successful Indians of this reserve is Benjamin Nicholas. He works constantly on his farm, lives wholly from its products, has a fine orchard of some twenty apple trees. He is quite independent.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The Indians on the reserves occupy frame houses, but those scattered off the reserves live in camps or shanties which afford very little comfort.

Those living on the reserves keep horses, cows, sheep and poultry. They are well provided with farming implements, ploughs, spring tooth-harrows, &c.

Education.—There is but one school situated on Lennox Island and attended by twenty-eight children. The children who are attending regularly make good progress.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a church, built two years ago, which is a credit to them.

Temperance.—On this subject I am happy to be able to report that, with the exception of a few, the Indians living on the reserves are sober. They organized a temperance society some years ago on Lennox Island; the members meet monthly. Mr. Anthony Mitchell is the president. This society is doing a great deal of good on this reserve.

I have, &c.,

JEAN O. ARSENAULT,
Indian Superintendent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

BERENS RIVER AGENCY,

BERENS RIVER, September, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information this, my first report, I having been appointed to this agency in July, 1897.

Location.—This agency is situated on the shores of Lake Winnipeg, extending from Black River Reserve at the south, to Cross Lake about ninety miles from the source of the Nelson River, and is made up of twelve different reserves, as follows: Black River, Hollow Water, Blood Vein, Loon Straits, Fisher River, Jack Head, Berens River, Poplar River, Cross Lake, Norway House, Grand Rapids and Pee-kange-kum.

Population.—The population of the entire agency is two thousand one hundred and sixty-eight. There is an increase of twenty-one over 1897. Of this number there are on Black River Reserve, thirteen men, sixteen women, fifteen boys and seventeen girls. At Hollow Water Reserve there are twenty-three men, twenty-four women, thirty-four boys and twenty-nine girls. At Blood Vein, ten men, fifteen women, nineteen boys and ten girls. At Loon Straits, three men, seven women, three boys and three girls. At Fisher River Reserve there are seventy-nine men, eighty-eight women, ninety-one boys and seventy girls. At Jack Head there are nineteen men, seventy-two women, twenty-seven boys and twenty-one girls. At Berens River Reserve there are forty-six men, fifty-four women, one hundred boys and seventy-three girls. At Poplar River there are twenty-three men, thirty-four women, fifty-six boys and thirty-three girls. At Norway House Reserve there are one hundred and eighteen men, one hundred and fifty-four women, one hundred and forty boys and one hundred and seventy girls. At Cross Lake there are fifty-seven men, seventy-three women, sixty-two boys and sixty-seven girls. At Grand Rapids there are thirty-three men, thirty-nine women, fifty-five boys and forty-two girls. At Pee-kange-kum there are thirteen men, nineteen women, twenty-one boys and twenty-four girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians on the different reserves has been generally good, the mortality not having been greater than that experienced among the white people, there having been only fifty-two deaths, and of these thirty were children. The greatest mortality occurred where there are few houses on the reserve. The sanitary condition of the Indians will improve from year to year as they build homes to live in. The principal sickness among adults is consumption and other pulmonary diseases. Contagious and infectious diseases are almost entirely absent. There are quite a number of cases of scrofula. Dr. Jamieson, who accompanied me on my trip paying annuities, vaccinated a very large proportion of the children, he visiting the school for that purpose, and left a good supply of medicine at each reserve, generally placing it in the hands of the missionary to dispense, being careful to give ample and explicit instructions as to the administration of it.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of the Indians, I am pleased to say, are becoming enlarged by the cultivation of the land, although at many points there seems to have been a scarcity of fish, particularly at Berens River Reserve and those to the north. The Indians on these reserves were unable to get enough fish to supply their own needs during the winter; but at Black River, Loon Straits and Blood Vein it was up to the average. Since spring the Indians at Berens River and Poplar River have done exceedingly well, catching sturgeon, for which they received a good price, varying from \$1 to \$1.50 each. At the former place they sold these fish to the amount of at least \$300. I am in hopes that with an enlarged market on the lake, their resources in this direction will be greatly increased.

Hunting.—As an income this has not been up to the average, at Black River, Hollow Water, Blood Vein and Loon Straits; but at those reserves from Fisher River

and to the north, the more valuable fur-bearing animals were plentiful and proved a source of revenue to the Indians.

Many of the Indians, where opportunity offers, avail themselves of it and earn considerable money working in the saw-mills, cutting saw-logs or chopping wood, but unfortunately these opportunities are only at those reserves lying to the south of Berens River.

Buildings.—I am pleased to report that on a great many of the reserves there has been a great improvement in this direction, and judging from present appearances next year's report will be still more favourable.

Stock.—I regret that I am unable to report much progress in this direction, with the exception of Fisher River Reserve.

Farm Implements.—There is an increased demand for these, which is very encouraging. I do not think as much care is taken of them as there ought to be, but the people are recognizing the necessity of more carefulness in this matter.

Education.—I have visited all the schools in this agency with the exception of that at Black River, which owing to the absence of the teacher was not in session. Judging from what I saw, I am satisfied that the teachers are doing all that lies in their power to carry out their instructions in teaching the children to read and write and getting them as far as possible to adopt the manners and customs of the whites. They have difficulties to contend with that are unknown to teachers of white children. The greatest is that of irregular attendance. The parents are as yet unable to appreciate properly the benefits that would accrue to their children from a good elementary education.

Some of the school-houses are in a somewhat dilapidated condition. Next year's report, will, I am certain, contain a record of new school-houses.

Religion.—At Black River Reserve there is a very commodious Anglican church, which is well attended. At Hollow Water Reserve religious services are held in the school-house under the Church of England. At Blood Vein the people are mostly pagans. At Berens River the Methodists have a large church, Rev. Mr. McLaughlin being in charge. There is a fine residence here for the missionary. Services are well attended. At Poplar River there is another Methodist mission under the charge of Rev. Mr. McLaughlin of Berens River; in his absence services are conducted by Mr. Dargue, the teacher of the school, services being held in the school-house. At Fisher River there is a very large and prosperous Methodist mission in charge of Rev. Mr. Desbrough, services being held in a fine church, capable of holding four hundred people, and I am told it is taxed to its utmost capacity. At Jack Head there is a Church of England mission, services being held in a church.

At Norway House there is a very large Methodist mission in charge of Mr. Nelson, assisted by two local preachers. There is a large and tasteful church, capable of seating fully four hundred people, and filled twice a day. There is also at this place a good parsonage. At Cross Lake there is another Methodist mission in charge of Rev. Edward Papanikis, an Indian, service being held in a church. This mission, I am informed, is in a prosperous condition. At Grand Rapids there is no regular mission established; Rev. Mr. McLaughlin visits this reserve occasionally. At Pee-kange-kum there is no mission; the Indians are all pagans.

Undoubtedly, through the indefatigable exertions of the Rev. John McDougall of the Methodist Church and Ven. Archdeacon Phair of the Church of England, the Indians are being rapidly raised to a higher plane. Too much cannot be said in praise of the resident missionaries and teachers in the performance of their respective arduous duties.

Character.—My experience and observations so far lead me to the conclusion that the Indians in this agency are industrious, law-abiding and temperate. Intoxication is unknown now. I had one case, but it was promptly brought to justice and punishment was inflicted.

I have, &c.,

J. W. SHORT, *Indian Agent.*

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY,

WINNIPEG, November, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Clandeboye Agency for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserves.—In the Clandeboye Agency there are three reserves, embracing about seventy-three thousand three hundred and ninety-four acres, namely: St. Peter's, located a few miles north of Selkirk; Broken Head River Reserve, at the mouth of the river of that name on the south-east of Lake Winnipeg; and Fort Alexander, at the mouth of the Winnipeg River.

Resources.—The resources from which the Indians obtain their livelihood are farming, stock-raising, lumber, cordwood, fish, game and fur.

Tribe.—The tribe to which these bands originally belonged was the Ojibbewa, but subsequently a large emigration of Swampy Crees from the shores of the Hudson's Bay settled among them, and so tenacious are they of their nationality that frequently in the election of chief and councillors this issue decides the contest.

Population.—The number of Indians who were paid annuity this year were seventeen hundred and ninety-two, namely: St. Peter's, one thousand and ninety-nine; Broken Head, one hundred and ninety-three; and Fort Alexander, five hundred; but this number does not include absentees.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary regulations of the department are generally observed, and houses and premises are very clean and tastefully kept.

The health of the Indians is generally satisfactory, there being no epidemic among them; the most frequent diseases with which they are afflicted are consumption, scrofula and syphilis. Dr. Steep, the medical officer, makes an official visit to St. Peter's Reserve once every month, and every three months to Broken Head and Fort Alexander Reserves, and oftener when occasion requires.

Occupation.—Many of these Indians are employed as voyageurs, guides to tourists, at fisheries, lumber camps and saw-mills, cutting cordwood, hunting, &c., while others are farming, stock-raising and hay-cutting, from all of which they make a comfortable living.

Buildings.—There are two hundred and twenty-two log dwellings in St. Peter's, thirty-two at Broken Head River, and eighty-one at Fort Alexander, and two hundred and ninety-four cattle stables,—two hundred and twenty-five at St. Peter's, seventeen at Broken Head and fifty-two at Fort Alexander.

Stock.—The number of stock of all descriptions in this agency, is ten hundred and fifty-eight, of which seven hundred and sixty-nine are owned by the Indians of St. Peter's, seventy-one by those of Broken Head River and two hundred and eighteen by the Fort Alexander Band.

Implements and Vehicles.—The Indians have one thousand and eighty-one implements, of which eight hundred and eighty belong to St. Peter's Indians, sixty-seven to Broken Head and one hundred and thirty-four to Fort Alexander.

It may be observed that fifty ploughs, fifty-two harrows, seventy mowers and seventy horse-rakes are owned by the St. Peter's Band; the last three articles were purchased by the Indians. This band also possesses from its own earnings one hundred and seventy-nine wagons, carts, sleighs and buggies.

Education.—Eight schools are in operation in this agency, viz.:—five at St. Peter's, one at Broken Head and two at Fort Alexander. The schools are commodious and equipped with everything necessary for the efficient instruction of pupils ; but, owing to their irregular attendance, their advancement in learning is materially retarded.

Religion.—In this agency there are five Anglican churches having a membership of twelve hundred and twenty-nine ; three Roman Catholic churches with a membership of four hundred and forty-one, and one Baptist, having a membership of forty-four. The Anglican churches are presided over by the Rev. Messrs Anderson, Coates and Thomas ; the Roman Catholics by the Rev. Fathers Allard and Magnan, and the Baptist by the Rev. William Henry Prince. The Indians zealously attend regularly their different churches and manifest profound interest in the various ceremonies and observances.

Characteristics and Progress.—The general characteristic of the Indian is a lack of application for any continued pursuit when left to himself, but he works diligently under constant controlling influence ; on the slightest discouragement Indians abandon any undertaking. They delight in dressing gorgeously and are most improvident ; they are very tractable when kindly and firmly treated, but sullen and ungrateful when rebuked for any misdemeanour. They are law-abiding and peaceable as any other community, and they are gradually progressing in the appreciation of the comforts of life.

Temperance.—A large majority of them are strictly temperate and shun all alcoholic beverages as they would poison, but some of them indulge in intoxicants whenever they have an opportunity, which is often given them by unscrupulous vagabonds.

Morality.—The marriage relation was not always sacredly observed by Indians. The habit of taking a wife and “throwing her away” for the most trivial cause, and taking another was frequent among them ; but I am happy to say that instances of this description are very rare in this agency, and when they do occur the parties become social outcasts. The chief and councillors have been urging me to lay the matter before the department in order that a law might be enacted so as to empower them to deal with such illegal practices.

General Remarks.—The soil in this agency is exceptionally fertile, and with proper cultivation yields abundantly all kinds of cereals, vegetables and roots. The hay crops of the St. Peter's and Broken Head Reserves are simply immense, thousands of tons are cut annually, a large portion of which finds a ready market at Selkirk and Winnipeg. Upwards of six thousand bushels of cereals were harvested and nearly ten thousand bushels of roots secured this year.

These Indians own about twelve thousand boats, guns, nets and traps, and they earned approximately \$20,000 by fishing and hunting, and realized a large amount from the sale of cordwood, berries, wild rice, and by working at saw-mills, on steamers and with farmers. As an evidence that these Indians are largely self-sustaining, only a limited supply of provisions for the infirm and destitute, and a few implements and garden seed are furnished them.

I have, &c.,

E. McCOLL,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
COUTCHEECHING AGENCY.

FORT FRANCES, ONT., 15th July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Agency.—The Coutcheeching Agency is situated in the Rainy River District, Treaty No. 3.

Reserves.—The agency embraces the following reserves: Hungry Hall No. 1 and No. 2, Long Sault No. 1 and No. 2, Manitou, No. 1 and No. 2, Little Forks, Coutcheeching, Stangecoming, Naicatchewenin, Nickickonsemeneccanning, Seine River and Lac la Croix.

The first four reserves are situated on Rainy River, the next four on Rainy Lake, the last two on Seine River and Lac la Croix respectively.

The total area of all the above reserves is sixty-six thousand one hundred and twenty-six acres.

Resources.—The reserves on Rainy River contain a large proportion of farming land, there is also considerable pine timber, also large quantities of timber suitable for firewood and cordwood for steamers. There is good fishing and hunting at certain seasons of the year. The reserves on the lakes are mostly rocky, but good mineral locations may yet be discovered on them, which would be a steady source of revenue for the Indians. There is also considerable pine on Nickickonsemeneccanning Reserve, also on Seine River Reserve. The fishing and hunting are also good at certain seasons of the year.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population at treaty payments was eight hundred and forty-three souls, made up as follows: one hundred and sixty-nine men, two hundred and thirty-one women, two hundred and twenty boys and two hundred and twenty-three girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians during the year has been good, they have been very carefully attended to by Dr. Moore, who also vaccinated those requiring it. The villages are kept clean, all the refuse being burnt up. No epidemics have taken place. There are a number of cases of consumption and scrofula, but not more than usual.

Occupation.—These Indians have been occupied in attending to their fields and gardens, building and repairing houses, hunting and fishing, working in saw-mills, lumber camps, steamboats, river-driving, acting as guides to tourists and prospectors, also making and selling bark canoes, selling berries and bead-work, in fact taking any opportunity to make a living.

Buildings.—The agency buildings have been repaired and present a very neat appearance, and a number of dwellings have been erected by the Indians, on the different reserves, finished with shingle roofs, partitions, floors and ceilings put in.

I may mention four on Coutcheeching Reserve, built by Joseph Jourdain, jr, Esquibenesse, William Mainville and Joseph Grimo. There are others at Long Sault and Seine River Reserves, where the Indians have taken out logs to be sawn on shares by the saw-mills to finish their houses. They are taking a pride in having their dwellings as nearly like a white man's as possible. The stables for stock are small but comfortable and clean.

Education.—There are in this agency four hundred and forty-three children, one-third of whom are of school age. There are four day schools, one at Long Sault, one at Manitou, and one at Little Forks. A new building has been purchased to replace the old one at Manitou, so that the three buildings are in every way satisfactory. Water-closets have also been built at each. There is also a day school at Coutcheeching Reserve. The standard course of studies is followed as nearly as possible; the attendance is neither regular nor large, consequently the progress of the pupils is not good.

The parents do not appear to take much interest in the education of their children. I continue to impress on them the importance of education, and have frequently pointed out to the teachers the necessity of continuing their efforts in getting a larger and more regular attendance.

Religion.—Rev. Mr. Johnston, of Long Sault Mission, has a very nice church built where service is held regularly, and well attended. Service is also held at Little Forks, in the teacher's house, which was built by the Church of England Mission. Rev. Mr. Gover is teacher at Long Sault, Mr. Wood at Manitou, and Mr. Bagshaw at Little Forks, all of whom hold service in Rev. Mr. Johnston's absence.

Rev. Father St. Almont holds service every alternate Sunday on Coutcheeching Reserve at the school-house, which is very well attended. Both missionaries take great interest in their work.

In the agency there are one hundred Roman Catholics, and fifty Church of England converts, the rest being pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in this agency are generally honest and law-abiding, I not having received any complaints, except of interference with the fishing nets of Captain Hooper of Seine River, which was done, because, as they thought at the time, he was interfering with their means of making a living. There was also a case of assault against the chief at Hungry Hall, by one of his own band. The assault was provoked.

I notice considerable progress in their way of living. Two Indians, namely, Ange-ke-jick and Ma-che-king-ung, of Long Sault and Manitou, act as pilots on steamers on Rainy River, and receive large wages, which are expended in improvements to their houses. Mis-che-keke-jick, councillor at Seine River, Windgoes, councillor at Nickickonsemeneccanning Reserve, and the Mainville brothers of Coutcheeching Reserve, and many others, deserve credit for their progress.

Temperance and Morality.—In general, the Indians in this agency are temperate, and not immoral, but in the vicinity of white villages there are a certain number of them that are enticed into drinking. During the year the liquor traffic has, I am glad to say, been considerably reduced. In three cases where warrants were issued for arrest, the parties left for the American side and cannot return. It is difficult to make convictions, as the party selling is very secret in his dealings, and the international boundary line is very close.

General Remarks.—During the year Mr. Inspector Leveque visited this agency and made a careful inspection.

I regret to record the death of Chief Kee-way-quon-astung, also that of his son-in-law and cousin, of Nickickonsemeneccanning Reserve, by drowning last fall. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

In conclusion I may say that, taken altogether, the Indians in this agency have made fair progress, and have conducted themselves well.

I have, &c.,

MAGNUS BEGG,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, 1st October, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my first annual report upon Indian affairs in this inspectorate during the fiscal year ended 30th June last, and to the date above mentioned in the current fiscal term.

This inspectorate includes Portage la Prairie, Manitowapah and Pas Agencies, the first two being within the province of Manitoba, and the latter in the district of Saskatchewan, North-west Territories.

There are eighteen reserves in the inspectorate, viz.: three in Portage la Prairie, nine in Manitowapah and six in the Pas.

The reserves in Portage la Prairie Agency are all situated in good agricultural districts, those of Manitowapah on Lakes Manitoba, Winnipegosis and St. Martin, those of the Pas on Lower Saskatchewan River and tributary streams.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

ROSSEAU BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated at the confluence of the Red and Rosseau Rivers in township 2, range 2, east of the first principal meridian. There is also an auxiliary to this reserve known as "Rosseau Rapids," situated about eleven miles up the Rosseau River from the principal reserve. The principal reserve has an area of about thirteen thousand five hundred acres, and the auxiliary eight hundred acres.

Population.—The combined population at the last annuity payments was sixty-five men, seventy-four women and one hundred children,—total two hundred and thirty-nine. About sixty per cent of the population reside at the Rosseau proper and the rest at the Rapids.

Resources.—The principal reserve is well adapted for mixed farming, with plenty of wood on the river banks to do the Indians for many years. Wild hay grows in immense quantities on the reserve, and there is a large amount of very choice grain land. If the Indians would only apply themselves to stock and grain raising they would soon become independent. I am pleased to be able to state that latterly they are taking more interest in farming operations, and I trust to be able to report an improved condition next year. A farm instructor has lately been appointed, which should have a good effect. The reserve at the Rapids is grain land and the soil is lighter than at the principal reserve.

The Indians here are thrifty and anxious to provide for themselves. This year there were ninety acres under crop at the reserve proper, and sixty-five at the Rapids. As the threshing returns are not yet in, I cannot give you the result.

Stock.—The combined reserve has twenty-eight head of cattle and thirty-six horses and ponies.

SWAN LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in township 5, range 11, west, with an auxiliary known as "Indian Gardens," being section 11, township 9, range 9, west.

The principal reserve contains about eleven thousand eight hundred acres, and the Gardens six hundred and forty acres. The combined population at this date is thirty-three men, forty-four women and forty-three children,—total one hundred and twenty. Seventy-five per cent of the population reside at Swan Lake.

Resources.—The principal reserve is mostly high rolling prairie interspersed with poplar bluffs of timber. The soil is good and well adapted for mixed farming. Large quantities of wild hay are to be had on the reserve on the margin of the lake. The Northern Pacific Railway runs through the reserve, and has a station situated about the centre.

This season the Indians have one hundred and twenty-five acres under crop, which at the time of my visit promised well. Mr. Malcolm Campbell is farm instructor, and under his supervision it is expected that the condition of the band will greatly improve.

The smaller reserve is situated on the south bank of the Assiniboine River and is a magnificent section of wheat land. This season there were seventy-two acres under cultivation, which is expected to turn out well. It is not adapted for stock-raising, as hay is scarce, there being only a small quantity on the reserve. The Indians living here are not progressive and are rather a difficult lot to handle.

LONG PLAINS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Assiniboine River about fifteen miles south-west of Portage la Prairie. It contains about ten thousand eight hundred acres, the greater part of which is heavily wooded. It is not so well adapted for farming as the other reserves in the agency; the soil is a light sandy loam. There are about one thousand acres that could be cultivated. There are also a number of hay marshes where large quantities of hay can be cut when the season is not too wet. This season there were one hundred and forty acres under crop, which is expected will be a good average.

Population.—The population consists of thirty-eight men, fifty women and forty-eight children,—total one hundred and thirty six.

Farming Implements.—These Indians show an improvement during the last year. This spring they were supplied with a good stock of farming implements, &c., purchased from their non-capitalized funds, and it is expected that real progress will be made in the future.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Under this heading the same remarks will apply to all reserves in this agency.

Progress.—The Indians are making fair progress and appear to be contented with their lot.

Religion.—They are all pagans excepting a few Roman Catholics at the Rosseau Reserve. A small Roman Catholic church was erected at the above place last season. They are very much opposed to missionaries and schools. Some of the younger men would like to educate their children but are overawed by the older ones. However, I am pleased to state that this feeling is gradually losing ground. During the present year two or three families have broken through the old order of things and are sending their children to school.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health and sanitary condition is good as shown by an increase of five of births over deaths. Scrofula and consumption are the principal diseases. On the whole these Indians are law-abiding and obedient to instructions given them.

Farming Implements.—The different reserves have had quite a supply of farming implements and seed this season, and, if their crops turn out as well as is expected, they will be much encouraged to proceed with farming operations.

Household Effects.—They are gradually surrounding themselves with the comforts of the white man. In many of the houses will be found box and cooking stoves, lamps, clocks and other household effects which add much to their comfort.

Occupation.—Numerous occupations are open to the Indians of this agency. Outside of their farming operations on the reserves, the men can and do earn considerable money as farm labourers during the summer months, and the women and children dig senega root, for which they find a ready market.

SIoux INDIANS.

In concluding my report on this agency I would like to draw your attention to the Sioux Indians living within the limits of the town of Portage la Prairie. These Indians, as the department is aware, are aliens from the United States, and their descendants, once a part of the great Sioux nation, which was obliged to take refuge here after the fearful massacre of white settlers in Minnesota and the Dakotas in 1862. Although a superior race of Indians, these people had sunk to almost the lowest point of human degradation when some twelve years ago they were taken in hand by a number of the citizens here. A small school was started by some of the ladies, which after many discouragements has now developed into a well equipped boarding school with an attendance of nearly forty pupils. The men and women were induced largely by the efforts of Mr. A. D. MacKay, cashier of the Manitoba and North-western Railway, to save and deposit a portion of their earnings for the purpose of buying land.

In this way they saved nearly \$400, with which they purchased twenty-six acres of land situated on the Assiniboine River within the limits of this town. Here they are now living and prospering as a village community. They have good houses and gardens and have surrounded themselves with many of the comforts and conveniences of life. The Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church in Canada has built a neat and comfortable church, which is well attended.

I am pleased to state that an Order in Council has recently been passed granting them lot 14 of the parish of Portage la Prairie for farming purposes.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

SANDY BAY BAND.

Reserve.—I visited this band on the 6th July, 1897, and on the 4th August, 1898. The reserve is situated on the south-west shore of Lake Manitoba, and contains an area of twelve thousand one hundred and two acres. It is fairly well wooded. The land is low and not adapted for agricultural purposes, but is well suited for cattle-raising. Some years the hay lands were submerged by the overflow from the lake.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of forty-three men, fifty-two women and one hundred and fifty-seven children,—total two hundred and fifty-two. There were twenty-two births and six deaths,

Resources.—Fishing, hunting, gardening, cattle-raising and gathering senega root, are the chief resources of these Indians. The men earn a little during the summer months as farm labourers.

Education.—There is a good frame school-house on the reserve, which is fairly well attended.

Religion.—Nearly all these Indians are Roman Catholics, and their spiritual welfare is attended to by Father Comeau. A neat little church has been completed this year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The younger members of this band are very much afflicted with scrofula, in fact it is the exception to find a child who does not show traces of it.

Strong measures have of late years been taken to improve their sanitary condition; the houses and yards are kept clean, and this year the death-rate is much lower than usual.

Stock.—The members of this band take considerable interest in cattle. Their herd consists of nearly one hundred head. They also have seventy-seven ponies and a number of swine.

LAKE MANITOBA BAND.

Reserve.—I visited these Indians on the 8th July, 1897, and the 5th August, 1898. The reserve is situated on the east side of Lake Manitoba. It contains an area of eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty-one acres. The reserve is mostly heavily timbered with poplar. There are large hay meadows which are subject to overflow from the lake. For this reason some years the Indians find it difficult to get hay for their cattle, of which they have about one hundred and fifty head. The land on this reserve is very low, so much so that gardening is not very successful.

Population.—The population consists of twenty-three men, twenty-seven women, sixty-six children,—total one hundred and sixteen.

Religion.—In religion nearly all are Roman Catholics.

Education.—The school is not very well attended. The parents are indifferent, and some are too far away.

Buildings.—The houses are fairly comfortable, built of logs with thatched roofs.

Occupation.—These Indians obtain the greater part of their living from fishing and hunting. They do not depend much on gardens, for the reason above mentioned.

EBB AND FLOW Lake BAND.

Reserve.—I visited these Indians on the 10th July, 1897, and 6th August, 1898. Their reserve contains an area of ten thousand eight hundred and sixty-five acres.

Population.—The population consists of sixteen men, twenty women and twenty-seven children,—total sixty-three.

Religion.—Most of these Indians are Roman Catholics, a few are Anglicans, and there are two families of pagans.

Stock.—They have about seventy head of cattle.

Education.—The school is well attended and ably conducted.

Material Condition.—This band, although small, is in good circumstances. The chief is an excellent man, doing all in his power to influence his people in the right direction. During the past year they have made considerable improvement in their houses, and have built two very substantial bridges.

They burn their own lime and the houses are kept as white as lime can make them. They have good gardens and raise quite a quantity of potatoes and other vegetables.

William Richard is worthy of special note for having the neatest house, garden and outbuildings on the reserve.

Occupation.—Fishing and hunting are good and some money is made by the men in the lumber woods.

FAIRFORD BAND.

Reserve.—I visited these Indians on the 13th and 14th July, 1897, and on the 19th August, 1898.

This is the most progressive reserve in the agency, and is situated on the Fairford River. It contains an area of eleven thousand seven hundred and twenty-three acres.

Population.—The population consists of forty-two men, forty-five women and ninety-five children,—total one hundred and eighty-two.

The chief and councillors are energetic in furthering the interests of their people. The land is higher than in most of the reserves in this agency, and consequently the gardens are better.

Education and Religion.—There are two day schools and two churches (one Anglican and one Baptist). The Hudson's Bay Company has a post here, and there is also a post office.

Resources.—Besides hunting, fishing, farming and gardening considerable money is made by work in the lumber camps in winter and farm labouring in summer.

It is at this place that it is proposed to dig a canal to lower the waters of Lake Manitoba, and while this work is under way the Indians should find employment for all who are able to work.

LITTLE SASKATCHEWAN BAND.

Reserve.—I visited these Indians on the 15th July, 1897, and 20th August, 1898. This reserve is situated on the north-west shore of Lake St. Martin, and has an area of three thousand two hundred acres.

Population.—The population consists of twenty-seven men, twenty-seven women and fifty-two children,—total one hundred and six.

Resources.—This reserve is better adapted for stock-raising than for gardening. The land is generally low and the soil cold and soggy; however, the Indians grow considerable quantities of potatoes.

Religion.—Most of these Indians are Anglicans, and a few are Baptists.

General Remarks.—The people of this reserve are healthy, and attend well to sanitary matters. They have quite a nice herd of cattle, and take very good care of them. The chief occupation of the band is hunting and fishing. The school is fairly well attended.

LAKE ST. MARTIN BAND.

Reserve.—I visited these Indians on the 17th July 1897 and 20th August 1898. This reserve is situated at the north end of Lake St. Martin, and comprises four thousand acres. The description of the last mentioned reserve will apply to this, as they are very much alike in all respects. Both are well wooded.

Population.—The population consists of twenty-six men, twenty-nine women and forty-nine children,—total one hundred and four.

CRANE RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—I visited these Indians on the 23rd July, 1897, and 8th August 1898. This reserve is situated near the north-west end of Lake Manitoba, and has an area of eight thousand seven hundred and sixty acres.

Population.—The population consists of eleven men, nine women and thirty-three children,—total fifty-three.

Resources.—This reserve is very much isolated, and there is not the same opportunity for making a living as at some of the other reserves; but I am pleased to report that in spite of all drawbacks the members of this small band are doing well. They have over fifty head of cattle, and this year their gardens are good.

Fishing and hunting are good, and it is from these sources the Indians obtain the greater part of their living.

Education.—Considering the number of children, the school is well attended, and shows marked improvement over last year.

Religion.—Nine of the population are Anglicans, and the rest are pagans.

WATER HEN RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—I visited these Indians on the 25th and 26th July, 1897, and 10th August, 1898. This reserve is situated on the Water Hen Lake, between the two

Water Hen Rivers. It contains an area of four thousand six hundred and sixteen acres.

Population.—The population consists of thirty-two men, twenty-eight women and sixty-nine children,—total one hundred and twenty-nine.

Resources.—Physically this reserve is poorly situated, but owing to the indefatigable exertions of the school teacher, Mr. Isaac Adams, well seconded by the chief and councillors, it is one of the most prosperous reserves in the agency. Wood is scarce and hay is some distance away. The land is salty, but in the face of all these difficulties the people are progressing. They have over sixty cattle and eighteen horses. Hunting, fishing and trapping are the principal occupations.

Education.—There is a combined boarding and day school on this reserve under the Roman Catholic denomination. The boarding department receives a grant for fifteen pupils. The average attendance at the day school was twenty-five for the last quarter. The work done in this school is the best of any in my inspectorate.

PINE CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—I visited these Indians on the 29th and 30th July, 1897, and on the 13th August, 1898. This reserve, as its name suggests, is situated on Pine Creek, a small stream running into Lake Winnipegosis. The village is situated about two miles from the lake on high dry ground. The soil is somewhat stony; otherwise it is good for gardening and farming on a small scale. Part of the reserve is well timbered with spruce and poplar. It contains an area of nine thousand one hundred and forty-five acres.

Population.—The population consists of sixteen men, twenty six women and forty-three children,—total eighty-five.

Occupation.—These Indians make use of all the resources, viz., fishing, hunting trapping, gardening and cattle-raising. Their stock of cattle is small.

Education.—A boarding and day school is situated here and operated on the same lines as the one referred to on the Water Hen River Reserve. The progress in this school is not as marked as in the former, but I understand some changes are to be made soon which no doubt will be beneficial.

PAS AGENCY.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—I visited these Indians on the 20th and 21st August, 1897, and on the 4th, 5th and 6th September, 1898. This reserve is situated on the south side of the Sa-katchewan River at its mouth, and has an area of four thousand six hundred and fifty-one acres.

Resources.—Fishing, hunting, gardening and cattle-raising, are the principal resources of these Indians.

Tribe.—The members of this band are Swampy Crees.

Population.—The population consists of twenty-three men, twenty-seven women, sixty-four children,—total, one hundred and fourteen.

Resources.—Some progress has been made by this band during the past year, but not as much as I had looked for. These Indians should do well. All the able-bodied men can find employment during the summer with the Fish Company. The soil is very fair for gardening. Fish is very plentiful; large game is abundant at certain seasons. As this is a summer resort, considerable money is made from the sale of curios.

Education.—There is a good school, conducted by Mr. Lamb. The average attendance is seventeen.

CHEMAWAWIN BAND.

Reserve.—I visited these Indians on the 5th and 6th August, 1897, and on the 17th September, 1898. The reserve is situated on the Saskatchewan River, at the west end of Cedar Lake. The area is two thousand nine hundred and eighty-one acres. The land is rocky, but the soil is good. Potatoes and other vegetables are raised. There is plenty of hay and the Indians raise a few cattle, but make their living mostly by fishing and hunting. There is not much opportunity for employment. The Hudson's Bay Company employs a few of them at times as boatmen.

Education and Religion.—The people move around a good deal to different hunting grounds; consequently the attendance at the school is very irregular. The Church Missionary Society has lately placed a missionary on the reserve, which may have the effect of keeping them more at home.

Population.—The population at the last payment was one hundred and fifty-one, consisting of thirty-three men, forty women and seventy-eight children.

MOOSE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve I visited on the 19th September, 1898. I did not have an opportunity of visiting it last year. It is situated on Moose Lake and on an island in the lake. Some of the Indians live on the mainland and some on the island. The area of the reserve is three thousand five hundred and thirty-five acres.

Population.—The population at the last payment was twenty-nine men, thirty-five women and fifty-nine children,—total one hundred and twenty-three.

Resources.—The Indians depend largely on fishing and hunting for a livelihood.

The soil is not very well adapted for cultivation, being very stony and swampy. However, I found some very good gardens and obtained a promise of better ones next year. The Indians give some attention to stock-raising, but do not seem to realize the benefits they might derive from this pursuit. The reserve is heavily wooded with spruce and poplar.

Buildings.—The houses are not so good as on some of the reserves.

Religion and Education.—The Church Missionary Society has a chapel here which is used for school purposes.

The children are backward, which is accounted for by the roving habits of the parents.

PAS BAND.

I visited these Indians on the 11th and 12th August, 1897, and on the 21st and 22nd September, 1898.

Reserve.—The reserve contains an area of four thousand two hundred and thirty-eight acres.

This reserve may be called the Hub of the agency and is situated on the Saskatchewan River one hundred and fifty miles from its mouth. Naturally it is not nearly so well adapted for a reserve as some of the others, but, owing to its central situation, it is the place of largest population. The agency office is located here. The Rev. Rural Dean Hines, in charge of mission work for the Church Missionary Society, also resides here.

Education and Religion.—The Roman Catholics have a chapel, and there are three schools on the reserve. A new frame school-house was erected this summer, containing two class-rooms.

The other school is four miles up the river at what is known as "The Big Eddy." The spiritual welfare of the Protestant Indians is closely looked after by Dean Hines and Mr. Reader. Father Charlebois of Cumberland does not neglect the Roman Catholics.

Chief and Councillors.—The temporal affairs are in the hands of Mr Agent Courtenay, who is ably assisted by Chief Antoine Constant and Councillors Cook and Henderson. Too much praise cannot be given to the chief and councillors for their efforts on behalf of their people. They fully understand their position as intermediary between the Government and the Indians, and are always ready and willing to carry out to the best of their ability all requests made to them by the officers of the department.

Resources.—Much of the land on the reserve is stony, and it is not nearly so well timbered as the other reserves. Wild hay is abundant, and the Indians have quite a large herd of cattle. Fishing is not so good as at the reserves lower down the river. Water-fowl are abundant in the spring and fall, but large game and fur-bearing animals are scarce. Most of the Indians have comfortable log houses and good gardens.

There is very little employment; a few are engaged as boatmen in the summer by the Hudson's Bay Company.

In spite of many drawbacks some of the people are doing well, notably the Cook family, father and sons.

SHOAL LAKE AND RED EARTH BANDS, PAS MOUNTAIN.

I visited these Indians on the 26th and 27th September, 1898.

Reserves.—About one-third of the population reside at Shoal Lake, the rest at Red Earth. Shoal Lake is situate on the Carrot River about one hundred and seventeen miles from its mouth, and has an area of two thousand one hundred and ninety acres. Red Earth is about fifteen miles further up the river, and has an area of four thousand seven hundred and fifty-one acres.

Population.—The population of the two reserves is forty men, thirty-nine women and one hundred and ten children, making a total of one hundred and eighty-nine.

Resources.—Physically these are the best reserves in the agency. At Shoal Lake the soil is rich and free of stones. Hay is abundant. The finest spruce timber I have seen in the North-west is at the doors of these Indians. They have several salt springs of pure brine and make their own salt. The same remarks apply to Red Earth except that the Indians on that reserve have not the salt springs. The Indians on both reserves depend largely on their gardens for food.

Fish are scarce, but water-fowl and large game are abundant. From the isolated position of these reserves, the Indians have little opportunity of earning anything, and the great trouble they have to contend with is lack of clothing. Were it not for the second-hand clothing sent out by the Church Missionary Society, this matter would be very serious. As it is, I understand there is much suffering during the winter months. Of course a little is earned by trapping, but it is very uncertain.

Religion.—Many of these Indians are pagans, but the Church Missionary Society has chapels at both reserves, and gradually the people are becoming Christianized. The schools are fairly well attended at both reserves.

Stock.—Considerable interest is taken in cattle-raising, and both places have small herds.

Health.—The health of this people is remarkably good. During the past year only one death occurred. I attribute this state of affairs to the free use of vegetables and abundance of salt. I only noticed one case of scrofula.

CUMBERLAND BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Saskatchewan River about eighty miles west of the Pas, and has an area of twelve hundred and forty-three acres.

Population.—The population is composed of thirty-two men, forty-three women and seventy children,—total one hundred and forty-five.

Occupation.—The Indians on this reserve are mostly hunters, and obtain a living by the trap and gun. A few reside at the reserve and have gardens, but the soil is not prolific, being very low and wet. A few of the men obtain employment for a short time with the Hudson's Bay Company as boatmen.

Education.—This is the only reserve in the agency where we have no school. It has been tried, but owing to the roving habits of the parents it was not a success.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The general condition of the Indians of this inspectorate is good, and I am pleased to be able to say that there have been no epidemics of any kind.

A slight increase of population is shown. I find the Indians loyal, law-abiding, reasonable and obedient. Parents are beginning to see the benefits of education, and there is not the same difficulty as formerly in getting them to send their children to school. No great advancement is made at the day schools, but the children learn a little restraint and the rudiments of an English education, which fits them to be more contented when they are taken to the boarding or industrial institution. Many of the Indians are beginning to realize that the time is coming when they must change their mode of life, and for this reason they are anxious to learn the white man's ways and methods.

The process of evolution is hard, but they have the interest of their children at heart, and for their sakes they try to carry out the wishes of the department in respect to their advancement.

Intemperance is almost unknown in the Manitowapah and Pas Agencies, owing to their isolation. In the Portage la Prairie Reserves there is more or less trouble all the time. The Indian likes liquor and he has no difficulty in procuring it, if he has the money, in the face of the most stringent laws.

The Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches have the care of the Indians of the northern agencies and have many faithful and zealous missionaries working there. So far, the Portage la Prairie bands have been almost unapproachable by missionaries of any denomination.

The agency work for Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah is now conducted from this office, and so far works satisfactorily. Mr. Martineau performs this work to the satisfaction of the Indians and, I hope, of the department. His long experience in agency work is of great assistance to the writer.

The agency office at the Pas Reserve has this summer been removed from an out-of-the-way place known as "Uno Cup" to the large central Pas Reserve. This change is very much appreciated by the Indians and will save considerable money for the department.

Mr. Courtenay, the newly appointed agent, promises well, and I hope and expect considerable advancement from all agencies next year.

In conclusion, I am pleased to be able to state that during my visits to the various reserves in this inspectorate, during the past three months, I have not heard of a single case of illegitimacy.

I have, &c.,

S. R. MARLATT,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA,
MANITOWAPAH AGENCY, TREATY No. 2,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, 10th September, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for your information, my twenty-second annual report and tabular statement for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898

SANDY BAY BAND—TREATY No 1.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south-west shore of Lake Manitoba. The land is high, a ridge of considerable height running the entire length of the reserve. With a sufficient quantity of timber near, and the lake affording plenty of good water, it has a pleasant location. It has an area of twelve thousand one hundred and two acres.

Resources.—The principal resources are hunting, fishing, digging senega root, and cattle-raising.

Tribes.—The pure-blooded Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe; the remainder are English, French and Scotch half-breeds.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of forty-three men, fifty-two women, and one hundred and fifty-nine children,—total two hundred and fifty-four. There have been twenty-one births and six deaths, making an increase of fifteen since the previous year. In the majority of cases the deaths were caused by consumption. One Indian joined the band and twelve left it during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians is good, the diseases most prevalent being whooping cough and consumption. Sanitary precautions are taken as far as possible by having the houses kept in a state of cleanliness and by enforcing the liberal use of mud-wash and lime-wash in the spring and fall of the year.

Occupation.—Numerous occupations are open to the members of this band, among the principal being hunting, fishing, digging senega root, acting as guides to tourists, working for the farmers during harvest time, and manufacturing flat sleighs, single and double sleighs, carts and cart wheels, harness, snow-shoes, &c. The dairying industry is making good strides, and the women perform the duties of milking, making butter and attending the poultry in a creditable manner. The housewifery is also very satisfactory and many of the women have acquired the art of making bread.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are in all ninety-eight buildings. During the year, the Roman Catholic mission completed a new chapel on the reserve. There has been much rebuilding of houses recently, and the improvement is such that most of the buildings are roomy, well ventilated and substantial. Of the one hundred and twenty-nine head of cattle (an increase of thirty-one over last year), twenty-four belong to the Government and one hundred and five are the personal property of Indians. These Indians have also seventy-seven horses, thirty pigs and about one hundred and fifty-five head of poultry. They have a good equipment of all necessary tools, wagons, buckboards, implements, &c.

Education.—There are in all about ninety children of school age, and the average attendance for the year has been thirty-five. There is only one school, under the management of one competent teacher, and it is of the Roman Catholic denomination. The following is the course of studies taught in this school:—English, writing, arithmetic, geography, reading, elocution, history, vocal music, calisthenics, religious instruc-

tion, ethics (the practice of cleanliness, obedience, order, neatness, right and wrong, truth, independence, self-respect, reasons for proper behaviour, and appearance, industry, honesty, thrift), and general knowledge. The last head embraces facts concerning things in school, days of the week, months, seasons, measures of length and weight in common use, colours, animal and vegetable kingdoms—their parts and uses, cultivation, growth, &c., money, the useful metals, use of railways, canals and ships, &c., manufacture of articles in common use, the races of man. All the above mentioned studies are taught as far as Standard IV. in this school. The building is properly lighted and heated, and the hygienic conditions are all that could be desired. It is provided with the requisite number of desks, a table, chairs, blackboard, cupboard, &c., and also with a sufficient quantity of school materials, books, and biscuits. It will easily accommodate sixty pupils. The discipline maintained is good, and the progress of the pupils is, on the whole, satisfactory. Quite a few boys and girls were sent from here to the St. Boniface Industrial School during the year, and the parents are willing to send some more when there is room. I am pleased to note that the parents seem anxious that their children should put in their time at school.

Religion.—There are thirty-two Anglican, two hundred and seven Roman Catholics and fifteen pagans on the reserve.

LAKE MANITOBA BAND—TREATY No. 2.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the east shore of Lake Manitoba. It has an area of eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty-one acres.

Resources.—The principal resources are fishing, hunting, trapping and cattle-raising.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibway tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty-six men, twenty-nine women and sixty-one children, making a total of one hundred and sixteen. During the year there were seven births and two deaths, three joined the band and one left it. The deaths were caused by old age and consumption.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians are in good health, and sanitary measures have been put into effect, such as lime-washing and mud-washing the houses, burning refuse, &c.

Occupation.—These Indians are generally occupied in hunting, trapping, fishing, manufacturing wooden and flat sleighs, single and double sleighs, and in butter-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are about fifty-five buildings on this reserve. Of the cattle, one hundred and thirty are Government property and the remaining twenty-nine are the personal property of the Indians. Four of the horses belong to the Government, the Indians owning the remaining thirty-three. The members of this band are well equipped with all necessary tools, rigs, implements, &c.

Education.—There are thirty-two children of school age. The average attendance is about nine. During severe winter weather it is impossible for the children to attend. As a rule they are well supplied with clothing. The holidays are taken to suit the absence of the Indians, thus filling the full number of school days (two hundred and sixteen) required by the department. The teacher is competent and energetic. The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed, and the pupils are advanced to Standard II. The school is of the Roman Catholic denomination. The new school-house was completed this year, and is conducive to the health and comfort of the pupils. The school is well supplied with materials, &c., the progress of the pupils is fair and the discipline and behaviour good.

Religion.—There are five Anglicans, eighty-six Roman Catholics and twenty-five pagans here. The interest in religious matters is on the increase. The Roman Catholic mission has completed a new chapel.

EBB AND FLOW LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the east shore of Ebb and Flow Lake. It has an area of ten thousand eight hundred and sixty-five acres.

Resources.—The principal resources of these Indians are hunting, trapping and cattle-raising.

Tribe.—The pure Indians of this band belong to the Ojibway tribe, while the remainder are French and Scotch half-breeds.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of fifteen men, nineteen women and twenty-nine children, making a total of sixty-three. There was one birth and no death during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These Indians are healthy. Sanitary precautions have been observed, and the houses are kept clean.

Occupation.—The members of this band are engaged principally in hunting, trapping, and acting as guides to tourists and boatmen. They also work in the lumber camps in the winter.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are about thirty-nine buildings here. Of the cattle, fifty-five are Government property and ten are the personal property of the Indians. There are also sixteen horses. The Indians have all that is required in the way of implements, tools, wagons, rigs, &c.

Education.—There are eleven children of school age, and an average attendance of eight. The school is situated in the centre of the reserve, and the children have only a short distance to go, the longest distance being one mile. The teacher is competent, and the general course of studies prescribed by the department is followed as far as Standard IV. There is only one school and that is of the Roman Catholic denomination. The school is well equipped with all necessary books, materials, &c., and is well heated and comfortable. The progress is good, as is also the discipline and order.

Religion.—There are five Anglicans, forty-six Roman Catholics and twelve pagans on this reserve, and an intelligent interest with regard to religious matters is manifest.

Progress.—There has been marked progress on this reserve during the year. The Indians have built two more bridges, made ditches and roads, and constructed a good wharf with an approach of corduroy over two hundred feet long through a swamp, and have burnt about three hundred bushels of lime. They have also erected substantial new buildings, such as private residences, larger stables and storehouses, and have made better fences.

FAIRFORD BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Fairford River and on the south-west shore of Lake St. Martin. It has an area of eleven thousand and twenty-three acres.

Resources.—Besides hunting, fishing and cattle-raising, the members of this band work in the lumber camps and mills near Fairford in winter, and act as guides to tourists and boatmen in summer and fall.

Tribe.—This band is composed of Indians of the Ojibway tribe and Scotch half-breeds.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of forty-four men, forty-eight women and ninety children, making a total of one hundred and eighty-two. There have been nine births and two deaths, and seven joined the band during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians on the whole, is good ; consumption is the most prevalent disease. The houses of the half-breeds at Upper Fairford are neat and clean, and those of the Indians at Lower Fairford, though small, are generally clean. Lime is liberally used, the whole population being in the habit of burning lime-kilns every year. Lime-wash is used in the houses periodically.

Occupation.—The principal occupations of these Indians are hunting, fishing, trapping, boat and canoe-building, making wooden and flat sleighs, single and double sleighs, harness, &c. ; some of them are also carpenters. They also work out at harvesting, and as bargemen, millmen and shantymen.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are in all about one hundred and five buildings. Under Government control there are one hundred and ten head of cattle and four sheep. The personal property of the Indians consists of two hundred and seventy-six head of cattle, fifty-two horses and fifty-five pigs. They are well supplied with all tools and implements, wagons, ploughs, harrows, grist-mill, spinning-wheel, &c., requisite for their use.

Education.—There are forty-two children of school age on this reserve, and there are two schools, one at Lower and one at Upper Fairford. The average attendance is twenty-nine, which would be better but for the state of the river. As a rule the clothing is good, owing to the free distribution of clothes by the Church Missionary Society. The teachers are competent and discharge their duties satisfactorily. The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as far as Standard IV. at the Lower school, and Standard V. at the Upper school. Progress is good. Both schools are under the auspices of the Church of England. The school-houses are provided with the requisite number of books, materials, &c. The discipline at both schools is very good. The parents, having received the benefit of a primary school established about forty years ago by the Church of England, are alive to the advantages of education and take great interest in the education of their children.

Religion.—Of the inhabitants, one hundred and forty-eight belong to the Church of England, thirty-three are Baptists and one is a Roman Catholic. At Upper Fairford there is a fine church and a parsonage under the charge of the Rev George Bruce. There is also a cemetery attached to the church. The mission, which is accomplishing much good, has been established for over forty years, and to it in a great measure is due the marked civilization of this band. The Baptists have built a new church and parsonage since last year and are also doing good work among the Indians.

SANDY BAY BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located on the west shore of Lake St. Martin. It has an area of three thousand and two hundred acres.

Resources.—Hunting, fishing, cattle-raising digging senega root, building boats and birch bark canoes, making snow-shoes, wooden flat sleighs, &c., are the principal resources of these Indians.

Tribe.—Most of the members of this band belong to the Ojibway tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty-six men, twenty-nine women and fifty-one children, making a total of one hundred and six. During the year there were five births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is, generally speaking, good, their houses and premises are kept clean, and lime-wash is freely used.

Occupation.—The chief occupations of this band are hunting, fishing, digging senega root, boat and canoe-building, making sleighs, &c. They also hire out as shanty-men and millmen.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are in all about fifty-two buildings. The Government cattle number thirty-one head, while as personal property the Indians have twenty-seven head of cattle and five horses. They are well supplied with all necessary tools and farming implements.

Education.—There are twenty-three children of school age, and an average attendance of fifteen, which is fairly good, considering that many of these Indians and their families are still living at the lower mouth of the Little Saskatchewan River and many of the pupils have quite a distance to walk. The school is of the Church of England denomination, and the same course of studies is taught as on the other reserves. The teacher is competent, the progress is good, and discipline and order are well maintained. The school is supplied with every requisite in the way of furniture, books, material, biscuit, &c., and the interest taken by the parents in the education of the children is satisfactory.

Religion.—Of this band seventy-nine belong to the Church of England and twenty-seven are of the Baptist persuasion, and there is an active interest taken by all in religious concerns.

LAKE ST. MARTIN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north shore of Lake St. Martin and east of the narrows of the same lake. It comprises an area of four thousand acres.

Tribe.—This band is composed mostly of the Ojibway tribe.

Vital Statistics.—There are twenty-three men, twenty-seven women and fifty-four children, making a total of one hundred and four. There were four births and one death, making an increase of three since last annuity payment. The death was the result of consumption and fever.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Generally speaking, the health of these Indians is good. Their houses are kept clean, and lime-wash is liberally used. There is no disease.

Education.—There are twenty-four children of school age, and an average school attendance of twelve. The low average is owing to poor clothing in the winter, and families being away from the reserve hunting in the spring, fishing in the winter, and visiting during the summer. The school is kept in very good order by a competent teacher. The course of studies is the same as taught on the other reserves. The school is of the Church of England denomination. The equipment of furniture, books, material, &c., is all that is requisite, and order and discipline are well maintained.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are fifty-one buildings on this reserve. Of the cattle, fifty-three belong to the Government and eighty-five are the personal property of the Indians; they have also fifteen horses. Their equipment of tools, implements, &c., is all that is necessary.

Religion.—There are fifty-nine of the Church of England and fifteen of the Baptist persuasion, while the remaining thirty hold other beliefs.

CRANE RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north-east side of Crane River and on the north-west side of Lake Manitoba. Its area comprises eight thousand seven hundred and sixty acres.

Resources.—Hunting, fishing and cattle-raising are almost the only resources of these Indians.

Tribe.—This band is composed of Indians belonging to the Ojibway tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of ten men, nine women and thirty-four children, making a total of fifty-three. There were four births and two deaths, making an increase of two since last year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is good, and sanitary precautions are taken by the use of lime-wash frequently.

Occupation.—The principal occupations are hunting, fishing, and cattle-raising on a very small scale.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are twenty-nine buildings on this reserve. Of the cattle, eighteen belong to the Government, while as personal property there are thirty-seven cattle, one horse and five pigs.

Education.—There are thirteen children of school age, and an average school attendance of eight. The school is of the Church of England denomination and is kept in good order. The programme of studies prescribed by the department is carried out; the teacher is competent, and the equipment of school material, books, &c., is all that is requisite. The parents take quite an interest in the education of their children.

Religion.—Ten of these Indians are Anglicans and the remainder are pagans.

WATER HEN RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated south of Water Hen Lake, between the two Water Hen Rivers. It comprises an area of four thousand six hundred and sixteen acres.

Resources.—The principal resources of these Indians are hunting, trapping, fishing and cattle-raising.

Tribe.—This band forms part of the Ojibway tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of thirty-one men, twenty-eight women and seventy children, making a total of one hundred and twenty-nine. Eight births and four deaths took place during the year, and two having joined the band, there is an increase of six since last year.

Occupation.—Hunting, fishing, trapping and cattle-raising are the principal occupations of these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are fifty-nine buildings. Of the cattle, forty-six are the property of the Government, while the personal property of the Indians consists of twenty cattle and fifteen horses.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band is good. The houses and premises are kept clean, and sanitary regulations are observed.

Education.—There are thirty children of school age on this reserve, with an average attendance of thirteen for the day school and fifteen for the boarding school. Both schools are under the able management of Mr. and Mrs. Adam, are of the Roman Catholic denomination and are a credit to both teachers and pupils. English is fluently spoken by the scholars, and the girls receive instruction in the arts of housekeeping, sewing, knitting, cooking, making dresses, &c. The progress is very satisfactory, and order and discipline are well maintained. The parents manifest a great interest in the education of their children.

Religion.—The Indians on this reserve are all Roman Catholics.

PINE CREEK BAND—TREATY NO. 4.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated at the mouth of Pine Creek River, on the west shore of Lake Winnipegosis. It has an area of nine thousand one hundred and forty-five acres.

Resources.—Hunting, fishing, trapping, and stock-raising constitute the principal resources of these Indians.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibway tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of fourteen men, twenty-two women and thirty-six children, making a total of seventy-two. Five births and one death occurred during the year and seven joined the band, making an increase of ten since last annuity payment.

Occupation.—Hunting, fishing, trapping and cattle-raising are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are about thirty-three buildings on this reserve. Of the cattle, twenty-one are under Government control, while the personal property of the Indians consists of thirty-six cattle, twenty horses and eight pigs. They have all necessary tools, implements, &c.

Education.—There are twenty-two children of school age on the reserve, and some Indians outside the reserve send their children to school. The average attendance of the day school is fourteen, and of the boarding school fifteen, that being the number attending that institution from this agency only. Both schools are of the Roman Catholic denomination, and are under a staff of competent teachers. The course of studies is the same as taught at Water Hen River, with the addition of the pupils being taught the useful art of husbandry, a farm of one hundred and sixty acres being attached

to the school. The progress is good, and order and discipline are well maintained. The parents manifest great interest in the education of their children.

Religion.—The Indians on this reserve are all of the Roman Catholic denomination. There is one church, which is large and comfortable and is well attended.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

This agency comprises five bands as follows:—

ROSSEAU RIVER BAND PROPER.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated at the confluence of the Red and Rosseau Rivers. It has an area of thirteen thousand five hundred and fifty-four acres.

Resources.—This reserve is well adapted for farming and stock-raising, as there is an abundance of hay and the Rosseau River runs through a portion of it. The soil cannot be surpassed in any part of Manitoba.

ROSSEAU RIVER RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Rosseau River, eighteen miles from its mouth. It has an area of only eight hundred acres.

Resources.—This reserve is well adapted for farming, as it is high and dry. There is no hay on it and the soil is much lighter than at the mouth of the river, but grain does well on it, as also potatoes and other roots.

Tribe.—These bands belong to the Chippewas and speak their language.

Vital Statistics.—They have a population of two hundred and sixty-four, consisting of sixty-three men, sixty-nine women and one hundred and thirty-two children. There were eleven births and nine deaths. Two joined the band and twenty-six left it, making a decrease of twenty-two from last year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians in general was pretty good. The deaths were from natural causes. There were no infectious diseases.

Occupation.—Some of these Indians farm and raise stock, but the majority of them make a great deal out of digging senega root.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their stock looks well. Only a few of these Indians have good buildings. Their farming implements are in pretty fair condition.

Education.—These bands have no schools and only a few of them attend the industrial school at St. Boniface. There are about forty-four children of school age in these bands. These Indians, with few exceptions, are not interested in education, especially the band at the Rapids.

Religion.—There are eighty-nine Indians at the Rosseau River proper who are members of the Roman Catholic Church. They have built a small chapel and they seem to be interested in religion, and they are requesting their pastor to give them a competent teacher for a school. But the other Indians, numbering one hundred and seventy-five, are pagans, and they are not much interested in religion.

LONG PLAIN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north side of the Assiniboine River, fifteen miles west of Portage la Prairie. It has an area of ten thousand eight hundred and seventy acres.

This reserve is pretty well adapted for farming, the soil is of a light sand, but better land is found in the river valley where the soil is very good. The greater part of the reserve is wood and hay meadow alternating. These Indians have good stock and take good care of it.

Resources.—The principal resources are hunting, digging senega root, and cattle-raising.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Chippewas.

Vital Statistics.—There are thirty-seven men, forty-seven women and fifty-two children, making a total of one hundred and thirty-six. There were eleven births and six deaths; nine joined the band and seven left it; making an increase of seven over last year. In the majority of cases the deaths were caused by consumption.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is pretty good. There were no infectious diseases among them, and they generally keep their premises clean. The diseases most prevalent were whooping cough and consumption.

Occupation.—A number of this band farm, they cultivate one hundred and fifty-seven acres. Some of these Indians work for the farmers when harvesting and threshing, and receive good wages for their labour, and during the winter months they cut and haul firewood to market.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The members of this band have good stock, which is in fine condition. A few of them have thatched roofs on their houses, others have nothing but flat mud roofs yet. Their implements were getting pretty well used up, as they had them for a number of years. New ones were given them this year and they are careful of them.

Education.—This band has no school on its reserve yet, but lately these Indians have expressed themselves in favour of accepting a school for their children, as they have at least eighteen children of school age.

Religion.—With the exception of two Indians that belong to the Church of England and two to the Roman Catholic Church, they are all pagans.

SWAN LAKE AND GARDEN BANDS.

The larger number of these Indians formerly constituting one band have settled down at Swan Lake and the smaller number at Indian Gardens.

SWAN LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north side of Swan Lake, in township 5, range 11, west of the 1st meridian, in the province of Manitoba.

It contains eleven thousand eight hundred and three acres. This reserve is very well adapted for farming and stock-raising, as there is plenty of hay and a fine spring creek running through it and a large amount of good clean prairie with a gravelly subsoil well adapted for grain-raising. The only drawback is that the country in the neighbourhood of Swan Lake is subject to early frosts.

INDIAN GARDENS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated near the south bank of the Assiniboine River. It comprises section 11 in township 9, range 9, west of the 1st principal meridian, in the province of Manitoba, and contains six hundred and forty acres.

Resources.—This small reserve is well adapted for farming, especially wheat growing, the soil is of the very best quality, and the crops come in early; but it is not suitable for stock, as there is no hay on it, and, the "Herd Law" being in force, the cattle are not allowed to run at large.

Tribe.—These Indians are also Chippewas.

Vital Statistics.—There are twenty-nine men, thirty-nine women and fifty-two children, making a total of one hundred and twenty. There were three births and five deaths, five joined the band and two left it, making an increase of one over last year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians is good, and no infectious disease appeared among them during the year. They keep their premises clean, and the few deaths that occurred were from natural causes.

Occupation.—Five of the band reside at the Indian Gardens, and ten of those residing at Swan Lake farm each from five to twenty and thirty acres, and last season they had a good crop, but at Swan Lake the crops were impaired by frost. When not engaged at their own crop, some of them dig snake root and others work for the farmers in time of harvest and threshing.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The members of this band have not as many cattle as the other band, owing to the fact that they have not enough hay on their reserve, and in consequence they lose some of them nearly every winter. They have no good buildings on their reserves; the dwellings are all log shanties with flat mud roofs. Their implements are in fairly good condition, as their chief, Yellow Quill, is careful of them.

Education.—This band has no school. These Indians are very much opposed to education, and will not allow any denomination to come on their reserves to open a school.

Religion.—The members of this band are all pagans, and are very much opposed to having clergymen, or anybody else, come among them.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule the Indians are a very law-abiding people, and industrious in the pursuit of their occupations. The progress of recent years has been very creditable. Indians who a few years ago had only their furs and fish to rely upon have by their industry acquired a considerable number of cattle, horses, implements and other personal property. They are energetic, and put up large quantities of hay in the summer, when practicable, for winter use.

Last winter quite a number of cattle, however, were lost owing to the insufficiency of hay caused by the encroaching waters of Lake Manitoba, and this year, the lake being still higher, considerable difficulty is experienced in obtaining hay. Many of the Indians have, during the year, built substantial boats, for which a ready market is found on their reserves.

Temperance and Morality.—There is little, if any, intemperance; and the morality is improving.

General Remarks.—The Indians are fast becoming more civilized and self-sustaining. The indoor life shows much more refinement, and many of the houses are supplied with good cooking stoves; open chimneys and fireplaces are found in every house, also cooking utensils, dishes, ordinary beds, tables, chairs, cupboards and clocks. With a few exceptions I found their houses clean and well kept when I inspected them last winter. The Indians live mostly under canvas in the summer months, and it may reasonably be supposed that this conduces greatly towards their general good health, especially as the houses are lime-washed before being occupied in the winter and again when leaving in the spring. English is taught in all the schools, and the children are fast learning to speak the language. In the instruction of the children the lessons are interspersed with singing, and an effort is made to make the studies as interesting to the pupils as possible. There is a competent staff of teachers, and the progress of the children indicates energy, patience and perseverance on their part, and I must admit that I have been well supported during the year by said teachers in the general management of their respective reserves in the Manitowapah Agency. The teachers are all liberally supplied with medicine to be dispensed in cases of sickness, and the results have been thoroughly satisfactory. The health of the Indians on the whole is fairly good.

It will be observed that I have massed my general remarks on "Characteristics" for all the reserves. This is owing to the fact that the same remarks apply to all the Indians

in my two agencies. The Ebb and Flow Lake and Crane River Indians have, however, made more marked improvement than the others. This year Mr. Inspector Marlatt and the Medical Superintendent for my agencies, Dr. Frank B. Lundy, accompanied me while making the annuity payments in the Manitowapah Agency, which proved of great advantage and benefit to the Indians. The doctor vaccinated all the Indians who had not been vaccinated before, and attended promptly to all cases that came before him, to the great satisfaction of the Indians. In conclusion I would say that no effort on my part has been spared in doing all in my power to carry out the instructions of the department, and in enforcing proper submission to the authorities. I have, at the same time, been very particular that the Indians' wants and comforts were attended to, and have endeavoured, not without success, to advance their civilization.

I have, &c.,

H. MARTINEAU,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
RAT PORTAGE INSPECTORATE,
RAT PORTAGE, ONT., 12th July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report, showing the condition of the various bands in this inspectorate, for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

LAC DES MILLE LACS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated at Poplar Point, on Lac des Mille Lacs. It contains an area of two thousand nine hundred and fifty acres.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is eighty six, consisting of sixteen men, fifteen women, twenty-four boys and thirty-one girls. During the year there were three births and two deaths; one woman was transferred to the Robinson Treaty, another has married a member of the Fort William Band, five absent last year have returned home.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band during the past year has been good. The great majority are very clean in their persons. The water supply from the lake is good. The garbage around their wigwams and houses was burned. Their camp is in good condition as well as their premises.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of this band are fishing and hunting for home consumption and sale. These Indians secure employment at odd jobs of work with prospectors in the mining districts.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings are few in number and small. They are built of logs, and of altogether too small dimensions to allow of the proper accommodation of the occupants. The buildings are occupied only during the winter months, with the exception of Kaskebinance's house, which he occupies permanently. The other Indians, from the beginning of the spring till late in fall, live in wig-

wams along the shore of the lake. Of stock and agricultural implements they practically have none.

Education.—There are twenty-four children of school age in the band. There is no school on this reserve, and the Indians do not seem anxious to have one, although they erected the walls for a school-house three years ago, and the same are still standing.

Religion.—There is no church or missionary on the reserve. All the Indians are pagans.

Characteristics.—The main characteristics of this band are unwillingness to engage in any work for any length of time and indolence while at home.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of the band adhere to the principles of temperance and morality as well as can be expected.

KAWAWIAGAMOK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Kanninpininamkoka Lake, on the Kawawigamok River. It contains an area of one thousand four hundred and fifty-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The band has a population of twenty-seven, consisting of eight men, seven women, eight boys and four girls. During the year there were two births and one death, and two persons absent for some time returned to the reserve.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is fairly good. Only a few show cleanliness of their person. The others are very dirty and ragged. There has not been any contagious disease. The majority were vaccinated three years ago. The others, owing to their roaming habits, could not be operated upon.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians do not cultivate the soil at all; they depend entirely upon hunting and fishing for their subsistence.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There is only one small log building on the reserve, the property of the chief. The Indians have no stock whatever, and the few small implements on hand are adequate for their wants.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve, and this band has no desire to educate the few children of school age.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Characteristics.—These Indians do not seem anxious to improve their condition. They are law-abiding and quiet in their manner.

Temperance and Morality.—They are generally temperate, and respect the laws of morality fairly well.

WABIGOON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Little Wabigoon Lake. It contains an area of twelve thousand eight hundred and seventy-two acres.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population is eighty-six, consisting of thirteen men, twenty-four women, twenty-six boys and twenty-three girls. During the year there have been three births and two deaths, making an increase of one.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been fairly good; there was no serious case of sickness nor contagious disease. All the garbage has been removed and burnt, and their houses and surroundings are kept fairly clean.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources are fishing and hunting for home consumption and sale; also odd jobs of work with prospectors in the mining district, and the making of birch bark canoes.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Most of the buildings are composed of logs. There are a few frame buildings. The dwelling houses are mostly whitewashed and kept in a very neat condition. This band has no stock. The few agricultural implements, consisting of ploughs and harrows, are in good condition.

Education.—There is one school on this reserve. The number of children of school age is twenty-seven. The school is under the supervision of the Church of England, and very fair progress is being made in the education of the children, on account of the anxiety of some of the Indians to have their children educated, and to have them attend school more regularly than is usually the case with Indian children.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are pagans. The Church of England has a missionary station near this reserve, which the incumbent visits for the spiritual welfare of this band.

Characteristics.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and are slowly improving.

Temperance and Morality.—In the matter of temperance they have improved, while morally their conduct is fair.

EAGLE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the lake of the same name. It contains an area of eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-two acres.

Natural Features.—This reserve contains much good merchantable timber. The lake and small streams are well stocked with various species of fish, while game and fur-bearing animals are numerous throughout the country.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-one, consisting of eighteen men, thirteen women, sixteen boys and fourteen girls. During the year there were two births and three deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the band is good. There was no serious sickness during the year, and sanitary precautions are attended to.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians make a living by hunting and fishing. Berry-picking is also one of their principal resources. They live also on the product of their gardens.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their dwelling houses, mostly of log, are comfortable and have been much improved, especially by those residing continuously on the reserve. With the lumber supplied to them they are now making them larger, with good sized windows, doors and other comforts. A young bull has been supplied to their stock, and the same is in good condition and well attended to. Of agricultural implements there are a few, consisting of ploughs, harrows and hoes. These are well cared for.

Education.—A school-house has been erected on this reserve. There are eleven children of school age, but no teacher has been appointed to take charge of the school.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and are gradually improving, particularly Councillor Keewaycabometing, whose house is comfortable, contains good furniture and a sewing-machine, and is very clean.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band are generally temperate and respect the laws of morality fairly well.

FRENCHMAN'S HEAD BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is situated near Lac Seul. It contains an area of twenty-four thousand acres.

Natural Features.—This reserve is well timbered with poplar, birch and spruce. Some portions are good for farming. On [the swamp at low water there is an almost inexhaustible supply of hay.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and ninety, consisting of forty-five men, forty-three women, fifty-three boys and forty-nine girls. During the year there were eleven births and eight deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the members of this band has been fairly good. There are a few cases of scrofula among them, and sanitary measures have been put into effect.

Resources and Occupation.—The chief means of livelihood of these Indians is hunting and fishing. The young men are employed as guides and canoe men by prospectors, and some are employed by the Hudson's Bay Company and other traders. They attend to their gardens, and appear also to be making some progress in the art of building.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Most of the dwellings are of logs and are in good repair. The outbuildings are not as good as could be wished. Their stock, which consists of a few cows, a bull and a few young animals, is in good condition and well cared for. Their farming implements are sufficient for the requirements of the band.

Education.—There are thirty-nine children of an age to attend school, but several are most of the time absent with their parents from the reserve, and only attend school during annuity payments; therefore the attendance is irregular, thus making it exceedingly difficult to make progress.

Religion.—Nearly three-fourths of the members of this band belong to the Church of England, the remainder being Roman Catholics. The Church of England has a church, a manse and a missionary on the reserve, and regular services are held, which are well attended by the adherents of that Church.

Characteristics.—These Indians appear to be unusually hardy, as evidenced by the arduous work they perform with the paddle and in portaging, their ability in the former respect being superior to anything I have ever seen.

Temperance and Morality.—In general they adhere to the principles of temperance and morality as well as can be expected.

LAC SEUL BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Lac Seul. It contains an area of twenty-five thousand acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is three hundred and thirty-one, consisting of sixty-nine men, sixty-seven women, one hundred and five boys and ninety girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is usually good; there are a few cases of scrofula among them. Due care is taken as to their sanitary condition. A number of children were vaccinated last fall.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources are an abundance of fish, especially whitefish, game indigenous to the district, and fur-bearing animals. The occupations in the main are hunting, fishing and trapping, and attending to their potato patch. Some of the young men find employment with the Hudson's Bay Company, traders, and prospectors.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The houses on this reserve are all built of logs and above the average and more or less substantially well built. These Indians appear to take more interest in the erection of good, comfortable houses, almost every family having stoves and having abandoned the open fireplaces. This is a mistake, because they are doing away with a good source of ventilation. Their stock is in good condition and well cared for. Their agricultural implements, consisting of ploughs and harrows, are properly stored.

Education.—The Indians of this band take more interest in the education of their children than the majority of the Indians in this treaty, and the result shows fairly good progress. Several of their children are pupils of the Rupert's Land Industrial School.

Religion.—The great majority are members of the Church of England. That denomination has a mission station and church near the reserve, and the services are well attend.

Characteristics.—These Indians are well-meaning and very intelligent. They have greatly improved their habitations, surroundings and mode of living.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule they are temperate and not inclined to immorality.

WABUSKANG BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Wabuskang Lake. It contains an area of eight thousand and forty-two acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—There are sixty-five persons in the band, seventeen men, seventeen women, eleven boys and twenty girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—All the Indians on this reserve are healthy and free from contagious diseases; their houses are clean, and no garbage can be seen around them. Several drains have been made which carry all the water coming from the hills to the lake, so the ground is always dry and clean.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians hunt and fish. Every family puts in a small area of corn and potatoes and a little garden. A few are employed by the Hudson's Bay Company and other traders.

Buildings and Implements.—There are a few good log houses on this reserve, covered with shingles, which are well kept and tidy, especially those of Chief Pierrot and his two brothers Francis and Alexander. Their equipment of small implements is sufficient and well cared for.

Education.—There are only thirteen children of school age in this band. The school has been closed for want of a teacher.

Religion.—In this band there are twenty-seven belonging to the Church of England, five Roman Catholics and thirty-three pagans.

Characteristics.—The majority of these Indians are industrious. They are a law-abiding people and some have improved fairly well.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule they are temperate and appear to respect the laws of morality.

GRASSY NARROWS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the English River. It has an area of ten thousand two hundred and forty-four acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—This band numbers ninety-eight, consisting of twenty-one men, twenty-three women, thirty-one boys and twenty-three girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—With the exception of Councillor Ocheck's wife, who has been laid up for upwards of three years, all the Indian of this band are healthy. They have been slow in adopting the sanitary measures over and over again inculcated for their benefit, and they are still not too clean in their persons and about their premises. But this remark happily does not apply to the entire band.

Resources and Occupation.—Hunting, fishing and picking berries are the main occupations of the members of this band.

Buildings and Stock.—Their dwellings consist of small log houses, not too comfortable, but fairly built. They do not occupy these dwellings during the spring and summer months, living in their wigwams. The few animals in their possession are well attended to.

Education.—The school has been closed for want of attendance and on account of the indifference manifested by the majority of the Indians regarding education.

Religion.—There are fifty-four Roman Catholics, ten members of the Church of England, and thirty-four pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians have made less progress than the Indians of other reserves, owing to their indolence and inclination to go on in the same quiet style. Although poor, they are more contented than the generality of Indians in better circumstances.

Temperance and Morality.—The same remarks under this heading apply to this band as to the Wabuskang Band.

RAT PORTAGE AGENCY.

RAT PORTAGE BAND.

Reserves.—This band has three reserves, Nos. 38 A, B and C. The two former are situated about six and ten miles from Rat Portage, and the latter on the Winnipeg River, about ten miles from Rat Portage. They contain an area of twenty-one thousand two hundred and eighty-nine acres.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—They have a population of one hundred and fifty-two, consisting of thirty-six men, thirty-nine women, forty-four boys and thirty-three girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band is fairly good. Consumption is the most prevalent disease. Sanitary precautions have been enforced with difficulty, and it will take a long time to persuade these Indians to adopt sanitary measures. They do not occupy their houses during the spring and summer months.

Resources and Occupation.—The reserves on the lake are rocky. There is little doubt that more good mines will be discovered on them like the Sultana on Reserve B. The one situated on the Winnipeg River has good farming land. These Indians have small gardens of potatoes and corn. They fish and hunt for a living. Most of them are employed during the winter cutting cordwood, and some as guides and canoeemen.

Buildings and Stock.—Only a few dwellings might be considered fairly good, the general character of their houses is poor. The fragment of the band living on the river reserve have two working oxen in fairly good condition.

Education.—There is a day school on Reserve No. 38 C, but the attendance is irregular; consequently little progress has been made. A few of the children are pupils of the boarding school near Rat Portage.

Religion.—Two-thirds of this band are pagans. The teacher is a catechist of the Church of England, and holds service in the school-house. The Roman Catholics are visited by Rev. Father Cahill, who attends to their spiritual welfare.

Temperance and Morality.—A great number of these Indians are addicted to the use of liquor, and a constant watch is required when they come up to town. Several arrests have been made during the year of the culprits, and those who have supplied them with intoxicants have also been arrested and convicted. Some of them, also, are immoral.

SHOAL LAKE BAND, No. 39.

Reserve.—The members of this band reside on Shoal Lake. Part of this reserve is in Manitoba. Its area is nine thousand nine hundred and forty six acres.

Natural Features.—This reserve is timbered with cedar and spruce. Good mining locations have been found on it.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is eighty-one, consisting of twenty-two women, twenty-one men, sixteen boys and twenty-two girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The members of this band are fairly healthy, although slow in adopting the sanitary measures over and over again inculcated for their benefit. There has been no epidemic or infectious disease among them.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians depend chiefly on hunting and fishing for a living. With the exception of planting corn and potatoes, no farming is done by any of them.

Buildings.—The usual log house forms the winter quarters for these Indians, but in summer they live in wigwams. The houses are fairly well made, and show improvement as to cleanliness.

Education.—There is no school-house on this reserve, and only thirteen children of school age. These Indians are indifferent as regards education.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of them are addicted to liquor, but as a rule they are temperate and moral.

Characteristics.—Some of these Indians are industrious, while others are indolent and wander about from one part of the district to another.

SHOAL LAKE BAND, No. 40.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Shoal Lake; the area is six thousand seven hundred and sixty-two acres.

Natural Features.—This reserve is timbered with cedar, birch and spruce. Good mine indications have been found on it.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population of this band is sixty-one, consisting of fourteen men, fourteen women, seventeen boys and sixteen girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Like their neighbours at Shoal Lake, Band No. 39, these Indians are slow to become clean and tidy. Their health is fairly good.

Resources and Occupation.—Fishing and hunting are their principal resources. They attend to their gardens, gather berries and rice, and also work in wood camps.

Buildings.—Their houses are poor; they are used as winter quarters only, in summer the Indians live in wigwams.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, although there are twenty-four children of school age, but the Indians do not seem anxious to have a school.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Characteristics.—Some of the Indians are industrious, but the majority are inclined to be indolent; they are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been much improvement in the former respect, though there is room for more; the Indians are also becoming more moral.

NORTH-WEST ANGLE BAND, No. 37.

Reserves.—This band has several reserves, but the Indians reside on only two, one at the entrance of Rainy River, and the other at the North-west Angle. The area of their reserve is twenty-seven thousand three hundred and twenty-nine acres.

Natural Features.—These reserves are timbered with poplar, birch and spruce; some portions are good for farming, and on the swamp lands the Indians obtain large quantities of hay when the water is low.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population of this reserve is one hundred and nineteen, consisting of twenty-four men, twenty-eight women, twenty-six boys and forty-one girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is fairly good. There are a few cases of scrofula, but no epidemic disease among them. There is a little improvement in the cleanliness of some of the houses.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians are hunters and trappers. Several get employment during the summer from the fish companies. They plant corn and potatoes and a few small seeds.

Buildings and Stock.—Their dwellings are of the ordinary kind of log houses, poorly built and not very comfortable. They occupy them during the winter months only. Their stock suffered last winter for want of hay and on account of the indolent and roaming habits of the Indians.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve. There are twenty-nine children of school age, but these Indians are not anxious to have their children educated.

Religion.—The members of this band are all pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—Though some of these Indians are industrious, not much can be said of their progress. Their time is too much taken up in wandering around the lake in indolence; therefore their condition is far from improving.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule, they are not given to liquor, and are generally moral, owing to the isolation of their reserve.

NORTH-WEST ANGLE BAND, No. 33.

Reserve.—The Indians of this band reside at the North-west Angle. They have several other small reserves. The area of the same is four thousand six hundred and eight acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population numbers fifty-four, consisting of twelve men, sixteen women, twelve boys and fourteen girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is good. There is no epidemic among them, and their sanitary condition has materially improved.

Resources and Occupation.—Their chief resource is hunting. Some are employed by the fishing companies and others by explorers.

Buildings and Stock.—They have only a few buildings for their winter quarters, built of log, which need improvement, but are fairly clean. They have no stock.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve; there are only ten children of school age, and their parents do not seem anxious to educate them.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of them are more or less intelligent and seem anxious to better their condition. They are law-abiding and quiet in their manner.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, living as they do far from the town, are not thrown much in the way of temptation, and I believe that they are on the whole temperate and moral.

NORTH-WEST ANGLE BAND, No. 34.

Reserve.—These Indians have several reserves. They reside on one of their reserves, about three miles from Assabascasing payment grounds on Gull Bay. The total area of their several reserves is five thousand one hundred and twenty acres.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is twenty-two, consisting of seven men, nine women, one boy and five girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is good, and their sanitary condition is also good.

Resources and Occupation.—They hunt and fish for a living, and attend to their gardens. Some are employed by contractors, cutting cordwood for steamers.

Buildings and Stock.—Their few log houses are fairly comfortable and are kept clean. Their stock is well cared for and in good condition.

Education.—There is no school-house on this reserve. There are only three children of school age.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Councillor Wenitecoose, in particular, has made considerable advancement. He has a large garden. All their cattle are properly attended to.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of these Indians are addicted to liquor, but as a rule they are temperate and moral.

BUFFALO BAY BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located on Buffalo Bay, Lake of the Woods, and is in the province of Manitoba. Its area is four thousand seven hundred and thirty-six acres.

Natural Features.—The reserve is well timbered with different kinds of wood, and its land is good for farming, with an abundance of hay land.

Population.—The population of this band is fifty-one, consisting of nine men, thirteen women, twelve boys and seventeen girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is fairly good and they are exempt from contagious disease. Sanitary instructions are in general complied with.

Resources and Occupation.—Their principal resources are hunting and fishing. Several of them are employed by American fishermen. They attend properly to their gardens, mostly planted with corn and potatoes.

Buildings and Stock.—Their dwelling-houses, built of logs, are of a fair size and well constructed, and fairly clean. Their stock consists of a few horses.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. Sixteen children are of school age. These Indians are very indifferent in regard to education.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are a few good workers in this band, but there are also those who are indolent. Aneemekeese and Maishnanagueba have improved their habitations considerably of late, and they are kept clean and neat.

Temperance and Morality.—As far as I can learn, these Indians are temperate and moral.

BIG ISLAND BAND.

Reserves.—These Indians have nine separate reserves, but they reside on only two: Big Island and 31 A, on the south end of the large peninsula. The area of these reserves is ten thousand three hundred and sixty acres.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The combined population of these reserves is one hundred and forty-one, consisting of thirty men, thirty-three women, forty-eight boys and thirty girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been very good. The sanitary instructions have been fairly followed. With the exception of a few cases of scrofula, there has been no epidemic disease among them, and as a rule their houses are kept fairly clean.

Resources and Occupation.—Hunting is the principal resource of these Indians. Some are employed in cutting cordwood for steamers, and during the summer by fishermen and explorers.

Buildings and Stock.—Their buildings—the majority of them—are in a fairly good state of repair, but are small and not very comfortable. Their stock is well kept.

Education.—There are thirty-six children of an age to attend school, but there is no school on the reserve. These Indians do not seem anxious for the education of their children.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are peaceful and law-abiding. Their progress is greatly hindered by indolence.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—Several of them are addicted to liquor, but as a rule the majority are temperate and moral.

WHITEFISH BAY BAND.

Reserves.—This band has several separate reserves, but the Indians reside on only two, one at Whitefish Bay, the other at Yellow Girl Bay. The combined area of these reserves is nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine acres.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is fifty-one, consisting of twelve men, thirteen women, ten boys and sixteen girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These Indians have been slow in adopting the sanitary measures over and over again inculcated for their benefit; consequently they have suffered. But this happily does not apply to the entire band. Those living at Gull Bay are better in this respect in keeping their houses and premises clean.

Resources and Occupation.—Hunting, fishing, gardening and boating are the chief employments of this band. Some work at the Regina Mine, (which is in the vicinity of the reserve), cutting cordwood.

Buildings and Stock.—The general character of the houses is poor and dilapidated. Their little stock of cattle is in good condition.

Education.—The school on the reserve has been closed for want of attendance. Some of the children attend the Indian boarding school at Rat Portage.

Religion.—There are six Roman Catholics belonging to this band, the others are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—Speaking generally, the Indians of this band are indifferent. I do not know an instance where any one of them can be said to be getting poorer.

Temperance and Morality.—Many are addicted to strong drink and will, when they get the chance, imbibe freely. Several persons have been fined for supplying them with liquor. Their morality, so far as I can discern, compares favourably with that of other bands.

ASSABASKA BAND.

Reserves.—This band has nine reserves. The Indians reside on a large reserve near Turtle Portage, and on Reserve 35A, on the north-east shore of Lake of the Woods, Grassy River. The combined area of these reserves is seventeen thousand six hundred and thirty-nine acres.

Natural Features.—These reserves are well timbered with merchantable wood.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is one hundred and ninety-two—thirty-eight men, fifty women, forty-two boys, and sixty-two girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band was fairly good during the year; there was no epidemic disease among them. These Indians are slow to become clean and tidy, but they are urged to improve by the new school teacher.

Resources and Occupation.—Hunting and fishing are their principal resources. Some of them were employed by lumbermen in cutting cordwood for steamers, and by the Fishing Company.

Buildings and Stock.—Their log houses are in good repair and kept fairly clean. Their stables, also and their stock of horses and cattle are kept in good condition.

Education.—There is one school under Government control on the Assabaska Reserve. Twenty-two children of age to attend school live in the vicinity, but the attendance is very irregular, as the children must leave with their parents when they go hunting; therefore their progress is nil.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans, and are very much opposed to the clergy of any denomination visiting their reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are a number of very good workers in this band, but the great majority are indolent and like to wander about.

Temperance and Morality.—A number of this band are apparently fond of intoxicants. Two white men were convicted of supplying liquor to them, and it is needless to say that the Indians have been supplied with it on other occasions, but were not detected. I have heard that some members of the band are not as moral as they ought to be.

ISLINGTON BAND.

Reserve.—This band has several reserves and the Indians reside on Islington, Swan Lake and "One Man" Reserves. The combined area of these reserves is twenty-four thousand two hundred and thirty-one acres.

Natural Features.—These reserves are fairly well adapted for farming and stock-raising, as there is good pasture and meadow land within their borders. Potatoes and other roots do fairly well. Game is plentiful, and fish in the lakes that are within accessible distance of these reserves.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is one hundred and fifty-seven—forty men, forty-one women, thirty-nine boys and thirty-seven girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There are several cases of chronic disease, but the general health of the Indians is good. Their houses are fairly clean, and sanitary instructions are followed.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians are all hunters. Some are employed by the Hudson's Bay Company. They attend to their gardens, and also gather a large quantity of blueberries.

Buildings and Stock.—Their log houses are well built, clean and tidy. Several new houses have been built during the year. Their stock of cattle is in good condition and better attended to.

Education.—This band has a day school on the Islington Reserve, but the attendance is irregular. Some of the children are enrolled in the Rupert's Land and St. Boniface Industrial Schools in Manitoba.

Religion.—The Church of England has a church near the reserve, with a resident minister. There are one hundred and twenty-nine members of the Church of England, a few Roman Catholics, and the remainder are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—Although no great strides have been made by the members of this band, they are depending more upon their own exertions and are year by year making their dwellings more comfortable by adding furniture, such as bedsteads, tables and chairs, and keeping them clean and tidy; and in this connection I am pleased to mention the names of David William, Michel Sandon, and James McDonald.

Temperance and Morality.—There are four or five members of this band who, I believe, would take intoxicants if opportunity offered, but as a rule these Indians are temperate. Although there may be some immorality among themselves, I do not think that any of this is for gain.

COUTCHEECHING AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection of the Coutcheeching Agency on the 1st September.

Agency Buildings.—The agency buildings are situated on Pither's Point, about three miles from Fort Frances (which is the nearest and most available post office), on the margin of Rainy Lake, and in consequence of their position form a most agreeable place of residence. Then there are the agent's residence, the agency office, storehouse, barn, stable, and wood shed; all these latter named buildings are in a fairly good condition of repair.

Agency Office.—I audited the receipts and issues of supplies, bringing out balances of each account in the ledger, and took stock of the goods in store, and everything came out true to weight and agreed to the balance shown to be on hand in the ledger. The flour was of excellent quality, and the bacon was also of good quality. I audited the cash book and found all cash and cheques entered as received and all paid out again and supported by receipts and values. The letter book was indexed to date and all other papers properly filed.

Reserves.—The following are the names of the reserves within this agency:—

Hungry Hall, No. 1 and No. 2; Long Sault, No. 1 and No. 2; Manitou, No. 1 and No. 2; Little Forks; Coutcheeching; Stangecoming; Naicatchewenin; Nickickonsemenecanning; Rivière la Seine; and Lac la Croix.

The total area of all these reserves is sixty-six thousand one hundred and twenty-six acres.

Natural Features.—The reserves on the Rainy River are mostly good farming land. They also afford good fishing and hunting. There is some pine on Rivière la Seine and a larger quantity on Nickickonsemenecanning Reserve. The other reserves on Rainy Lake are rocky, as well as that on Lac la Croix; there is little doubt that good mines will be discovered on some of them, as good locations have been found adjoining.

Tribe or Nation.—All the members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

HUNGRY HALL BANDS, No. 1 AND No. 2.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are at the mouth of Rainy River.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands is sixty-five, consisting of seventeen men, twenty-six women, eleven boys and eleven girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These Indians are healthy and they were not visited by epidemics. Sanitary precautions are insisted upon. Their houses are generally clean. All Indians were vaccinated. Their being away from the houses they occupy in winter has a good effect on their health.

Resources and Occupation.—Hunting and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians. Some got work in the saw-mills and booms in the vicinity of the reserves; they also attend to their gardens.

Buildings and Stock.—Very little has been done in building. Their old log houses are in fairly good repair, the principal defect of the buildings being in the roofs, which are all covered with cedar bark. Their stock is in good condition and well provided for.

Education.—There is no school-house on these reserves. One was opened years ago, but closed for want of attendance. There are only ten children of school age.

Religion.—All the members of these bands are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—On account of their nomadic habits, little progress, if any, has been made by these Indians of late years. They are too close to the international boundary, to which they pay frequent visits in detriment to their welfare.

Temperance and Morality.—A certain number of these Indians I believe to be both temperate and moral, but a great number, I fear, are both intemperate and immoral.

LONG SAULT BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated on the north bank of Rainy River, opposite the rapids of that name.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is one hundred and one, consisting of twenty-five men, thirty-three women, nineteen boys and twenty-four girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these bands has been fairly good, there having been no epidemics that I am aware of during the year. Consumption and scrofula are the most common diseases. The affliction is gradually disappearing, however, through better morality, plenty of medicines and the survival of the fittest.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians are mostly engaged in hunting, attending to their gardens, keeping their houses in repair, and some are employed by the lumbermen as guides in the rapids, and helping the white settlers on their farms.

Buildings and Stock.—A remarkable improvement is noticed in their houses; some are comfortable and well kept, covered with shingles, and they have suitable furniture. Their horses and cattle are well attended to, and good stables have been erected for them.

Education.—There are eighteen of an age to attend school. The school is conducted under the direction of the Anglican Church Missionary Society, with fair progress, but the attendance is somewhat irregular.

Religion.—The Church of England has a church and a resident missionary on this reserve, with but few adherents; the great majority are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are some members of these bands who will take intoxicants whenever they can procure them, and being so close to the international boundary gives them ample opportunities to procure the same. As to morality, there has been improvement in this respect, though there is room for a great deal more.

MANITOU RAPIDS BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated on the north bank of the Rainy River, opposite the rapids of that name.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of these bands belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is one hundred and twenty-three, consisting of twenty-five men, twenty-seven women, forty-eight boys and twenty-three girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good during the year. There has been no epidemic or contagious disease among them, unless consumption can be classed with the latter. There is improvement in the cleanliness of many of the houses.

Resources and Occupation.—Mixed farming, working as farm hands for white settlers, guides to lumbermen, hunting and fishing, are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings and Stock.—Their houses are of log, some covered with shingles and others with cedar bark; they are comfortable and fairly well kept. Stables are small but kept clean. Their cattle and horses are well provided for.

Education.—The children of school age number sixteen, but the attendance at school is irregular. Very little interest is taken by the parents in the education of their children.

Religion.—Nine only are members of the Church of England, the rest are all pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are slowly but surely changing under the pressure of circumstances. As the chances of success in hunting and fishing grow gradually less, they take more kindly to farming, and their little fields bear comparison favourably.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the Indians are addicted to liquor, and the proximity of the reserves to the American boundary gives opportunity for smuggling intoxicants to them. In reference to morality they are the same as in other places where there are a large number of whites in constant relation with them.

LITTLE FORKS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of Rainy River, twelve miles distant from Fort Frances.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is fifty-two, consisting of eleven men, seventeen women, thirteen boys and eleven girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These Indians are healthy, and they were not visited by epidemics. Sanitary measures are carried out by them. They have all been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupation.—The principal resources of these Indians are hunting, fishing, attending to their gardens, and working on farm lands for white settlers.

Buildings and Stock.—There are some improvements in the buildings, at least so far as the inside is concerned, and several of the smaller buildings are comfortable inside and nicely kept. The few head of cattle and ponies kept by the Indians are in good condition and well provided for.

Education.—There is a substantial school-house on this reserve, but I regret to say that the same state of affairs exists here; for want of a teacher and attendance the school was closed part of the year, and consequently there was little progress made by the children. There are only twelve children of age to attend school.

Religion.—With the exception of four, who are members of the Church of England, these Indians are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are law-abiding. Some of them are fairly industrious, but, owing to their improvidence, they do not appear to make much progress in material welfare.

Temperance and Morality.—There are many of them who do not make use of intoxicants, but others will, if they can get them. Their morality has improved.

COUTCHEECHING BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Rainy Lake, near Fort Frances.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians nominally belong to the Ojibbewa tribe, but many are half-breeds with a large admixture of French blood.

Population.—The population of this band is one hundred and thirty-three—twenty-nine men, forty-three women, thirty-two boys and twenty-nine girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band has been fairly good during the year; in fact, I believe quite as good as that of the whites living in the vicinity. They are free of epidemic diseases, and all have been vaccinated. The houses and premises are for the most part kept clean.

Resources and Occupation.—The Indians of this band, like most other Indians, would rather do almost any other work than cultivate the land; some, however, raise fairly good crops of oats and potatoes, but for the most part they hunt and fish and

work at lumbering, helping to chop logs for white men during the winter; some few others are employed by the Hudson's Bay Company.

Buildings and Stock.—Some of their buildings are frame, boarded and shingled; but the majority are of log, fairly comfortable and whitewashed inside, with some furniture. As the Indians on the reserve own ponies and cattle, they have built themselves barns for their hay, which are an improvement.

Education.—There is one school on the reserve, and the pupils are making fair progress. Good discipline is enforced. The full blood Indians of this band are careless about the education of their children. Even those living in proximity to the school are not regular attendants.

Religion.—This band is composed of one hundred and two Roman Catholics, five of the Church of England and twenty-six pagans. There is no church situated on the reserve, but the Roman Catholic priest stationed at Fort Frances holds service every alternate Sunday in the school-house, which is well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are industrious and law-abiding. They are mostly self-supporting. They are not becoming either richer or poorer.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule these Indians are temperate, and if the law of temperance is violated by them, it is because they frequently visit the adjacent town, where they find half-breeds and even white men who supply them with intoxicants. I regret to say that there are a few cases of immorality in this band, and this even the priest cannot put a stop to.

STANGECOMING BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Rainy Lake, about eight miles from Fort Frances.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is forty-seven—eight men, nine women, eleven boys and nineteen girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is good. None of them occupy their dwellings during the spring and summer months; this has a good effect on their general health. All have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupation.—The members of this band live by hunting and fishing and attending to their little gardens.

Buildings and Stock.—There are only a few log buildings on this reserve. With the exception of Natawins' dwelling they have a miserable appearance with their poles and cedar bark roofs. The chief has the wall of a new house erected near his old one and has promised to build it as indicated to him.

Education.—A good substantial school-house was built on this reserve a few years ago, under the supervision of Rev. Father Cahill, but it had to be closed for want of attendance. The parents are not interested in education.

Religion.—With the exception of three members of the band, who are Roman Catholics, these Indians are all pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding but indolent, and although they are poor they seem contented.

Temperance and Morality.—Their conduct in this respect is satisfactory.

NAICATCHEWENIN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve upon which these Indians reside is situated on North-west Bay, Rainy Lake.

Tribe or Nation.—They are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population of this band is fifty-three—ten men, fifteen women, thirteen boys and fifteen girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians as a whole has been good. One of their members has been sick upwards of two years with consumption. They have been free from epidemic disease.

Resources and Occupation.—Their principal occupations are hunting, fishing and attending to their gardens.

Buildings and Stock.—Their buildings, which are built of logs, are, I regret to say, of inferior character, only two are covered with shingles, the others with poles and cedar bark. They are, however, fairly clean. The only two head of cattle in their possession are well provided for.

Education—There is no school-house on this reserve, and only ten children of age to attend school.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—I cannot say that the Indians of this band are either industrious or indolent, but they do not appear to make much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—In the band itself the principles of morality and temperance are fairly well observed.

NICKICKISOMENECANING BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve on which these Indians reside is situated on Porter Inlet, Red Gut Bay, Rainy River.

Tribe or Nation.—They are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is sixty-eight—twelve men, nineteen women, twenty-two boys and fifteen girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the past year the health of this band has been fairly good. They have not suffered from disease of any moment. Sanitary precautions in the way of premises being kept clean have been pointed out and urged, and in most cases have been observed, but not in all cases.

Resources and Occupation.—The principal resources and occupations of this band are hunting and fishing. A few work with prospectors and in lumber camps.

Buildings and Stock.—The buildings are of log, some covered with poles and mud, and others with cedar bark. The dwelling-houses are fairly clean, but this cannot be said of their stables.

Education.—There is no school-house on this reserve. Twelve children are of age to attend school.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—Without saying that the members of this band are as industrious as could be desired, they compare favorably with some of the best in the district, but an exception must be made in favour of Councillor Windegos, who is a hard worker. He has cleared about five acres of land during the last three years, most of which is planted with potatoes, corn and different seeds.

Temperance and Morality.—Their character in these respects is altogether satisfactory.

RIVIÈRE LA SEINE BAND.

Reserve—The Indians of this band reside on two reserves. One situated near the mouth of the river of that name, and the chief with a few followers near Sturgeon Falls.

Tribe or Nation.—They are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population numbers one hundred and forty-two—twenty seven men, thirty one women, forty boys and forty-four girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band may be considered fairly good, though at the time of my visit there were a few cases of sickness. Nothing of an epidemic nature has affected the band and they ignore all sanitary precautions.

Resources and Occupation.—The majority of this band engage in hunting and fishing. Some find work in the several mines in operation on this river, in chopping wood and other manual labor.

Buildings and Stock.—The buildings are small, made of logs and quite insufficient for the number of occupants. They were all deserted at the time of my visit and left in a filthy condition.

Education.—There is no school on these reserves. Twenty children are of age to attend school, but the parents are indifferent in regard to education.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—Although some cultivate a kind of garden, the main characteristics of this band are indolence and a disregard for cleanliness.

Temperance and Morality.—Their character in these respects is altogether unsatisfactory. Their intercourse with miners and shantymen gives them the opportunity of getting liquor when required.

LAC LA CROIX BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Namaka River, and on the lake of that name.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this reserve are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population numbers one hundred and five—eighteen men, thirty women, twenty-one boys and thirty-six girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians, so far as it could be ascertained is fairly good. They are visited only once a year, during payment of annuity money, and very little is seen of them after, as they then start on their various pursuits.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians live principally by hunting and fishing and planting small gardens of potatoes and corn.

Buildings.—These, I regret to say, are of inferior character, built of logs and covered with bark. There is no prospect of much improvement in this respect. They do not occupy their dwelling-houses during the spring and summer months.

Education.—There is no school-house on this reserve, though twenty children are of age to attend school, but their parents are indifferent in regard to education.

Religion.—Only ten members of this band are Roman Catholics, the rest are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—The main characteristics of this band are indolence and a disregard for cleanliness.

Temperance and Morality.—In the band itself the principles of morality and temperance are fairly well observed.

General Remarks.—The past year was marked by an absence of epidemic diseases amongst the Indians of this inspectorate. With a fair return of the fur catch the proceeds of their occupations were satisfactory.

I have &c.,

L. J. ARTHUR LÉVÉQUE,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

MEDICAL REPORT,

RAT PORTAGE, ONT., 30th June, 1898

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that I have visited all the reserves under my care during the year.

In July I visited the treaty payment at Assabaskashing and remained a week among the Indians, attending to all the sick and vaccinating all those that required to

have it done. I found very few cases of venereal disease, which was so prevalent among them some years ago.

In August I visited Eagle Lake where there were a few sick with sore throat and quinsy.

In September I visited Wabigoon and attended to all that required treatment. At Frenchman's Head I found a number sick with fever. I remained all one day with them on the reserve and attended to them and left medicine with the schoolmaster for their use when required.

At Lac Seul I found a good many sick with coughs, spitting blood and rheumatism. Consumption seems to be getting more prevalent among these Indians than formerly.

At Wasbuskang I found very little sickness among them. I vaccinated all that required vaccinating.

At Grassy Narrows I found a large number sick with scrofula and sore throat. I attended them and left medicine for their use.

At One Man's Lake I visited all the wigwams and attended a few for coughs and rheumatism and some children for brain fever.

At White Dog I visited all the houses and attended to all the sick and left medicine with the schoolmaster for their use when required.

At the Dalles there has been a good deal of sickness among the children; several of them having brain fever and sore throat.

In December I visited Clear Water Bay to attend a case supposed to be small-pox; on my arrival there I found the case to be blood poisoning. I attended him and he got all right.

During the year I have attended a large number of Indians in my office from the different reserves for venereal disease, coughs and rheumatism. I have also performed several operations and pulled a number of teeth for them. On the whole there has been less sickness among them than usual.

There has been no contagious disease among them during the year.

I have &c.

THOS. HANSON, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ASSINIBOIA—ASSINIBOINE AGENCY,

WOLSELEY, 12th August, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1898, accompanied by a statistical statement and inventory of Government property under my charge.

ASSINIBOINE BAND, No. 76.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is bounded by a line beginning at the post and mound on the fifth base line at the north-east corner of section 36, township 16, range 11, west of the second initial meridian, and running west along said base line seven hundred and twenty-eight chains more or less to the north-west corner of section 34, township 16, range 12; thence south six hundred and forty-three chains more or less to a post in mound; thence east seven hundred and twenty-eight chains more or less to a

post and mound on the eastern boundary of section 25, township 15, range 11, and thence north six hundred and forty-three chains more or less to the point of beginning, containing an area of seventy-three and two-tenths square miles more or less.

Resources.—The natural resources of this reserve are firewood and hay. The Indians trade a good deal of wood at the mill at Wolseley for flour.

Tribe.—The Indians on this reserve are Assiniboinés or Stonies.

Population.—The population consists of fifty-eight men, sixty-nine women, forty-six boys and forty-three girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians for the past year has been good. The births and deaths have been even. All rubbish which has accumulated during the winter around the houses is burnt in the spring, and the Indians move out and live in tents during the summer.

Occupation.—The Indians cut and sell wood (dry) and hay. They have also dug and sold some senega-root, but the low price of this article has somewhat discouraged them. Some of the young men work for the settlers at haying, harvesting and threshing. The women also tan hides for the white people. These Indians raise a considerable quantity of wheat and roots. They keep enough wheat for seed and for flour and sell the surplus to buy clothing and other necessities for their families.

Buildings.—Most of the houses and stables of these Indians are poor; however, I have persuaded many of them to build new ones, which are in course of erection. Some of the more ambitious intend putting good floors and shingled roofs on; using the money which they receive for the sale of beef cattle and hay for this purpose. The Indians have made all new fencing around their fields this year. The total length of new fencing put up will exceed twelve miles, which will give an idea of the work done in this direction alone.

Agency Buildings.—The agent's house and also office building and clerk's house have had two coats of paint on the outside and have also been painted and whitened on the inside. The kitchen and wash-house have been new plastered, and a blacksmith's shop has been fitted up and floored. All log buildings have been whitewashed and repaired thoroughly. A new fence has been put around the agency garden to replace the old one, which was very dilapidated. The fencing around the agency fields and pasture is very rotten and requires renewing.

Stock.—Upon taking charge here last July I found the stock in rather a bad way. The cattle roamed all around the reserve; none of the Indians appeared to care what became of them. No care seemed to have been taken by the Indians to have their calves castrated and the number of bulls from one year old to three was out of all proportion to the cows in the herd. As soon as the weather permitted I had them all castrated. The cattle are now herded and the calves are altered when about three months old. The Indians do not care much to have cattle. I think the difficulty of getting water handy has a good deal to do with it, also that they can sell their hay well for cash at Indian Head, Sintaluta and Wolseley. Waiting for a steer to grow till he is three years old before they can realize anything out of him seems slow to them when they can make the same money out of hay in a much shorter time.

The farming implements are well cared for and are put away in the sheds when not in use. Some of the Indians own mowers and rakes of their own which they have purchased out of money received for sale of beef and hay. I am getting some more to do this, as our haying season is short owing to the harvest coming and it is discouraging for an Indian who wishes to get a lot of hay up to have to wait till five or six others get through with the mower.

Religion.—A few of the Indians profess the Roman Catholic faith, and some the Presbyterian, but most of the Indians are pagan. The Presbyterian denomination has a very substantial stone mission house, in charge of the Rev. E. McKenzie. Services are held regularly; also Mrs. McKenzie teaches the Indian women to braid, knit, etc. A feature of this mission is the distribution in the fall of a large quantity of warm clothing and blankets to the infirm and sick.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians are fairly industrious and wish to go ahead, there are others who will work well for a time and then take a wandering spell and thereby lose what they have gained by their work. This inclination to wander around will no doubt die out in time. It is not so strong in the rising generation as in the older Indians. These Indians as a whole are law-abiding and quiet.

Temperance and Morality.—I have heard no complaints regarding these Indians in these respects. There are one or two Indians who frequent the towns in the vicinity who may procure intoxicants occasionally, but since I have been here I have not heard of any case.

General Remarks.—I took over this agency from Mr. Swinford on the 9th July and paid the Indians their annuity money on the 13th of the same month.

Before Mr. Swinford left, he gave me all the information he could. As, however, he had been here only a short time and as he had no interpreter, I had to be content with what it was in his power to give. Mr. Swinford informed me that the Indians were in a mean state over the changes and that they were very much disinclined to do any work at all. I found them suspicious and inclined to be domineering. Many of them had pulled down their fences and other improvements and sold them for firewood.

I may say that I knew this band over twenty years ago, and also having now been on the reserve a year with them, I do not consider them naturally mean, but am of opinion that certain outside influences had been at work that were calculated to make them discontented. Very little crop having been put in, it has taken a larger quantity of supplies to carry us through the winter and working season. Being all alone on the departure of Mr. Swinford, and taking into consideration the state of the Indians at that time, I naturally found the situation awkward and the duties very onerous. The first thing I did was to get the Indians at haying and managed to get them to put up enough to carry them through the long and tedious winter without loss.

The staff of employees here has been reduced by one-half and considerable saving effected thereby.

A. E. Forget, Esq., Indian Commissioner, visited the reserve in September last, on matters pertaining to the agency.

The reserve was thoroughly inspected in January by Major McGibbon, Inspector of Agencies.

The new well auger purchased by the department is now at work on the reserve and I hope to get some good wells for the Indians.

In conclusion, I may say that the Indians appear contented and happy and have got in a large crop this season. Everything points to a good harvest to repay them for their labours.

I have, &c.,

THOS. W. ASPDIN,
Farmer in Charge.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

SASKATCHEWAN—BATTLEFORD AGENCY,

BATTLEFORD, 2nd July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with tabular statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserves. —No. 108, Red Pheasant's.....	24,320 acres.
No. 109, Stony's.....	46,208 “
situated in the Eagle Hills south of Battleford.	
No. 113, Sweet Grass.....	42,528 “
No. 114, Poundmaker's.....	19,200 “
No. 116, Little Pine's.....	16,000 “
situated on the south side of the Battle River, and west of Battleford..	
No. 112, Moosomin's.....	16,000 “
No. 115, Thunderchild's.....	20,820 “
situated between the Battle River and the North Saskatchewan, and west of Battleford.	

Natural Features.—Rolling prairie diversified with bluffs of poplar, rivers and lakes constitutes the character of these reserves.

Tribe.—All are Crees with the exception of the Stony Reserve Band.

Population.—Eight hundred and fifty-seven men, women, and children form the population of this agency. Twenty-eight births, sixty-five deaths, and thirty-four migrations occurred during the year, making the total decrease seventy-one from last year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the various bands has not been good. In addition to the many old cases of scrofula and consumption, la grippe was prevalent this spring. The doctor attended to those who required vaccination. Premises were all cleaned, rubbish and refuse removed and burnt. Houses were whitewashed in the fall. During the summer nearly all live in tents and teepees, which can easily be removed from place to place as required.

Resources and Occupation.—Mixed farming, cattle-raising, sale of hay, wood, lime, and charcoal are the chief occupations of these Indians. During the year they have earned \$73.75 by labour, \$44 by hunting, \$2,088 by sale of hay, wood, lime, charcoal, and a few ponies. The department paid them \$4,316.15 for beef. Their total earnings from all sources amounted to \$6,565.90. There is very little hunting in this district; and only a few fish are caught in the spring for private use.

Buildings, Stock, and Farming Implements.—Agricultural implements are in good condition, buildings are in fair state of repair. Many old houses and stables not required have been pulled down, and the remainder put in fair order. Stock at the different hay camps and reserves came through the winter well, and are now in splendid condition. There are twelve hundred and fifty head of cattle, exclusive of this year's calves; and sixteen thoroughbred bulls of the Shorthorn, Durham, Galloway and Polled Angus breeds. There are also eighty-five sheep, doing well.

Education.—There are one hundred and eighty-eight children of school age and five schools,—three Protestant and two Roman Catholic. The children are in Standards I, II, and III. Equipment, discipline and order are good, and the progress is very fair. The industrial school, under the charge of Rev. E. Matheson, Church of England, has about one hundred and ten pupils and is doing well. The school and its surroundings are very much improved.

Religion.—There are seven churches and buildings used for divine service,—three Roman Catholic, and four Protestant, with four missionaries. Some are fairly well attended by the Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians with a few exceptions are law-abiding. They are considered fairly industrious and are beginning to do better for themselves. A few this fall will (if their crops turn out good) be able to support themselves by farming and through the sale of their cattle, viz., “Whitecap” of Moosomin, “Baptiste,” “Jean-Baptiste,” “Pechawis,” and probably one or two more on Red Pheasant’s Reserve. I trust that, in the course of another year, the number will be considerably increased.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are temperate, and very few cases of immorality come to my notice.

General Remarks.—The grain crops on the different reserves are looking splendid after the rains we have had, and there is every prospect of a fair yield. Potatoes were frozen down in the middle of June, which will somewhat reduce the yield.

I am sorry to say the wood supply on the different reserves of the agency is getting very limited on account of the fires running through the country during the last few years.

I have, &c.,

C. M. DAUNAIS,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY,
BIRTLE AGENCY,
BIRTLE, MAN., 2nd July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with the statistical statement for the fiscal year ended 30th June, ult.

The headquarters of this agency is at the town of Birtle, which is located in township 17, range 26, west of the first principal meridian, on the Bird Tail River and the Manitoba and North-western Railway.

There are nine reserves under my supervision, namely:—Bird Tail, Oak River, Oak Lake, Turtle Mountain, Kee-see-koo-wenin’s, Way-way-see-cappo’s, Valley River, Gambler’s and Rolling River.

BIRD TAIL BAND, No. 57.

Reserve.—This reserve is located about thirteen miles south of the town of Birtle, at the junction of the Bird Tail and Assiniboine Rivers, and has an area of about ten square miles.

Resources.—The upland portion of the reserve, which comprises about four sections, is fairly level, light undulating prairie, free from stone and scrub, and although it

seldom returns a heavy yield of grain, it can always, with proper tilling, be depended upon to give a matured crop of wheat; in fact during the sixteen years that I have known this reserve I only remember of one crop of corn that was frozen before maturity.

The banks of the Bird Tail River at this point are steep, and the valley of narrow width and covered sparsely with timber and scrub; but the Assiniboine River valley is a mile in width, and the river from the point where it reaches the reserve until it leaves it, hugs the opposite bank, consequently the bottom lands of this river, at this point, are mostly within the reserve. Less than twenty years ago a goodly portion of this bottom land produced grass of sufficient length to mow, but frequent cutting, without an overflow of the river for many years, has almost depleted the grass crops, and little hay is now secured on this portion of the reserve. The cattle have to be fed largely on straw, during the winter months. About ten acres of the upland is now cropped with the brome grass, but so far it has not given a heavy yield. The soil appears to be too light to produce a heavy yield of the brome grass. This season two members of the band provided sufficient alfalfa, Bokhara and Alsike clovers, to seed about two acres. It germinated nicely, but whether it will prove a success or not remains yet to be ascertained. It is to be hoped that they will stand the winter.

The Indians of this band stick tenaciously to corn-growing, and when all other food is scarce with them, they usually have some corn stored away to fall back on. Every family has a few chickens, and two have turkeys, geese or ducks.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are principally Wah-pa-tou-wan and Sivo branches of the Sioux nation.

Population.—The band comprises twenty men, nineteen women and thirty-three children—these Indians are not prolific—total seventy-two.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—On the whole the members of this band are not strong and robust. They are fairly clean in their habits and housekeeping, and each spring they rake up and burn all the refuse which collects about their dwellings during the winter months.

Occupation.—Farming is their chief occupation. Very little hunting is done by members of this band. Some make baskets, rush mats and beadwork, while others take odd jobs of work, and from these various sources they gain a fairly good living.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—All have warm comfortable dwellings, with good floors, and a fair supply of furniture therein. Their cattle are not increasing, and until the supply of hay is larger than it has been for the past ten or more years, they are not likely to increase. Some members of the band could get along with fewer implements than they hold. There are dealers in implements who encourage the Indians to purchase, whether the Indians really require the machinery or not, if there is any prospect of collecting the price of the implement.

Religion.—There is a church on the reserve, but it has been in use about fifteen years, and as the walls were put up without a proper foundation underneath, it is decaying at the foundation, and as it is dilapidated in other ways, a new building is required. This mission is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Mr. McArthur is still the minister. The Sabbath services are regularly held, so also are the evening prayer meetings and the "Ladies' Aid Society."

Education.—All children of school age and in good health are pupils of the Regina Industrial and the Birtle Boarding Schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are, with very few exceptions, very industrious, and although they are not becoming rapidly richer, they are gradually adding to their accumulations.

Moses Bunn is the most extensive farmer, and possibly the most progressive. He has eighty acres under wheat, ten under oats and about two acres under corn, potatoes and garden. He has eleven head of cattle, good working horses, chickens, turkeys, geese and pigs, besides which he holds ploughs, harrows, grain-binder, seed-drill, mower and rake and other articles too numerous to mention. He has a very good house, with a kitchen annex, horse stable, cattle stable, granary, fowl-house, and last but not

of less importance, a shed in which to store his implements. Of course these buildings are not of the modern style, and finish, yet they meet his requirements.

Temperance and Morality.—I am glad to be able to report that these Indians still retain their manhood, and abstain from the use of intoxicants. They are, I believe, as moral and well-behaved as any band of Indians in the Dominion.

OAK RIVER BAND, No. 58.

Reserve.—This reserve is located at the junction of the Oak and Assiniboine Rivers. It is about four miles north of Griswold, a station on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and in township 10, range 23, west of the first principal meridian; and has an area of about nine thousand seven hundred acres.

Resources.—This reserve is adapted both for grain-growing and stock-raising, but of late years, principally for the former. The supply of hay of late years has decreased, which no doubt is owing to the frequent mowing of the grass without allowing it to seed and from the want of a sufficient rainfall or overflow of the streams which flow through and bound the southern portion of the reserve.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Sesseston, Wa-pa-tou-wan and the Mdewakan-tanisan branches of what was once the great Sioux nation.

Population.—There are seventy men, eighty-five women and one hundred and forty-seven children in this band,—total three hundred and two.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Their general health has been fairly good during the year, and free from epidemics. Their habitations and premises are kept fairly clean, and each spring the refuse that collects during the winter is raked up and burned.

Occupation.—From the growing of grain and vegetables and the sale of surplus cattle each year the Indians of this band gain their livelihood principally. During the harvest and haying season, some members of the band also work for the whites, and in that way gain small sums: but diversified farming on their own account is the main support of this band.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—There are four balloon frame dwellings on this reserve with cedar shingle roofs. One of these when fully completed, would be taken as evidence of prosperity in almost any neighbourhood. Of late years these Indians have exhibited a commendable disposition to provide themselves with houses, and discard the shanties that a few years ago they appeared to be content with. The housekeeping of late years has greatly improved, and each year furnishings are added within. Better care of their cattle is noticeable each year. They have a fair supply of implements, and are providing sheds in which to keep them.

Education.—The lack of interest in education, which was so evident a few years ago, is gradually giving way. In addition to those who attend the day school on the reserve, there are children at the Birtle and Portage la Prairie Boarding and the Elkhorn and Brandon Industrial Schools. The Rev. J. F. Cox is the teacher of the day school.

Religion.—There is a church near the eastern boundary of the reserve which is maintained solely for the benefit of these Indians. It is under the auspices of the Episcopalian denomination, with the Rev. Mr. Cox as missionary.

The majority of the band attend the services, and a fair proportion of the church-goers also worship with the pagans. They apparently follow the old adage "that it is not safe to carry all the eggs in one basket" in their spiritual concerns at least.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are three sections of the Sioux tribe within this reserve, and they are continually quarrelling over some petty matter, and, as would be expected, these contentions have no beneficial influence, but in fact are demoralizing in more ways than one.

Of late years less money and time is expended in feasting and dancing. I am glad to be able to report this in their favour.

The advancement in the line of improved dwellings and housekeeping is also worthy of note.

Temperance and Morality.—Only the fear of punishment restrains a proportion of this band from intemperance.

They are fairly moral, although their marriage contracts are so elastic as to savour of immorality. Only four heads of families have been married according to the rules of our country.

General Remarks.—Mr. John Taylor is their direct supervisor.

OAK LAKE BAND, No. 59.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the Pipestone Creek, in townships 7 and 8, range 26, west of the first principal meridian. The Pipestone Creek empties into the Oak Lake, a few miles to the north-east of the reserve.

The reserve has an area of approximately twenty-five hundred acres.

Resources.—Of this reserve about one thousand acres is suitable for cultivation, two hundred acres is covered with scrub and timber and the remainder is fairly good pasturage land. Of late years there has been very little native grass of a sufficient length to mow, and the few cattle that the Indians have in their possession have been largely wintered on straw.

As the land which is suitable for farming is light and sandy, it has never produced a heavy crop, but being a rapid producer, both corn and wheat have seldom suffered from frost.

Tribe.—These Indians with one or two exceptions belong to the Walpe-kutes branch of the Sioux tribe.

Population.—There are thirteen men, sixteen women and thirty-two children in this band,—total sixty-one.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the past year their general health has been fair and no epidemics have prevailed. Each year they are paying more attention to the sanitary condition of their homes.

Occupation.—Farming and gardening are engaged in by most of the heads of families on the reserve and the products from these sources supply them to a large extent with food. They also do a little hunting, and during the harvesting and threshing season a few find employment with the settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—With one exception all the dwellings are of log and only one is covered with shingles. They are all floored and contain a fair assortment of bedding and furniture. The few cattle have been fairly well looked after. Their supply of implements is limited, but they possess too many buckboards.

Education.—There are few children in this band. Those of school age are at the Regina Industrial School.

Religion.—The Presbyterian denomination has a frame building on the reserve. The ground floor is used as a church, whilst the missionary occupies the upper flat as a dwelling. A fair proportion of the band attend service on the Sabbath day. John Thunder, a member of the Bird Tail Sioux Band, holds the position of missionary.

Characteristics and Progress.—Although they have not made great strides towards advancement, they have gained their own living and I have noticed that they have shown a disposition to keep their dwellings cleaner than in years gone by.

Temperance and Morality.—I do not know of any inebriates in this band, although there are some amongst them who will take intoxicants when offered to them. From their own standpoint they are fairly moral.

General Remarks.—Three families removed from the Turtle Mountain Reserve last May and settled on this reserve. They were the three best families on that reserve, and their influence on this reserve I trust will be beneficial.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN BAND, No. 60.

Reserve.—This reserve lies along the northern base of the Turtle Mountain, and has an area of only one square mile, or 640 acres.

Resources.—This reserve has a fair supply of arable land, good pasturage, water, and a few good meadows, although of small extent, and is thus adapted for mixed farming.

Population.—Three families removed from this reserve during May to the Oak Lake Reserve, No. 59. This leaves only three families that properly belong to the original band on this reserve, and they number eleven souls. The population varies nearly every day by the arrival and departure of stragglers from all points of the compass.

Tribe.—These Indians are Sioux and principally of the Wah-pa-tou-wan branch.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The members of this band cannot be considered as strong and healthy. The sanitary condition is moderately good.

Occupation.—Those remaining on the reserve, do not farm at all and garden little. They occupy their time by fishing, hunting, berry-picking, basket-making, &c.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The three families who vacated this reserve for the Oak Lake Reserve, removed such portions of their buildings as would be of use to them. The three remaining families have a poor class of dwellings and the stables are in poor order. There are no cattle now on this reserve and few implements.

Education.—There are few children of school age, and parents and guardians will not voluntarily place them in school.

Religion.—These Indians are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not greatly addicted to the use of intoxicants, as their financial position keeps them from imbibing very freely.

Characteristics and Progress.—Little progress, if any, has been made. This is largely due to the too frequent visiting of vagabond Indians from beyond the international boundary.

KEE-SEE-KOO-WENIN'S BAND, No. 61.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the Little Saskatchewan River, at the southern base of the Riding Mountains, by which name the reserve is also known.

The reserve proper has an area of eight and three-quarters square miles. In addition to this, a fishing reserve containing eight hundred acres, was set apart for this band last year on the northern shore of Clear Lake, in township 20, range 19, west of the first principal meridian.

Resources.—The soil of this reserve appears to be too rich and cold for wheat growing, although oats, barley and potatoes do fairly well. In fact, after several years trial at wheat-raising, the Indians have decided to abandon it—for a time at least.

This reserve is better adapted for stock, as the uplands afford excellent pasturage, while the river, which flows from the northern to the southern boundary of the reserve, supplies an unlimited quantity of pure spring water for the cattle the year round. The area of river bottom land produces a heavy but insufficient crop of grass suitable for winter feeding. Last year they commenced the cultivation of the brome grass, and if it proves to be as successful here as on other reserves, sufficient fodder can soon be grown to supply all requirements.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are of the Saulteaux tribe, with a sprinkling of white blood.

Population.—There are twenty-seven men, thirty-nine women and seventy-six children, or a total of one hundred and forty-two in this band.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—On the whole, the health of this band is fairly good and the sanitary conditions very fair.

Occupation.—The Indians of this band who reside on the reserve obtain a living by farming, by hunting at certain periods of the year, by working in the lumber camps, and from the proceeds from the sale of surplus cattle, which alone brings them several hundred dollars. Nearly half of them reside, however, without the reserve, on and about the Riding Mountain, where they gain a livelihood by fishing, hunting, gathering senega root, and doing odd jobs for settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The dwellings which on the whole are very good are built of log with shingle roofs, and with several apartments. These they have furnished with the necessary modern comforts. Almost every family has the farming implements which may be found on the average farm. Their stables are large and well kept, and their stock is fairly well cared for.

Education.—There is a day school in operation on this reserve, besides which they have children at the Regina industrial and the Birtle boarding school. It is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. R. C. McPherson is both teacher and missionary, and he is untiring in his efforts to elevate the youth and aged into a higher sphere of living.

Religion.—The buildings that were used for a good many years for a church, and for a manse, were considerably dilapidated. They were both abandoned during the year, and the new school-house was used for Sabbath and other services, and a neat, comfortable and suitable manse costing over \$1,000, was erected within a short distance of the school buildings. This mission is known as "Okanase." I have been told that every man, woman and child residing on the reserve attends the services fairly regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—Their dwellings and stables have been improved, fences built and other little improvements have been added here and there. I have found George Bone of this band of late years to be one of the most progressive Indians in my agency. He has a good helpmate in the person of Mrs. Bone. Whilst the members of this band do the bulk of their trading near at home, there are some who have not given all their patronage to the local dealers, but they have instead followed in the tread of many of their white brethren, and have done some "shopping by mail."

Temperance and Morality.—Moral and legal suasions have been freely used to stop the use of intoxicants. These two antidotes have checked this canker, but they have failed to eradicate it. It is undermining the work of both the church and the State, and as it leads to other vices of which immorality is one, there is room for improvement in the morals of some members of this band.

WAY-WAY-SEE-CAPPO'S BAND, No. 62.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the Bird Tail Creek, about eighteen miles north-easterly from Birtle. It has an area of thirty-nine square miles.

Resources.—The soil on the reserve is a very rich black loam and grain grows so rank that it seldom ripens before the autumn frosts, but potatoes have proved to be a sure crop. There is a good supply of poplar timber on this reserve and in the small lakes, of which there are several on this reserve and adjacent to it. Fish are plentiful and game is abundant on the Riding Mountain which is close at hand. This is a splendid point for cattle, for the timber provides good shelter in winter, while there is plenty of good pasturage, water and available grass for winter use.

Tribes.—The Indians of this band are Saulteaux.

Population.—There are thirty-four men, forty-two women and seventy-four children—total one hundred and fifty.

Health and Sanitary Condition. The health of this band has on the whole been fairly good. These Indians have of late years shown a disposition to improve the sanitary condition of their premises by collecting that which accumulates about their dwellings and burning it.

Occupation—These Indians gain their livelihood from the sale of fire-wood and hay, from the tanning of hides, by gathering senega-root and berries, from the sale of potatoes which they grow, from the sale of skins and also from the sale of surplus stock.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—All the dwellings are of log, two of which have shingle roofs. The others are covered with thatch and sod. All are floored. There is now, I am glad to be able to say, a disposition to put up a better class of dwellings and provide more furnishings. A goodly number of this band now have bedsteads, chairs, tables, &c. The stables are year by year of a better class and kept more tidily, and more interest is taken in the care of cattle. They have a fair assortment of wagons, mowers, rakes and other farming implements of a less important kind.

Education.—A great change has come over this band in this respect during the last ten years. Practically all children of school age are now enrolled in the Birtle Boarding, and Regina and St. Boniface Industrial Schools, whilst there are five who have spent terms in boarding and industrial schools and received honourable discharge and are now at service as living examples to the rest.

Religion.—The Presbyterians have a mission on this reserve. Mr. Hugh McKay, an ex-pupil of the Birtle Boarding and Regina Industrial School, is temporarily filling the position of missionary and doing it creditably. The pagan beliefs of this band are, I believe, gradually being eradicated.

Characteristics and Progress.—In years gone by the Indians of this band were deeply impressed with the belief that success could only be obtained by them through liberal assistance from the Government. This erroneous notion, I am glad to say, is decaying and in its stead is growing up the true sentiment that success can only be obtained by constant, individual exertion.

Temperance and Morality.—A very limited number of this band are friendly to intoxicants. A section of them brought a small quantity on the reserve during the festive season. They were reported by fellow members of the band, convicted on the evidence of Indians and imprisoned for the offence. This gave great satisfaction to a majority of the band, who say that they have seen what intoxicants have wrought on other reserves and that they are bound to stamp out any encroachment of this evil on their reserve.

VALLEY RIVER BAND, No. 62½.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the divisional lines of ranges 25 and 26. and in township 26. The area is eighteen and one-quarter square miles. The reserve derived its name from the river on which it is located. It is a beautiful stream of pure crystal water and takes its rise in the Duck Mountains and flows in an easterly direction. The valley is about three miles wide at the western limit of the reserve and gradually widens to the eastward. It is a picturesque spot at all seasons. There are open plains, with clumps of poplar here and there and along the stream on the mountain slopes the poplar, evergreen, tamarack and spruce seem to vie with each other in their desire to get their heads heavenward and view the beautiful landscape around and about them.

Resources.—This reserve is better adapted for stock than grain-farming. Summer frosts have in the past been quite the rule, and the small attempt at grain-growing has not been a success. Potatoes and garden stuff have done fairly well, however. There is a meadow on the Short Creek, and within the limits of the reserve, that promises to give a supply of hay for a limited number of animals for all time to come. There are numberless vicious flies that are locally known under a very appropriate name as "bull-dogs." They worry animals on the warm, sunny, windless days of summer to such an extent that they will not feed, and then at night the animals have to take chances with mosquitoes, which some seasons are very plentiful in that locality. Cattle cannot thrive when worried by these pests. Game is yet plentiful on the two mountains to the north and south of the reserve, and fish are taken from the river and from the lakes that are within reasonable distance from the reserve.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Saulteaux ; some have a little white blood.

Population.—There are fifteen men, twenty-two women and thirty-one children belonging to this band,—total sixty-eight.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the past year the health of these Indians has been fairly good, and their dwellings are clean. All rubbish that accumulates during the winter is collected and burned up in the early spring.

Occupation.—The members of this band gain their livelihood by hunting, fishing, tanning hides, the sale of senega root, of which they gather considerable quantity during the summer months, and the vegetables which they grow in their gardens.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—All their dwellings, which are of hewn logs, are of good size. Two have shingle roofs and others are covered with thatch and sod. In their dwellings may be found most of the necessary furnishings. They have fairly good stables, and they provide sufficient hay for their cattle. As very little farming has been done, they have not required many implements and have but few.

Education.—The Episcopalian Church opened a day school on the reserve a few years ago, but it has been closed for over a year, the majority of the children having been placed in the Pine Creek Boarding School.

Religion.—This band is a small one, and as the Indians are divided in their religious leanings, the number of each is too small to expect either the Roman Catholics or Protestants to provide regular service for them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band have had little Government help and therefore they have been obliged to depend upon their own exertions and are consequently in better circumstances than some other bands.

Temperance and Morality.—When an intoxicant is offered to some members of this band, they will no doubt take it, probably more from their desire to be on friendly terms with the donor than because they have a liking for the stuff. I do not think all can lay a claim to strict morality.

GAMBLER'S BAND, No. 63.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the eastern side of the Assiniboine River and a little above the point where the Silver Creek empties into the Assiniboine, and within range 29, townships 18 and 19.

About eight thousand five hundred and fifty acres of the reserve were surrendered during the year, which leaves about ten hundred and fifty acres.

Tribe.—The members of this band are Saulteaux with a fraction of white blood.

Population.—There are seventeen names on the pay-list of this band, four men, six women, and seven children, but of these John Tanner and his family are the only residents. The others reside with relatives outside the reserve or are pupils at one of the schools. John Tanner has about twenty-one acres under crop besides a summer fallow. He has a good herd of private cattle besides several good horses and about all the farming implements he requires. He is now putting up a new log house with a shingle roof, and has roomy and well constructed stables and outbuildings.

Religion.—He attends the church at St. Lazaire, which is about ten miles southerly from the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—He is a hard worker and progressing fairly well.

Temperance and Morality.—He holds the view that a little intoxicant now and then for the stomach is the right thing—and a little during the festive season—and when opportunity offers, I suspect that he lives up to his convictions.

ROLLING RIVER BAND, No. 67.

Reserve.—This reserve is located in range 19, township 17, to the north of the Little Saskatchewan River and on the river from which it derives its name.

The area is about twenty square miles, or 12,800 acres. The town of Minnedosa is about fifteen miles to the south-east of this reserve.

Resources.—The southern portion of the reserve is rolling prairie intersected with ponds and a little scrub, whilst the northern portion has a number of small lakes and is covered with poplar timber, some of which is of good dimensions. Hay is procurable in limited quantities around the small lakes and sloughs.

Tribe and Population.—This band numbers one hundred and thirteen souls and they are of the "Saulteaux" tribe. There are thirty-six men, thirty-two women and forty-five children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the winter some form of la grippe attacked several members of the band, but the fatalities were few. The majority reside in tents during the summer months, and when living in their dwellings during the winter, I visited them and found them clean.

Occupation.—The members of this band do not take to farming, they prefer to hunt and fish during the winter and gather senega root during the summer. A considerable sum is gained by them for wolf bounties.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Several old dwellings were discarded last autumn and new ones erected, but they were all of a temporary kind. Whilst there are some who take splendid care of their cattle, there are others who do not give them the attention they deserve.

Education.—There are in this band several who have a strong dislike to schools. They claim that the placing of children in schools is sure to bring the wrath of the Great Spirit upon them, and they preach this doctrine in and out of season. Whether all believe this doctrine or not I am unable to state, but I do know that if left to their own choice they would act on it. Pressure on the parents has resulted in getting a number of children in the Birtle Boarding and Regina Industrial Schools.

Religion.—The Presbyterians have a resident missionary on the reserve and services are held in an annex of the mission house and in the homes of friendly Indians. Whilst I believe that there are a few in this band whose hearts are inclined to accept the Gospel, the majority cling tenaciously to the beliefs of their forefathers.

Characteristics and Progress.—The adult male portion of this band show more disposition to work year by year and the women unquestionably show progress in house-keeping, but the trait of saving seems to be foreign to their nature, and few, if any, are any richer than they were a year ago.

Temperance and Morality.—Few of this band refuse liquor when opportunity offers for them to get it, and they unquestionably do and will get it so long as it is a chief article of commerce in the villages at which they do their shopping. More pity than blame nevertheless should, I think, be attached to this weak-minded race when they walk into such deadfalls of the white man's construction. I believe that they are fairly moral.

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Children from this agency are pupils at the St. Boniface, Brandon, Elkhorn, Qu'Appelle and Regina Industrial Schools, and the Pine Creek, Portage la Prairie and Birtle Boarding Schools, in addition to the two day schools that are operated on the Kee-see-koo-wenin's, No. 61, and the Oak River, No. 58, Reserves. Whilst I believe the teachers of the two day schools are striving to advance their pupils, it cannot be gainsaid that they are working under great disadvantages as compared with the working of the industrial and boarding schools. As a rule the day school pupils attend irregularly, the home influence is not of a high standard, little or no home studies are done, and all conversation is carried on at home in the native language.

Mr. W. J. Small, B.A., is still principal and class tutor of the Birtle Boarding School with Miss McLaren as matron, and Miss McLeod, assistant matron. The average attendance for the year was forty-two.

The girls of an age to work, take their share of the work about the school, such as baking bread, cooking, laundrying, sewing, knitting, darning, whilst the large boys assist in the care of the cows, attend the garden, of which there is about four acres, and do other general work.

Three of the boys have been working out on farms for the last month or two, so also were three girls. It is a loss to the earning power of the school to place out pupils, as during the time they are at service the school does not draw a grant for these pupils, and the running expense of the school is practically the same. The school authorities, however, prefer to lose the grant than to turn out "gentlemen or lady beggars." Literate education without the manual is often of this tendency with this simple-minded race, who are too prone to grasp the wrong signification of education.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There are over nine hundred Indian souls within this agency, and the issue of provisions for the fiscal year was about five hundred pounds of meat and less than sixty sacks of flour, and as this was largely given to the aged and widows, it is evidence that the majority of the able-bodied Indians do some work.

I have, &c.,

J. A. MARKLE,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ALBERTA—BLACKFOOT AGENCY,

GLEICHEN, 15th August, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report, with tabular statement and inventory of Government property under my charge, for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserve.—The Blackfoot Reserve is situated on both sides of the Bow River, and includes townships 19, 20 and 22 west of the 4th meridian. It is bounded on the north by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and on the south by a range of hills called the Buffalo Hills; and Gleichen, the end of a Canadian Pacific Railway division, is the nearest village and post office.

The reserve contains about four hundred and seventy square miles, more or less.

Natural Features.—The land is open prairie with rolling hills and deep coulees. What are called the drifting sand hills, extending about six miles long and three miles wide, are on the north side of Bow River. The pasture is good, and considerable hay is cut in these hills. There is no water to speak of, the small sloughs dry up in the early part of the season: Arrowwood Creek in the south-west part and Crowfoot Creek in the north-east part are the only creeks on the reserve which contain water all the year round. There is a little timber, mostly cottonwood and poplar, and only found on the flats along the river.

Tribe.—These Indians are the Blackfeet proper; the Bloods, Piegiens and South Piegiens, on the other side of the line, who speak the same language, are branches of the Blackfoot nation. The late Chief Crowfoot was the recognized head of all the tribes, during his lifetime.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the reserve at the end of the fi ten hundred and ninety-nine, consisting of two hundred and sixty-seven men, three hundred and forty-seven women, and four hundred and eighty-five minors. During the year there were twenty-seven births, eleven boys and sixteen girls. The deaths numbered forty eight,—nine men, fourteen women, fourteen girls and eleven boys. The migrations numbered twenty six and one transfer from the Blood Agency, which makes a decrease of forty-six.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been good. There have been no epidemics during the year. Several scrofulous cases are being treated by Dr. Lafferty at the Holy Cross Hospital, Calgary, and a number have also been treated at the Queen Victoria Jubilee Hospital, on the reserve. The staff at this hospital has been increased by an assistant matron. Good work is being done, as the sick are given nourishing food, as well as medicine. Dr. Lafferty makes semi-monthly visits to both reserves, and is doing good work.

Resources and Occupation.—The Indians are engaged in farming and raising cattle, and are also employed by the ranchers in the vicinity, receiving from fifty cents to one dollar per day. A number were also employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company last winter, shovelling snow off the tracks, giving good satisfaction, and receiving one dollar and twenty-five cents per day for the work. The irrigation canal was completed up to the slaughter-house, enabling us to have the water running all summer, and we shall be in a position to have all the land under crop irrigated this summer and fall. The quantity of hay cut on the reserve was nine hundred and twenty-three tons as follows: six hundred and forty seven tons for Indian cattle, ninety tons for farms, twenty-four tons for agency, forty-three tons for schools, eighty-five tons for Conrad Bros., Queenstown, and thirty-four tons for the North-west Mounted Police post, Gleichen. This was our first effort at contracting, and I am pleased to say that our Indians performed the work satisfactorily. The amount of coal mined and sold during the year was four hundred and ninety-one tons, distributed as follows:—D. Henderson, Calgary, sixty-six tons; the Calgary Industrial School, forty-eight tons; the North-west Mounted Police detachment, Gleichen, twenty tons; the Crowfoot school, ten tons; the White Eagle's and Old Sun's Boarding Schools, two hundred and four tons; agency and farms, seventy-eight tons, and sixty-five tons to settlers in the vicinity. There is an abundance of coal on the reserve, four mines were in operation during the winter months. In two of the mines, the seams were only six inches thick, and the coal taken out was sold to the boarding schools and settlers in the vicinity. The mine at the south reserve, is the only one that can be worked to advantage, as this seam is five feet thick and the coal is of fair quality.

Buildings.—The Indians are located along the flats on both sides of the river; a number have good houses with shingled roofs, good stables and sheds for sheltering cattle. The houses on the reserve are nearly all built of logs, there are three frame ones, one built for the late Chief Crowfoot by the department, one owned by Dog Child's widow, and one by Bear Chief. Most of the houses have good floors, and the Indians take an interest in keeping them clean. Considering the scarcity of timber, the houses and stables are very fair. Twenty-three new houses have been erected and ten rebuilt, and three stables, nine store-houses and seven root-houses built during the year.

Stock.—There are now three hundred and five head of cattle owned by the Indians, an increase of one hundred and nineteen over last year. There are fifty-three to be taken over by the Indians in exchange for ponies, which will bring the total up to three hundred and fifty-eight. We have received six yearling shorthorn pedigreed bulls this year, which brings our number of bulls up to eight. We have an increase of eighty calves. There were twenty-four deaths from different causes, and eleven head were butchered for beef, and issued as rations. The Indians are gradually beginning to see the benefit of raising cattle, and in a few years, it will be the general thing for each head of a family to have a few cattle, as the prejudice against taking cattle is dying out.

Farm Implements.—Five mowing-machines and four horse-rakes have been bought by the Indians during the year, and a number of sets of harness. The industrious and progressive Indians take better care of their tools, implements and harness since they began to purchase them out of their own earnings. Running Rabbit purchased a top buggy and harness and has a wagon, a mowing-machine and a horse-rake of his own. A number of the progressive Indians have put up sheds for the protection of their implements and wagons.

Education.—The majority of the Indians on this reserve have no sympathy with the schools, and are not very willing to send their children to them. This feeling is very strong, but I believe it will eventually die out. There are two boarding schools under the auspices of the Church of England; one, White Eagle's, for boys, which has twenty-nine on the roll; and the other, Old Sun's, for girls, which has eleven pupils. One day school, (Crowfoot) Roman Catholic, has twenty-four on the register, with an average attendance of ten. The usual studies, as nearly as practicable, are carried on according to the regulations of the department. The progress made by the girls in Old Sun's school is very marked, and the improvement in speaking English, knitting, cooking and baking bread, is very gratifying, and reflects great credit on the staff. The day school shows very little progress. This is accounted for by the moving about of the parents during the summer months, causing irregular attendance; and what little is taught while attending school is forgotten, and has to be taught over again on the child's return to school. There are twenty boys and one girl from this reserve attending the industrial schools at High River and Calgary.

Religion.—These Indians are pagans, but some are beginning to take an interest in religion. At the North Reserve the Church of England missionary, the Rev. H. W. G. Stocken, has baptized twelve adults, and His Lordship Bishop Pinkham confirmed them. A service in their own language is held for the Blackfoot Indians every Sunday morning in the memorial building; there is also an afternoon service in English, which a number of the Indians attend. The Rev. C. P. H. Owen, Church of England, holds an afternoon service in English at the White Eagle's home for the boys, and an Indian occasionally drops in. The Rev. Father Danais is the Roman Catholic missionary, and is located at the South Reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of our Indians, as a rule, when visiting Calgary, are addicted to the use of liquor, which they buy from half-breeds and white men. The North-west Mounted Police keep a close supervision on the Indians when in Calgary, and do not allow them to stay in town any longer than is necessary. There were six cases of drunkenness reported during the year. One case, tried on the reserve, was dismissed, there being no evidence, and the punishment received by the others, who were tried in Calgary, was from fourteen days to one month. The women, generally, are moral, and I find that their own code of morals has improved a little, as very few cases of immorality have come under my notice during the year. The North-west Mounted Police at Gleichen keep a sharp lookout for any cases of this kind, and the good advice constantly given by the missionaries must result in good.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress has been slow, but we have advanced a little. The irrigation canal is completed, and the water running all round the flat fenced in, at the North Reserve. We raised, last season, thirteen hundred and ninety-four bushels of barley, besides our usual root crop, on partly irrigated land. We sold one thousand bushels of barley, and out of the proceeds bought new seed oats and potatoes, and besides this the Indians had a little to spend. Good Young Man, Weasel Calf, Yellow Horse, Northern Eagle and Little Axe have purchased mowing-machines and rakes. Raw Eater and Northern Eagle have purchased two new wagons. Calf Bull, Bear Robe and Medicine Shield have purchased teams of heavier horses, paying from \$60 to \$100 a team for them. In their houses the improvement is very perceptible by the number of bedsteads, chairs, good stoves, lamps, clocks and household utensils in use. Their earnings, as a rule, are well spent, and the Indians who work and earn money spend it for their own benefit, and do not share up with their friends, as formerly. As a mark of individual progress, I might mention Little Axe and Calf Bull.

These Indians between them, have eighty-five cattle, four wagons, three mowing-machines and two horse-rakes, five sets of double harness, one of single, two teams of heavy horses and two saddles. Their farm buildings are very good, and all the work has been done by themselves. Little Axe turned in six steers for beef, and out of the proceeds he bought a good team of horses, harness, lumber and household utensils. The other Indians who own cattle have fairly good buildings, and considering the timber supply on the reserve, the buildings are very creditable. There is now a spirit of rivalry to see who will have the best stables, cattle and horses.

The Indians have earned, during the year, \$9,295, an increase of \$4,831; this money was earned by working for ranchers, freighting, work on irrigation canal, sale of beef cattle, coal, barley, hay and ponies to Klondikers.

General Remarks.—The new buildings erected during the year were an addition to the slaughter-house, a new ration-house at the North Reserve, and a new implement shed at the south reserve. The Indians had no assistance given to them for any of their festivals or dances this year, and as we have a contract to put up five hundred tons of hay, besides what we shall require for the reserve stock, it will be readily seen that the working Indians will have no time to waste on dances, and the sun dance this year will be a poor affair.

The treaty payments took place on the 20th and 21st October, and passed off quietly. The North-west Mounted Police gave the usual escort, and performed their duties in an able manner.

The only change in the staff was the resignation of the clerk, Mr. Kemeys-Tynte, and the appointment of Mr. W. R. Haynes, who has given good satisfaction.

The department employees have given me all the assistance possible, in carrying on the work of the agency.

I have, &c.,

G. H. WHEATLEY,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ALBERTA—BLOOD AGENCY,

MACLEOD, 31st August, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on this agency, together with accompanying statistical statement and inventory of Government property, for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated between the Belly and St. Mary's Rivers in Southern Alberta about thirty miles from the international boundary, and contains some five hundred and forty-eight square miles of good grazing land.

Tribe and Population.—These Blood Indians are the most numerous family of the Blackfoot nation, which comprises the North Piegiens, South Piegiens (United States) and the Blackfeet near Calgary. The population at last payment was three hundred and eighty men, five hundred and twenty-three women, two hundred and twenty boys and one hundred and sixty-eight girls, being a decrease of nine souls. The births during the year numbered thirty-seven boys and thirty-six girls, while the deaths amounted to fourteen men, twenty-four women, twenty boys and eighteen girls—the difference being accounted for by the migration of the Indians.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good during the period and there has been an entire absence of epidemics in any form.

The sanitary condition of the various villages has been good and all refuse is carefully taken away in spring. The Indian children are regularly vaccinated.

The hospital, which is a Government one, has been better patronized and the patients are well looked after by the Sisters who act as nurses. Minor Chief White Calf who was the recognized orator of the tribe, died during the year.

Occupation.—Unlike most reserves, this one is entirely unsuited for farming and consequently little occupation is found for the Indians at agricultural operations. Their small gardens and care of their cattle form the principal work in this line, and every effort is being put forth to increase their herds. They give great care to their stock, and as each individual holds his cattle round his farm, this gives them a certain amount of work in watering and feeding them all the winter and spring months.

The acreage under crop in 1897 was small and the result was almost an entire failure—potatoes being the only crop which gave any yield. This spring, very little crop was put in, as it seems almost impossible to grow one without irrigation, and the Indians now recognize this.

But if the cereal crop was a failure, it was otherwise with the hay crop. The season was the best ever experienced, and, the crop being good, a very large tonnage was cut. The demand, owing to the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, which runs through the northern part of the reserve, was good and prices were high. The Indians put up one thousand nine hundred and five tons in all. Of this amount some one thousand one hundred and sixteen were sold, six hundred and eighty-two kept for use of their own cattle and horses, and one hundred and seven tons delivered free of cost for use of agency, farms and hospital stock. The haying outfit under Farmer Clarke put up four hundred and seventy-four tons for the Cochrane Rancho Company, one hundred and seven tons for Walrond Rancho Company, seventy for the various North-west Mounted Police detachments, besides some eighty tons to settlers in Macleod and district, earning a little over \$4,000 in all, which was distributed in the proportion of \$80 for each wagon and the same amount for each mower, leaving a fair balance in hand for renewals for next season. The Lower Indians, after putting up their own cattle hay, delivered what was required by the Crow's Nest contractors, which amounted to nearly two hundred tons, and also a considerable quantity to settlers in the immediate district.

Besides the usual coal mining and hauling for the agency farms and schools, which take about three hundred and twenty tons, I was fortunate in securing the contract for the coal supply for the North-west Mounted Police at Macleod and outposts, amounting to six hundred tons. This work gave occupation to the Indians all winter and spring, and the whole supply was satisfactorily delivered.

Buildings.—There have been some twenty-one new houses, four stables, and ten cattle sheds erected by the Indians during the period under review. A number have been pulling down their old dwelling houses and replacing them by new ones, and in the majority of cases they have put on shingle roofs. The houses are, as a rule, larger and more airy than the old ones and have much better windows.

A new boarding school is being built by the department for the Roman Catholics, which will accommodate seventy or eighty pupils. It is not quite finished yet, but will be a good suitable building for the purpose. The addition of an ice-house, milk-house and laundry combined at the hospital has also been made and these are great conveniences.

The sheds at Farmer Clarke's and at Farmer Baker's are almost completed and will be very useful and allow the farmers to have all implements, &c., under cover during the whole of the year.

Live Stock.—The cattle in the hands of the Indians on 30th June numbered nine hundred and fifty-three head and there are fifty head of heifers to be issued which brings our total herd of cattle to over one thousand. As this industry was only commenced in 1894, it will be seen that these Indians are fast becoming large cattle-holders. The Indians take good care of them during the winter and have always a good supply of hay, while open water is always at hand. At the spring calf

round-up we branded one hundred and ninety, and there are still a number to be added to this list. The weather during the early spring was bad—the month of March being one continued succession of storms—and early calves had a hard time to pull through. Bulls are now, however, herded till 1st July and the early calf question will soon be at an end. Three steers out of our Indian herd were killed during the season and these gave good returns, Crop Ear Wolf receiving \$84.60 for two head, while Blackfoot Old Woman got \$36 for his. A few cases of death from black leg took place during the season.

There was a very active demand for Indian ponies for the gold fields during the year and these Indians sold over five hundred head, getting prices ranging from \$6 to \$15.

Education.—The want of education has not yet begun to be felt by the Indians, consequently little, if any, interest is taken in it. Three day schools (two Roman Catholic and one Church of England) and one boarding school (St. Paul's Episcopal) have been open during the season, and a new Roman Catholic boarding school is almost ready for pupils.

The more one sees of these Indian schools the more one becomes convinced of the absolute necessity of none but certificated teachers being appointed, and I trust the day is not far off when the department will refuse to grant an allowance to any but this class of teachers.

Religion.—The religious welfare of the Indians is looked after by the two denominations with schools, but the religion of the white man has very little interest for them. There are two churches on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—For the past few years, these Indians have shown great anxiety to work, and the lazy indolent man is now the exception. The great trouble lately has been to get sufficient work for them of a remunerative nature.

The progress made during the year has been very marked. During the hay season every wagon on the reserve was being worked and only the old men and women were left at home. The earnings of the season have increased very considerably, being \$27,465, or an increase of over \$11,000 for the year. The earnings have been carefully spent, and during the year the Indians have purchased out of this money nine new mowers, ten new wagons from local merchants, which have cost from \$80 to \$120 each, while they also bought through the department twenty-four new Bain wagons. A very large quantity of new harness has also been purchased at prices from \$20 to \$35 per set, while work horses of a heavier type are also being bought at from \$25 to \$40. There is also a considerable amount of money being spent upon the improvement of their dwelling houses and in the furnishing of the same. Progress is also very noticeable even in their food supply—the old diet of beef and flour is being improved by the addition of vegetables and fruits—some of the richer Indians actually living what might, from a western standpoint, be considered well.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of the Indians has been good, but in a large population living as the Indians do, some few exceptional cases are always to be found. There were a few cases of drunkenness, and the result in one case was that three men gave false evidence to try and save their friends and were brought up before the judge and sentenced—two to three months and one to six months imprisonment.

General Remarks.—The Indians did not attempt to hold any sun dance during the summer of 1897, but during the winter and spring months they have held dances very frequently, which have a very demoralizing effect. An attempt has been made to suppress these, which I trust will be successful.

The treaty payments took place during November and passed off in their usual quiet and orderly manner, and the Indians left for Macleod, Lethbridge and Cardston to do their trading.

During the year, Mr. C. W. H. Sanders, the agency clerk, resigned, and his place has been filled by the appointment of Mr. William Black, of Macleod. The farmers continue to take an interest in their work, and to their able assistance is due the advancement which has been made.

I have, &c.,

JAS. WILSON, *Indian Agent.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

SASKATCHEWAN—CARLTON AGENCY,

MISTAWASIS, 31st October, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report for the Carlton Agency, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898.

This agency comprises that part of the provisional district of Saskatchewan lying north of the North Saskatchewan River and between the 104th and 108th degrees of longitude. The agency buildings are situated on Mistawasis' Reserve, twenty-four miles north of Fort Carlton, and fifty-five miles west of Prince Albert.

STURGEON LAKE BAND, No. 101.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band has an area of twenty-two thousand and sixteen acres, and is situated about twenty-five miles north of Prince Albert. The lake from which the reserve is named is twelve miles long by one mile wide, and traverses it from west to east. The north side is well wooded, a large part of the timber being spruce; the south side is chiefly prairie, a portion of which is sufficiently fertile.

Population.—The population numbers one hundred and fifty-one souls, being forty men, forty-three women, and sixty-eight children.

Education.—Little interest is taken in this matter. The day school is now closed for lack of attendance, while only one child is enrolled in an industrial school.

Religion.—Those that have been Christianized belong to the Church of England, but in general the Indians of this band are particularly obstinate in their heathen notions and customs, and that notwithstanding much earnest missionary effort.

Resources and Occupation.—About one-half of the Indians of this band engage in farming and cattle-raising, but only on a small scale, supporting themselves largely, as the remainder of the band do entirely, by hunting and fishing, in which pursuits they travel abroad from the reserve.

PETAQUAKEY'S BAND, No. 102.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band, consisting of twenty-six thousand eight hundred and eighty acres, is situated at Muskeg Lake, south-west of and contiguous to Mistawasis' Reserve. It has considerable hay-lands, fertile soil, abundance of water, and a good supply of spruce and poplar wood.

Population.—The population numbers seventy men, twenty-one women and thirty-five children, or one hundred and twenty-six in all.

Education.—There is no day school on this reserve, but twenty-seven of the thirty-five children belonging to the band are in attendance at boarding or industrial schools, to which the parents seek admission for them quite voluntarily.

Religion.—The Rev. Father Vachon has charge of the mission here. The Indians, all Roman Catholics, attend service regularly.

MISTAWASIS' BAND, No. 103.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of forty-nine thousand three hundred and eighty acres, and is situated on the main trail from Fort Carlton to Green Lake, and on the

north trail from Prince Albert to Battleford. The reserve affords much variety of soil for agricultural purposes, and is traversed by a fine stream giving an abundant supply of good water. It is also well supplied with timber well suited for fuel and fencing.

Population.—Twenty-nine men, thirty-eight women and sixty children—total one hundred and twenty-seven—form the population.

Education.—The day school, with an average daily attendance of eight pupils, is doing good work, notwithstanding the difficulty of a small and irregular attendance. There are also twenty-two children from this reserve in the industrial schools.

Religion.—The Rev. W. S. Moore, M.A., has charge of the Presbyterian mission here, and the services are attended by about two-thirds of the band. The remainder belong chiefly to the Roman Catholic Church, and, living in the part of the reserve adjacent to Muskeg Lake, attend service there.

AHTAHKAKOOP'S BAND, No. 104.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band has an area of forty-two thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven acres, and is situated eighteen miles north of the agency buildings at Mistawasis. The reserve is well adapted for mixed farming, having an undulating surface, with a consequent variety of soil and vegetation, and abundance of hay and water. The beautiful Sandy Lake, five miles in length, lies wholly within its limits, while the Shell River, with its rich hay-lands traverses the eastern portion.

Population.—The population is composed of forty-eight men, fifty-seven women and one hundred and seven children,—two hundred and twelve in all.

Education.—There is an excellent day school on this reserve, with an average attendance of nearly twelve pupils daily. Rather more than usual interest is taken in this school by the members of the band. There are, besides, seventeen children in the industrial schools.

Religion.—The Indians of this band belong chiefly to the Church of England. The Rev. James Taylor has charge of the mission and the Indians attend the Sunday services morning and afternoon in large numbers, while at three o'clock about twenty children attend Sunday school.

KAHPAHAWEKENUM'S BAND, No. 105.

Reserve.—This band has a reserve of eight thousand nine hundred and sixty acres at the Meadow Lake, forty miles west of Green Lake, and one hundred and fifty miles north-west from the agency. The reserve on its southern boundary touches the Meadow Lake and crosses the river of the same name. Along the shores of this lake and river, on and in the immediate neighbourhood of the reserve, there are rich and extensive hay meadows as yet unmown, but producing annually hay sufficient for the wintering of many thousand head of cattle. The soil on the upland is also fertile, producing wherever cultivated good crops of grain or vegetables.

Population.—The band numbers sixty-six, consisting of fourteen men, fifteen women and thirty-seven children.

Occupation.—These Indians live mainly by hunting, the moose and the bear being their principal game; and for this purpose range over a considerable area, along with a large non-treaty element occupying the hunting-grounds between Green Lake and Ile à la Crosse.

Education.—For the children of nomadic Indians, as described above, to attend a day school to any profit is impossible, and so the day school on this reserve, maintained for a length of time under adverse circumstances, is now closed. Yet they absolutely refuse to send their children elsewhere to be educated, in spite of the very evident advantages of boarding schools for Indians so situated.

Religion.—About half these Indians are Christianized. They belong to the Roman Catholic Church and are under the care of the Rev. Father Teston, of Green Lake.

KENEMOTAYOO'S BAND, No. 106.

Location.—These Indians have their winter quarters on the shores of the Whitefish and Stony Lakes, lying respectively twenty and fifty miles north of Ahtahkakoop's Reserve.

Population.—They number twenty-one men, twenty-nine women and fifty-four children,—one hundred and four in all.

Religion.—They are largely Christianized and are under the care of the Rev. Mr. Taylor of the Sandy Lake Mission.

Education.—They have no day school, but four children are in attendance at the Battleford Industrial School.

THE PELICAN LAKE INDIANS.

These Indians have their camp on the shores of this lake, which lies eight miles off the Green Lake trail to the west, and about sixty-five miles north-west from Mistawasis. The treaty Indians of this band number eleven men, sixteen women and twenty-six children, or fifty-three in all ; but several who once took treaty have withdrawn, and a few have never taken treaty. They have no means of education, and are all pagans. A reserve is being surveyed for this band and the next above at Devil's Lake on the Big River, where it is expected that a number will presently settle. Their lakes are well supplied with fish of a good quality, but game is becoming scarce in these regions. Hence their apparent willingness to settle down to agricultural pursuits.

WILLIAM CHARLES' BAND.

During the past year a reserve has been located to the north-east of Sturgeon Lake Reserve and contiguous to it, for such Indians of the northern hunting tribes as desire to settle down to agricultural life. Some twenty Indians from William Charles' and James Roberts' Bands have settled on this reserve, and are thus far exhibiting much industry in their efforts to establish homes for themselves and to bring a portion of the soil under cultivation. They reached the reserve early enough to put in half an acre of potatoes in the fresh-turned sod, and have since been engaged in breaking more land and in building houses and stables. Thirteen head of cattle brought from Montreal Lake, and two yoke of oxen furnished by the department, will be wintered by these Indians, a liberal supply of hay being put up for the purpose.

WAHSPATON'S BAND, No. 96A.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band consists of two thousand four hundred acres, and is located eight miles north-west of Prince Albert. The soil is light, but moderately well adapted for farming. The area of hay land is small.

Population and Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Sioux nation and number twenty-five, namely, six men, four women and fifteen children.

Education.—There is a good day school on the reserve, which is much appreciated by the Indians and well attended.

Religion.—They belong to the Presbyterian Church, Miss L. M. Baker being the teacher and missionary on the reserve.

Occupation.—They still earn part of their livelihood by working off the reserve, but this season they have been chiefly occupied with their own farms on the reserve, where they have a larger area than usual under crop.

OTHER SIOUX INDIANS.

The remaining Sioux of this agency occupy an encampment or village about two miles east of Prince Albert, on the north bank of the river. They number eighteen men,

twenty-four women and forty children,—eighty-two in all. They have no educational facilities, are chiefly pagan, occupy poor shanties and live by their labour in the town of Prince Albert and among the farmers of the surrounding district.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Population.—With the exception of the Sioux just mentioned, all the Indians of this agency belong to the Cree nation.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—No cases of contagious or infectious diseases have occurred during the year, and the health of the Indians generally has been good. There have been, as usual, a few bad cases of consumption, scrofula and scrofulous eye-disease. Vaccination was performed in a number of instances at the time of treaty payments, and the houses and premises of those Indians who are permanent residents of the reserves received careful attention in respect to cleanliness.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance may be regarded as the rule among these Indians, and the laws regarding the furnishing of intoxicants seem to have been well observed throughout the year. There is also a steadily improving moral tone.

Occupation and Resources.—The Indians of this agency who are regularly settled on reserves engage very generally in grain-growing and cattle-raising, and to a less extent and less successfully in gardening and dairying. They earn a few dollars annually from the sale of furs, chiefly fox, badger, wolf and lynx, and a small sum by freighting and by their labour in the neighbouring settlements and in the lumber-woods.

Buildings.—Connected with this agency there are a grist-mill, a saw-mill and a shingle-mill, the power for all of which is furnished by one twenty-horse-power engine. All of these have been provided by the Government except the shingle-mill, which was bought by the Indians of Petaquakey's, Mistawasis' and Ahtahkakoop's Bands out of their treaty money. The benefits of the saw-mill and shingle-mill are readily seen in the superior class of houses found everywhere in the older reserves of this agency. They are well built in respect to walls, roofs, floors and windows. Several new houses were built during the year and several of the old ones improved.

Stock.—The cattle throughout this agency are of a good class, and in respect to numbers are approaching the limit of profitable handling. Oxen are used chiefly for work, the horses being of a poor class and not numerous. There are very few sheep or pigs as yet, but an effort is being made to introduce this last class of stock and to establish hog-raising as a permanent industry on these reserves, where the conditions are particularly favourable.

Farming Implements.—These were formerly supplied by the Government, but latterly to some extent by the Indians. They are carefully handled when in use, and when not in use are, as a rule, properly stored away and protected from the weather.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are in general characterized by more than ordinary industry and thrift. Several of them exhibit very good judgment in the management of their own affairs, and are consequently gathering some property around them. They show a desire to meet the requirements of the department, whose liberality towards them they recognize and appreciate; and they aim to know and to observe the laws and customs of the land in so far as they have any relation to their affairs.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CHISHOLM,
Inspector of Indian Affairs in Charge of Agency.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

EASTERN ASSINIBOIA—CROOKED LAKE AGENCY,

BROADVIEW, 25th August, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report with agricultural and industrial statistics, together with the inventory of Government property under my charge up to the 30th June, 1898.

Location of Agency.—The agency buildings are situated on the south-east corner of township 18, range 5, west of the 2nd meridian, about nine miles north-west of Broadview, a station on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Reserves.—The reserves here are as follows: Ochapowace's No. 71; Kahkewistahaw, No. 72; Cowesess', No. 73, and Sakimay's, No. 74, all being north of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and running from Whitewood on the east, passing Broadview and extending west nearly as far as Grenfell, and bounded on the north by the Qu'Appelle River from below Round Lake on the east to a distance above Crooked Lake on the west.

Little Bone's Reserve, situated at Leech Lake, No. 73A, is also attached to this agency and lies about forty miles north.

The total area of these reserves is one hundred and eighty-five thousand and sixteen acres.

OCHAPOWACE'S BAND, No. 71.

Reserve.—This reserve is on the eastern side of the agency and lies north-west of Whitewood, a short distance from the line of railway to the Qu'Appelle Valley. It contains fifty-two thousand six hundred acres.

Natural Features.—The southern portion is prairie with many hay swamps and bluffs of poplar and willow. The northern part, sloping to the Qu'Appelle River, is thickly wooded with poplar and balsam of gilead, much broken by immense ravines which are all thickly wooded, and the soil is very gravelly and stony, being unfit for cultivation; on the southern portion the soil is sandy and clay loam with gravelly spots here and there in the prairie.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cree tribe.

Population.—The population is composed of thirty-four men, thirty-eight women and forty-four children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health has been fairly good, there being no diseases of an epidemic nature. The Indians are steadily improving in the matter of cleanliness and due attention is paid to the destruction of rubbish from about their dwellings. There are a number of good springs on this reserve which it is proposed to have properly cribbed up this fall.

Resources and Occupation.—Many of the Indians farm and nearly all keep stock. They also sell firewood and hay in the town of Whitewood, they also tan skins and gather senega root, for which they find a ready sale. The Round Lake is fairly well stocked with fish, of which they catch a number for their own consumption.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their houses are of a poor class with a few exceptions, are built of logs, in which they live during the winter, moving into tents in the summer. Their cattle are of a fairly good class and at the last round-up

there were nineteen calves. As will be seen by the statistics, they have a good outfit both of cattle and farming implements.

Education.—Eight of the children on the reserve attend the Round Lake (Presbyterian) Boarding School, where they receive a good training, as well as the boys being taught farming and caring for stock, the girls being taught general housework. Four of the older children are attending the industrial school at Qu'Appelle and one at Elkhorn. All healthy children of school age on the reserve are attending school.

Religion.—The bulk of these Indians are pagans, although quite a number belong to the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian religions. No clergy or missionaries reside on this reserve with the exception of the Rev. Hugh McKay, principal of the boarding school, and Jacob Bear, who is employed by the Presbyterians as a missionary.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are moderately industrious, but need careful watching to keep them up to their work, a few of them are too indolent to do anything but loaf about the country. Their progress is necessarily slow. Last year their crop was a total failure owing to the drought, and they did not make much headway; but notwithstanding this, they have broken seventy acres of new land and summer-fallowed thirty-one acres. Pierre Bélanger has a good story and a half log house with a shingle roof, and he has summer-fallowed and broken fifteen acres. The Little Assiniboine has summer-fallowed and broken twenty-six acres. The others have done lesser quantities.

Temperance and Morality.—A number of these Indians are more or less addicted to the use of intoxicants mainly in the form of "essences," which it is presumed they procure in Whitewood. The only case in which I was enabled to convict, was recently, when two men were fined each \$50 and costs for supplying liquor to an Indian and his wife, who were sentenced to one month at Regina Barracks for being drunk.

KAHKEWISTAHAW'S BAND, No. 72.

Reserve.—This reserve adjoins that of Ochapowace's Band on the west side, lying north of Broadview on the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Qu'Appelle Valley as the north boundary, with a small fishing station at the eastern end of Crooked Lake.

This reserve contains forty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty acres.

Natural Features.—The land is undulating prairie of fair quality interspersed with ponds and hay sloughs, dotted here and there with bluffs of poplar. There are some very good hay lands on the prairie in the southern part.

Tribes.—The members of this band are Crees.

Population.—The population consists of twenty-nine men, thirty-seven women and fifty-seven children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Having had no epidemics, there has only been an ordinary amount of sickness such as is found in all districts. They are well looked after to see that their surroundings are kept clean, rubbish destroyed, and during the last annuity payments, all those who had not been operated upon before were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians follow the usual avocation of farmers and raising stock, dispose of their surplus hay and firewood at Broadview, dress hides, and also in the spring gather a considerable quantity of senega root, for which they get twelve to fifteen cents per pound. They had little, if any, grain to dispose of last year, as the crops were a failure.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They all have the usual log houses and stables, which are kept moderately clean and tidy, although like others, they only occupy them during the winter, as they live in tents during the summer, it being healthier and better for them. Their cattle are all in excellent condition, and thirty-two calves have been dropped this spring. They have a fair supply of farming implements such as wagons, mowers, rakes, two binders, ploughs, harrows, &c.

Education.—Thirteen of the children of school age attend the Round Lake Boarding School, seven at Qu'Appelle and two at Elkhorn Industrial Schools, where in addition to

the ordinary course of education, they are instructed in farming, stock-raising, black-smithing and carpentering. All healthy children of school age are attending school.

Religion.—It may be said that over half the Indians on this reserve are pagans. It is extremely difficult to get the older Indians to forsake the ways of their forefathers, but the children attending the schools will doubtless follow the religion in which they are now being brought up. The others belong to the Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Anglican Churches.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, as a rule, work well at their various occupations, although they have been rather discouraged the past season by poor grain and hay crops, yet they have this year worked well in preparing land for next year's crop, having ninety-nine acres summer-fallowed and twenty-six acres of new land broken.

Temperance and Morality.—They lead temperate and moral lives with a few exceptions. One Indian was convicted of holding a give away dance, and sent to Regina jail for one month, which would have its due effect upon the others, as they fear the law and obey it.

Another Indian and his wife were sentenced to one month each at Regina jail for being drunk.

COWESSESS' BAND, No. 73.

Reserve.—This reserve is also situated between the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway on the south and the Qu'Appelle Valley to the north and is west of Kahkewistahaw's Reserve.

Forty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty acres constitutes the area of this reserve.

Natural Features.—Weed Creek runs through this reserve and empties into the Qu'Appelle Valley through a large thickly wooded ravine, very tortuous in its course, and its banks are heavily covered with poplar, balm of gilead and a few elms. The southern part is undulating prairie with a few good hay marshes here and there. The soil throughout is uniformly good.

Tribes.—The majority of these Indians are French half-breeds with a few Saulteaux and Cree.

Population.—Thirty-seven men, fifty-two women and eighty-six children form the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—As on the other reserves, the health of the Indians has been fairly good—no epidemics of any kind but the usual run of colds, lung and scrofulous troubles. All who required it were vaccinated at the treaty payments, and strict attention is shown in the matter of cleanliness, probably more so on this reserve than on any of the others, as they nearly all reside in their houses the year round.

Resources and Occupation.—All are farming and keep more or less stock. Some of them have over twenty head of cattle each. They sell grain, hay and firewood at Broadview and Grenfell, but the demand for the two latter products being only local, the prices do not rule very high. A few fish are caught for their own consumption.

Buildings.—Every family on this reserve has good log houses, the majority with thatched and some with shingled roofs, also good log stables and barns.

Stock.—A good class of stock is kept on this reserve, having had the benefit of good shorthorn and Galloway thoroughbred bulls, and in a very few years, if they can be kept from selling and killing their young stock, the Indians will have herds of a respectable size. The difficulty is to persuade the Indians to look to the future: they generally when they get a few head of cattle want to begin selling or trading them off and let the future take care of itself.

Farming Implements.—Several of the Indians possess binders, mowers, horse-rakes, harrows, and are gradually getting together a good outfit.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. Four children attend the Round Lake Boarding School. Twenty-nine children attend the Qu'Appelle school. Two

attend the Regina school and two at Elkhorn Industrial School. There are a few ex-pupils of the industrial schools who are beginning to farm and are doing as well as their limited means will permit. It is a work of time getting together a working outfit of stock and farming implements, and all the assistance possible is given to aid them in their endeavours.

Religion.—These Indians are mostly Roman Catholics, Presbyterians and pagans. There are two resident Roman Catholic priests on this reserve, who have a neat little church and mission buildings situated in the Qu'Appelle Valley at the north end of the reserve. The services are apparently well and regularly attended. The Presbyterians also hold a semi-monthly service at the house of Headman Alex. Gaddie.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians may be termed industrious, some of them working quite a large area for Indians and attending to from ten to thirty head of cattle each, whilst one or two of them have not the energy or health to do the steady work farming requires. They are obedient to the law and there have been no convictions during the year for any criminal offence. They are gradually making advancement and next year will see a larger area under crop than they have ever had before, notwithstanding that last year the crop was only fairly good. One of the headmen, Alex. Gaddie, has seventy-five acres under crop, with twenty-seven acres of breaking and summer-fallow. He also owns thirty head of cattle and three teams of good heavy working horses. In 1897 he had about one thousand bushels of wheat and oats.

Headman Ambrose Delorme has forty-one acres under crop, twenty-nine acres broken and summer-fallowed, and owns ten head of cattle with three good working horses.

Chief Nepahpiness has thirty-four acres under crop, with twenty acres summer-fallowed and broken; has a splendid team of Canadian working mares, from which he has got a team of colts; and owns sixteen head of cattle.

Zac LeRat is cropping nine acres, summer-fallowed eighteen acres, and owns over thirty head of cattle. All the other Indians have extended their acreage and there is a noticeable improvement.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians do not appear to be addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, and no cases of immorality have been detected. These Indians are monogamous and do not follow the old practice of possessing two and three wives each. I know of no case on the reserve of an Indian having more than one wife.

SAKIMAY'S BAND, No. 74.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west side of the northern half of Cowessess' Reserve, being bounded on the south by that reserve and on the north by Crooked Lake and the Qu'Appelle Valley, a portion of the reserve being on the north side of the river and lake. The reserve contains twenty eight thousand eight hundred acres. In addition to this is Leech Lake Reserve, forty miles north, containing six thousand nine hundred and seventy six acres.

Natural Features.—This reserve is mostly undulating prairie with bluffs of poplar and willow. In the northern part adjacent to the valley it is much broken by ravines which are heavily wooded with poplar and balsam of gilead. There were formerly large ponds on the reserve which are now dried up. About half the land is good loam and the other half is of a sandy and gravelly nature. There are good hay lands in the valley. Leech Lake Reserve is a valuable adjunct, being composed of magnificent hay lands yielding large quantities of hay each year.

Tribe.—Most of these Indians are Saulteaux with a few Crees.

Population.—Forty-one men, fifty-five women and one hundred and nineteen children form the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, only the ordinary minor ailments having been suffered. All in Yellow Calf's party who required it were vaccinated at the recent annuity payments, but the members of She-

Sheep's party objected to having their children vaccinated. Strict attention is observed in having them clean up their houses and premises, and no infectious diseases have occurred.

Resources and Occupation.—There are two separate parties on the reserve, Yellow Calf's and She-Sheep's. The former who live on the southern portion of the reserve, follow farming and stock-raising, sell firewood, hay and senega root at Grenfell.

The Indians of She-Sheep's party occupy the northern portion of the reserve in the valley where all the good hay land is. They do no farming, accept no assistance from the Government, and make their living by selling hay, hunting and working for white settlers.

In a dry season Yellow Calf's party have to depend upon Leech Lake Reserve for their supply of hay, where there is always an abundance. As for instance this year besides supplying their needs, we have sold permits to white settlers in that district for about seven hundred tons.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have the usual log houses and stables, living in their tents during the summer. They are getting together a fair amount of implements and stock, and have got an increase of thirty-six calves this season.

Education.—Seven of the children of Yellow Calf's party attend the school at Round Lake, and there are seven at the Qu'Appelle Industrial School, but the members of She-Sheep's party absolutely refuse to allow their children to attend any school, and I fear will never do so until the Compulsory Education Act is put into force, which is now under consideration.

Religion.—No clergy or missionaries reside on this reserve. The Indians are mostly pagans, with a very few exceptions, who are of the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian denominations. There appears to be little, if any, interest manifested in religion by them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians have been more or less of a roaming nature, but in the case of Yellow Calf's party have been gradually settling down to farming and have done more in this line the past twelve months than ever before, although their crops, the present and past season, were a total failure, but nevertheless, they have gone on breaking, and summer-fallowing their land, having one hundred and sixteen acres summer-fallowed and thirty-one acres broken. They are making progress slowly.

She-Sheep's party, although they do no farming, cannot be classed as idle, as they put up a considerable quantity of hay, which they sell, as well as working for white settlers and hunting.

They keep no cattle, in fact have always refused assistance from the Government in this line.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly moderate and moral in their habits, although some of them still adhere to the old custom of having more than one wife, which practice is being stamped out as much as possible. One Indian was sentenced to one month's hard labour for being under the influence of liquor.

General Remarks.—I regret to report that owing to the extreme dry season we have had this year so far, and to the severe and frequent frosts, our crops are about a total failure, in fact, on some of the reserves they are a total failure, both grain and root crops.

The grain was all put in on well prepared land in splendid condition and was looking extremely well until the 27th May last, when we had 14° of frost which cut down all the growing crops. They afterwards revived and began to look fairly well again when another severe frost cut them down in June, and again in July and August. This, combined with the dry weather, killed out the grain entirely in most places, and in others where it was not entirely cut down, especially in summer-fallowed land: it stunted the growth so much that the weeds gained headway and overcame the grain.

This was not only on the reserves, but also occurred amongst the white settlers in the adjoining districts. Notwithstanding this, the Indians on the agency have prepared for seeding next spring by summer-fallowing and breaking six hundred and forty-five acres, which together with the land which will be fall-ploughed will make about eight hundred acres ready for crop in the spring of 1899, if by any means we are able to procure sufficient seed for it.

This has been an exceptionally unfortunate year for farming operations in this district, and most discouraging to the Indians, the whole of their hard work being destroyed.

Considerable trouble was had in stopping the Indians from holding a sun dance this season, which dance I understand they have been in the habit of holding the past ten years. I think in future there will not be so much difficulty in stopping it, as it having been firmly impressed upon them that it is against the law and that the offenders would most certainly be prosecuted, I think that they will refrain from agitating for one in the future.

I have, &c.,

JNO. P. WRIGHT,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
SASKATCHEWAN—DUCK LAKE AGENCY,
DUCK LAKE, 7th September, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my eleventh annual report, together with statistical statement and inventory of Government property under my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

ONE ARROW'S BAND, No. 95.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the eastern side of the South Saskatchewan River, about four miles east of Batoche, and contains an area of sixteen square miles.

Resources.—This reserve is of a rich sandy loam, being rolling prairie, with poplar bluffs, and is suited for mixed farming.

Tribe.—These Indians are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is ninety-six persons. They have no chief or councillors. During this year there were five births and two deaths, and one woman left the band by marriage, making an increase of two.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians is good; consumption and scurfula being the principal cause of death. In the spring they are very particular in cleaning up their houses and yards, and putting every place in proper order.

Occupation.—These Indians are employed in mixed farming, hunting, picking roots and dressing hides for white settlers, with which earnings they supply themselves with tea, tobacco and clothing.

Stock.—The herd under department control consists of one hundred and sixty-four head, all of which are in fine condition. During the year the band sold twelve head of cattle, besides killing fifteen head for department and private beef.

Farm Implements.—All the best Indians have their own wagons, mowers, rakes, self-binders ; other implements, chiefly ploughs, harrows, spades, forks, and hoes belong to the department, all of which are kept in good repair.

Education.—All healthy children of school age are either at Qu'Appelle Industrial School or at the Duck Lake Boarding School.

Religion.—There are sixty Roman Catholics and thirty-six pagans in the band.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are, on the whole, temperate and moral.

General Remarks.—These Indians are under Farmer Marion's supervision, and are making good progress and are more contented to remain on their reserve and are more industrious and provident than formerly.

OKEMASIS AND BEARDY'S BANDS, NOS. 96 AND 97.

Reserves.—Both reserves are situated on the Carlton trail at Duck Lake. The combined area is forty-four square miles.

Resources.—The natural features of these reserves, are scattered bluffs of poplar, with rolling prairie. The land is of a rich sandy loam and is suitable for mixed farming.

Tribe.—These Indians are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of these two bands is one hundred and forty-eight. During the year there were eight births and seven deaths, one woman with her daughter joined this band by marriage ; two absentees returned, making an increase of five.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band is only fair. As a number of the Indians are subject to scrofula and consumption, I am pleased to say that this is gradually disappearing. Sanitary precautions are strictly enforced, and the Indians are now particular in this matter themselves, by keeping their houses neat and clean, and well ventilated.

Occupation.—These Indians are employed in farming and stock-raising. They also earn considerable by picking roots, dressing hides for white settlers, freighting and hunting, which enables them to purchase clothing and other household necessities for their families.

Farm Implements.—The bands are well supplied with all requisite implements except wagons, principally purchased out of the proceeds of cattle killed for beef or sold by the Indians.

Stock.—The stock held by these bands under Government control, number three hundred and nineteen head, which includes five thoroughbred bulls. During the year thirty-two head of cattle were sold, and forty-one head were killed for department beef.

Education.—All healthy children of school age are at the Regina Industrial School or Duck Lake Boarding School.

Religion.—Religious denominations are represented by one Anglican, three Presbyterians, seventy-five Roman Catholics and sixty-nine pagans. A number of the Indians attend the Roman Catholic church at Duck Lake.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are honest and law-abiding. The majority of them are industrious, civil, and gradually becoming more provident. They are putting up better houses, and they are doing their best to copy the ways of the white settlers.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, they are moral and temperate. Yet there are a few of them that will make use of intoxicants if they can possibly procure them without the knowledge of the department officials. But on the whole they conduct themselves much better than the majority of the native settlers.

General Remarks.—There has been no Farm Instructor in charge of these bands, during the last six months of the year, consequently this work devolved on myself. I

am pleased to say the Indians worked well and have been obedient and industrious throughout the winter and spring.

JOHN SMITH'S BAND, No. 99.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about twelve miles south-east of Prince Albert, and is intersected by the South Saskatchewan River. It has an area of thirty-seven square miles. The land is rolling prairie, interspersed with poplar bluffs. The soil is rich black loam, and is well suited for mixed farming.

Tribe.—These Indians are half-breed Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is one hundred and thirty. There have been five deaths, and five births during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band on the whole has been good. During the winter, they were visited with an attack of measles, also scarlatina, but with the doctor's attention there were but few bad results. These Indians are very strict in observing sanitary measures, as they keep their houses and yards neat and clean. All buildings are well ventilated.

Occupation.—Stock-raising, mixed farming and freighting are the chief occupations of these Indians. They also derive considerable income from hunting, picking roots and dressing hides. Their grain and root crops were excellent last fall, the Indians being able to provide themselves with flour for the most part of the year. They also disposed of a portion of their grain to purchase other necessities, such as clothing and groceries.

Buildings.—On this reserve the buildings are a credit to the Indians, being well and neatly built, with good bed-rooms up stairs, and having shingled roofs.

Stock.—The stock in the hands of the band under Government control, including three thoroughbred bulls, number two hundred and eighty-six head of cattle, eleven sheep and seventeen pigs.

Farm Implements.—The band is well supplied with mowers, rakes, wagons, forks, spades and shovels purchased by the proceeds of cattle sold or killed for beef. Ploughs, harrows and other implements have been supplied by the department, and are kept in good order.

Education.—On this reserve there is a day school, Miss M. Thompson being in charge as teacher, and she appears to take great interest in her work. The progress made by the children is very good. The school is always found neat and clean, also the children.

Religion.—This band consists of one hundred and twenty-six Anglicans, one Presbyterian, two Roman Catholics and one pagan. There is a resident Anglican clergyman on this reserve. They have a very neat church and services are regularly held, the Indians being excellent adherents.

Characteristics and Progress.—This reserve is under the supervision of Farmer J. S. Letellier, and the progress made by the band towards civilization is good. No one could distinguish the difference between these Indians and the native half-breed settlers. They are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—While a portion of the band are temperate, there are some of them addicted to the use of liquor if they can possibly procure it. They are, on the whole, moral in their general habits.

JAMES SMITH'S AND CUMBERLAND BANDS, NOS. 100 AND 100A.

Reserves.—These reserves adjoin each other and are dealt with as one. They are situated about fifteen miles below the forks of the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers, near Fort à la Corne. The combined area is ninety-two square miles.

Natural Features.—The soil varies from sandy to rich black loam. The principal portions are low, wet, and thickly wooded with willow, poplar and scrub. The surface

is rough and undulating and broken with shallow lakes of blackish water, and is of little value for agricultural purposes. The herbage is luxuriant; hay of the finest quality grows in abundance, and only for the fly pest it would be admirably adapted for stock-raising.

Tribe.—These Indians are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The joint population of the two bands is two hundred and twenty-eight. There were twelve deaths and ten births during the year, making a decrease of two.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the bands has not been as good as it might have been, owing to a prevalence of consumption and scrofula amongst these Indians. They were also visited by an attack of scarlatina during the winter. But I am pleased to say that it has quite disappeared without any serious result. The majority of these Indians are particular about sanitary precautions, and keep their houses and premises neat and clean, while there are a few who are not so cleanly, but are gradually doing better.

Occupation.—Some of the occupations of these Indians are stock-raising, with very little farming, freighting, dressing hides and picking roots. Hunting is the principal occupation.

Buildings.—There has not been much done in the way of building during the year. There are three very good houses in the course of erection, which will be finished during the approaching year. All stables are kept clean and in good order and fitted with stanchions.

Stock.—The stock is in first-class order, and numbers four hundred and eighty-six head, including three thoroughbred bulls. During the year we have sold for the Indians, thirteen head of cattle, and killed for department beef and for Indians' private use, twenty-eight head of cattle. The stock came through the winter in good order and condition with nothing more than the usual casualties.

Education.—There is no day school on this reserve, as the Indians are of such an erratic nature that we could not get a regular attendance, particularly as most of the children have been sent to the Battleford Industrial School or to Emmanuel College at Prince Albert.

Emmanuel College at Prince Albert is under the auspices of the Church of England, the Venerable Archdeacon J. A. McKay being principal. The subjects taught are, the English language, reading, writing, geography, history, arithmetic, general knowledge, recitations, vocal and instrumental music, as well as religious instruction. Excellent progress has been made in all the studies.

Duck Lake Boarding School is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, the Reverend Father Paquette being principal. There are ninety-five pupils in this school, forty-nine boys and forty-six girls. The subjects taught are the same as those at Emmanuel College, and excellent progress is being made in all the studies. Several new buildings have been erected during the year, and the whole place is a marvel of neatness. The children are happy and contented. The whole institution appears to them more like a home than otherwise.

The reverend principal being an extremely energetic and progressive man, the great progress this school has made in such a short time will show how thoroughly his heart is in the work. He deserves great credit for the able manner in which this institution is conducted. I may say he is ably assisted by the reverend mother and sisters.

Religion.—Of these Indians one hundred and eighty-six are Anglicans, and forty-two pagans. There is a neat church on the reserve, with a resident clergyman, and the Indians are strict in their attendance. They have a very well laid out cemetery, connected with the church, which is kept in good order.

Progress.—These Indians are of a lazy and indolent disposition, but law-abiding. Their mode of living, I am pleased to say, is gradually becoming more like that of a white man, and they are also becoming more industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole moral, but they are in a measure addicted to the use of intoxicants, if they can procure them in any way. This

reserve is under the supervision of farmer J. H. Price and since he has had charge there a marked improvement is noticeable.

General Remarks.—A large amount of repairs has been made during the year, new stone foundations have been placed under the agent's house, office and storehouse. They have also been painted and otherwise repaired.

In conclusion I would say that although the staff of this agency has been considerably reduced, yet no effort on my part has been omitted in doing my utmost to carry out the department's instructions. At the same time the comforts and wants of the Indians have not been neglected.

I have, &c.,

R. S. MCKENZIE,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—EDMONTON AGENCY,
EDMONTON, 30th June, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report together with tabular statement and inventory of Government property for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898.

Agency.—The official name of this agency is Edmonton Agency, with headquarters on Enoch's Reserve, about twelve miles from the town of Edmonton. Its jurisdiction extends over five bands as follows :—

ENOCH'S BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the left bank of the Saskatchewan River, about six miles south-west of Edmonton on the trail to Stony Plain, and contains an area of forty-four square miles.

Natural Features.—The reserve is principally a wooded country, containing numerous swamps and woods consisting of poplar, willow, spruce, tamarack, birch and hazel. The soil is very good and there is plenty of hay land.

Tribe.—The Indians on this reserve are Crees.

Population.—The population is one hundred and twenty four, made up as follows : thirty-seven men, forty women and forty-seven children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—This band has been fairly healthy during the year although there have been a good many cases of venereal disease. The houses are all kept clean and are well ventilated and the premises kept free from refuse. The water used for domestic purposes is principally taken from wells and lakes located in places to ensure freedom from contamination.

Occupation.—Nearly all the men are farming, hunting being a thing of the past ; with but few exceptions these Indians reside permanently on the reserve.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—On this reserve there are forty-three houses and forty stables, all of which are built of logs. The stock consists of the following :—three bulls, thirty oxen, thirty-eight cows, thirty steers and seventy-three head of young stock, thirty-six sheep, eighteen pigs and forty-two domestic fowls. The implements are twelve ploughs, eight harrows, six mowers, one fanning-mill, also a binder and

threshing-machine, six wagons and sundry small tools. This enumeration includes the private ones.

Education.—There are no schools open on this reserve. Some of the children attend the Roman Catholic boarding school at St. Albert and some the Presbyterian industrial school at Regina.

Religion.—With the exception of a few Methodists, these Indians are all Roman Catholics. The resident missionary is the Rev. Father Simonin. There is a good church and the services are always well attended. The Methodists are visited once a month by the Rev. W. G. Blewett, missionary at White Whale Lake.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are progressing favourably both as regards farming and in their domestic life. Perhaps the most marked feature in their advancement is the manner in which they cook and serve their meals.

Temperance and Morality.—Owing to the reserve being close to Edmonton some of these Indians are tempted to buy liquor occasionally although every precaution is taken to prevent their doing so. The morality of this band is fair.

MICHEL'S BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated about sixteen miles from Edmonton on the southern side of the Sturgeon River and contains an area of forty square miles.

Natural Features.—It is well timbered, principally with poplar and fir. Nearly one-half of the reserve is high rolling prairie, the soil is clay loam; and there is an abundance of hay land.

Tribe.—The Indians occupying this reserve are of the Iroquois tribe.

Population.—There are eighty-two members in this band,—twelve men, seventeen women and fifty-three children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has been very little sickness during the year. The houses and premises without any exception are all kept in first-rate order.

Occupation.—With the exception of a few who make a living by hunting, these Indians engage in mixed farming, and the homesteads compare very favourably with those of any white settlement. Butter is made by each family, although there is not much sale for it, as there is a strong prejudice against butter made by Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The houses are of a superior kind and well furnished. The stables and corrals are all substantial and well put up. The cattle number one hundred and eight head. These Indians also possess some good horses, sheep, pigs and poultry. They are well equipped with implements.

Education.—All the children of school age attend the industrial school at High River or the boarding school at Prince Albert.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and attend a church which has lately been erected close to the reserve, the logs for the purpose having been taken from the reserve, which entitles this band to seating accommodation.

Characteristics and Progress.—All these families are industrious and law-abiding, and are far advanced in farming and civilization generally.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance and morality may be said to prevail on this reserve.

ALEXANDER'S BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated about twenty-five miles from Edmonton, on the Lac la Nonne trail. Its area is forty-one square miles. About sixteen square miles is rolling prairie of excellent soil; the remainder is more or less wooded with spruce and poplar. Sandy Lake, lying at its south-western corner, is a beautiful sheet of water from one to two miles wide, and about six or eight miles long. In this lake there is an abundance of fish.

Tribe.—These Indians are Crees.

Population.—Forty-six men, fifty-four women and eighty-seven children, in all one hundred and eighty-seven souls form the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There have been no infectious diseases, and the children of a suitable age have been vaccinated. All the houses were whitewashed in the spring, and the winter refuse collected and burnt.

Occupation.—Most of the men farm, although nearly all make a portion of their living by hunting and fishing.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—There are fifty-nine houses and forty-two stables. The cattle number one hundred and twenty head; there are also forty-five sheep. This band is fairly well equipped with implements.

Education.—Owing to poor attendance the day school on this reserve has been closed. A good many of the children attend the boarding school at Prince Albert.

Religion.—This is a Roman Catholic reserve. The resident missionary is the Rev. Father Dauphin. There is a nice church and a good organ. The services are all well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are amenable to advice and authority, but are too prone to ramble about the country to make much progress in their farming.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians will buy liquor when they get the chance, although perhaps there is not as much bought as formerly. Their morals on the whole are fair.

JOSEPH'S BAND.

Reserve.—The situation of the reserve of this band is the northern side of Lac Ste. Anne, about fifty miles from Edmonton, and it contains an area of twenty-three square miles.

Natural Features.—About three-quarters of the reserve is covered with spruce and poplar, the remainder being prairie, hay and bottom lands. The soil is a sandy loam. Lac Ste. Anne is the principal fishing ground of the Indians of the district.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Stony tribe.

Population.—Twenty-six men, thirty-five women and seventy-six children, making one hundred and thirty-seven souls, form the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—This band is the healthiest in this agency and is very free from any chronic disease; all these people are clean and tidy in appearance, and are generally well dressed.

Occupation.—The farming done on this reserve is only on a limited scale, hunting and fishing being the principal occupations.

Stock and Buildings.—The cattle number thirty head. The houses are of logs and are of good size and well built.

Education.—The day school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The teacher is fairly successful in her work. She is a daughter of Chief Michel and is an ex-pupil of the High River Industrial School.

Religion.—The Indians of this reserve all attend the Roman Catholic church at Lac Ste. Anne. The priest of this parish is the Rev. Father d'Egreville, who also pays frequent visits to the reserve.

Temperance.—A considerable quantity of liquor is traded to Indians at Lac Ste. Anne, in spite of every effort to stop this nefarious traffic.

WHITE WHALE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated at White Whale Lake, about forty-five miles west of Edmonton, and contains an area of thirty-two and seven-tenths square miles.

Natural Features.—The reserve is heavily timbered with poplar and fir. A portion of it is high rolling prairie. There is an abundance of fish in White Whale Lake.

Tribe.—The Indians of this reserve are Stonies.

Population.—The population consists of twenty-nine men, forty-two women and seventy-four children, in all one hundred and forty-five souls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—This band is fairly healthy, although there is great room for improvement as regards the cleanliness of the women and children.

Occupation.—Up to date the farming done has only been on a limited scale, but as a farmer has recently been appointed, Mr. Thos. McGee, who says he considers it his duty to raise these Indians "financially, socially and morally," it is to be hoped that the Indians of this band will make great strides both in their farming and domestic life. There is great scope for Mr. McGee in this direction.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—There are twenty-three houses and twenty-three stables. The cattle number seventy-eight head; of this number the department supplied this spring two yoke of oxen, six heifers and a bull, besides a wagon and sundry other smaller implements, which pleased these Indians very much.

Education.—There is a very good day school on this reserve under the auspices of the Methodist Church, although the attendance has not been very large. This is partly due to a number of the children having been sent to the industrial school at Red Deer, the principal of that school, Rev. C. E. Somerset, having been formerly the missionary of this reserve, which perhaps accounts for the willingness of these people to send their children to that school. The teacher of the day school is the Rev. W. G. Blewett, who is also the missionary. He has proved himself to be an efficient teacher. As is not often the case with day schools, the pupils will speak English out of school hours.

St. Albert Boarding School.—The present principal is the Rev. Sister Dandurand. This school is a great credit to all who are concerned in its management. The pupils are always tidy and clean in their dress and persons and the premises are kept scrupulously clean. There is a very good brass band, the members of it being boys under fifteen years of age. Under the able conductorship of Mr. Varin they have made great progress and are often asked to play outside of the institution. On the whole this school is a great success and deserves generous support.

Religion.—These Indians with the exception of a few families are Methodists. Services are held in the school-house, which is a good roomy building. In the absence of the missionary, the services are held by the Indians themselves.

Temperance and Morality.—This band spends nothing on drink and is fairly moral.

General Remarks.—Owing to my having being in charge of this agency for the past six weeks only, I am unable to write as full a report on the working of the different reserves as I should like to do. The agent, Mr. de Cazes, I regret very much to have to say, has been a confirmed invalid for the past six months and is at present dangerously ill, no hopes being entertained of his recovery.

I have, &c.,

A. E. LAKE,
Acting Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
 ASSINIBOIA—FILE HILLS AGENCY,
 FORT QU'APPELLE, 14th August, 1898.

The Honourable
 The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report, together with statistical statement and inventory of Government property under my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserves.—The File Hills Agency comprises four reserves : Pee-pee-kesis, No. 81, Okanees, No. 82, Star Blanket, No. 83, and Little Black Bear, No. 84, and contains a total area of eighty-four thousand four hundred and fifty-four acres. The reserves adjoin each other and are situated in the File Hills, about twenty miles north-east of Fort Qu'Appelle.

Resources.—The principal resources of these reserves are hay and wood.

Tribes.—The Indians of all four bands in this agency belong to the Cree tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the four bands is two hundred and eighty-one souls. There were fifteen births and twenty-one deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians during the year has been fairly good ; consumption and scrofula were the chief causes of illness. The sanitary condition of these Indians is improving each year, most of them keep clean and tidy houses, and every spring all refuse matter that has accumulated during the winter is collected and burnt.

Occupation.—The principal occupation of these Indians is cattle-raising and mixed farming. They put up a large quantity of hay every season, for which they find a good market, they also sell a large quantity of dry firewood and house logs.

Buildings, Fences, Implements, Stock, &c.—The agency buildings are in good repair. Many of the Indians have built good houses and stables, the latter being roomy with pitch roofs. The fences are all in good repair. The implements are housed every winter and put in repair before being used in the spring. The cattle are all in good condition and the calf crop this spring is a very satisfactory one. During the year we received three very fine shorthorn bulls, which will improve the herds very much.

Education.—The File Hills Boarding School gives the usual satisfaction. Mr. Skene, the principal, is a very efficient teacher and understands his work thoroughly. There are seventeen children from this agency attending the school. A large number of children from this agency attend the Qu'Appelle Industrial School and are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians have a good name for morality ; there are a few, however, who will take liquor whenever it is procurable. I had a few liquor cases during the year, and in every case the offenders were found guilty and punished.

General Remarks.—The Indians have done very little dancing this year. They have worked well all through and seem contented and happy.

We have five married couples ex-pupils of the Qu'Appelle Industrial School, residing on the reserves and with one exception these young people are doing well, four of them have built good comfortable houses, one and a-half story, with shingled roofs. They have also built good stables and have land prepared for next spring.

In conclusion I wish to say that Wm. McNab, my interpreter and farmer, has given me great assistance throughout the year.

I have, &c.,

W. M. GRAHAM,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ALBERTA—HOBBEWA AGENCY,

HOLLBROKE P.O., 29th September, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report, together with statistical statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge, for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Agency.—The agency head-quarters is on Samson's Reserve near the Battle River. The agency comprises the following reserves :—

Reserves.—No. 137—Ermineskin's, 39,360 acres, situated in the Bear's or Peace Hills.

No. 138—Samson's, 39,360 acres, situated on the Battle River.

No. 140—Louis Bull's on the north-western part of Ermineskin's Reserve, no subdividing line having as yet been run between them.

No. ——— Montana or Little Bear's Band, 20,160 acres. This was originally the Bob Tail Reserve on the south side of Battle River, near Ponoka Station on the Calgary and Edmonton Railway.

There is also a fishing reserve at Pigeon Lake, containing 4,980 acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency are Crees with the exception of a few Stonies who have joined them through marriage.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of six hundred and seventeen men, women and children, being a decrease of forty-nine since last year, accounted for principally by the deportation of Crees to Montana who came over two years ago.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the bands has been fairly good, considering the many old cases of scrofula and consumption. The doctor attended to those requiring vaccination. Premises were all cleaned, rubbish removed and burnt, and all were thoroughly whitewashed inside and out. During the summer the Indians generally live in tents and teepees, which are more conducive to health.

Resources and Occupation.—Their principal occupation is general farming, cattle-raising, hunting, fishing, and freighting.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Implements are in a fair state of repair. Several houses and stables were built during the year to take the places of old ones which had been pulled down.

The stock numbers seven hundred and seventy-five head exclusive of twenty-one bulls which are shown in agency herd; there will still be quite a number of calves to add when the fall round-up occurs.

Education.—There are one hundred and fifty-five children of school age and two schools, viz.: the boarding school on Ermineskin's Reserve under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and taught by the Reverend Sisters of the Assumption, and the new school which is completed, and is being well patronized by the parents, who have already sent more than forty pupils. Discipline and progress are very satisfactory.

There is also a day school on Samson's Reserve under the auspices of the Methodist Church. Attendance is not regular owing to the distance many children have to go to attend.

Religion.—With a few exceptions the Indians are Roman Catholics and Methodists. Three buildings are used for divine services, which are regular and well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians with a few exceptions are law-abiding and fairly industrious, many are seeing the fruits of their industry, and are doing much better for themselves.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, and very few cases of immorality come to my notice.

General Remarks.—The grist-mill has been steadily employed grinding the department's and Indian wheat.

A quantity of lumber was sawn during the year for repairs, fencing, &c.

I am sorry to report the grain crops this year are almost an entire failure on account of the dry season.

The cattle came through the winter in splendid condition, the loss from all causes did not amount to one per cent and considerable hay was left over.

Pigs are doing well and some of the Indians are taking quite an interest in them.

In conclusion I wish to say that the members of the staff have performed their duties in a most satisfactory manner.

I have, &c.,

W. S. GRANT,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

EAST ASSINIBOIA—MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY,

CANNINGTON MANOR, 4th July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1898, accompanied by a statistical statement, and inventory of Government property under my charge.

PHEASANT RUMP'S BAND, No. 68.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the western part of Moose Mountain, with an area of twenty-three thousand and forty-six acres, and is suitable for mixed farming, there being plenty of good arable land, poplar woods which provide fuel and fencing, and a large number of hay sloughs.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Assiniboines.

Vital Statistics.—There are now thirty-nine Indians living on this reserve, made up as follows: thirteen men, thirteen women, five boys and eight girls. There have been six deaths during the year, and no births; with one exception the deaths were caused by consumption and scrofula.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians during the year has been good and upon one occasion only did I have to call in a medical man. Every sanitary measure possible is observed, the houses and premises were kept fairly clean. I did not think any of the Indians of this band required vaccination during the year, as they all seem to have been successfully operated upon in previous years.

Occupation.—Mixed farming is the chief industry of these Indians. They had a fair crop of grain last year, but the root crop was poor on the reserve, as was general through the district where the reserve is situated. They provided themselves with a good deal of flour, and also had a good quantity of wheat to sell, for which they got

the best price paid on the market at Whitewood. These Indians live about ten miles from any well-settled district, and therefore have not the same advantages that some other bands have in the way of the sale of wood and hay ; a few of the men still hunt a little, but I do not think they make much out of it ; the women of the band do a good deal of work tanning hides for the settlers. A little fishing is also done.

Buildings.—There is a change for the better being made in the buildings on this reserve. The Indians are making them much larger than formerly. Nearly all the houses have good lumber floors, and have chimneys, and are well lighted and ventilated.

Stock.—Their stock consists of one hundred and two head and they are as good as any in the country. They have always had good bulls for their herd, (thoroughbred pedigreed animals), and we have always obtained from cattlemen the highest price paid. The cattle were well attended to during the past winter. The stables were kept clean and comfortable ; and each cattle-owner has at this date some hay for sale.

Farming Implements.—This band is well supplied with all implements necessary for farm work, and they are kept in good repair, and stored at the farm implement shed during the winter, at which season the necessary work of repairing is done.

Education.—There are five children of school age in the band, and out of this number three are attending the Qu'Appelle Industrial School.

Religion.—With two exceptions the Indians of this band are pagans, but during the past year there has been a very satisfactory disposition noticeable among them towards the missionary of the Presbyterian Church (Mr. T. F. Dodds), who visits them from time to time. There have been no regular services held on the reserve as yet, but Mr. Dodds makes house-to-house visits, and is always received in a friendly manner by all. If kindness and patience will gain these people, I feel confident that Mr. Dodds will make a success of the work he has undertaken, which is up-hill in more ways than one.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, but require constant supervision and direction. In their houses, one can see that progress is being made. They keep their houses and premises much cleaner and neater both outside and in. The Indians of this band are becoming better off every year, and they are beginning to see the good results of caring well for their cattle. They are law-abiding and seem anxious to get on. All the members of this band are well dressed, comfortable and contented.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to say there has not been a case of intemperance on the reserve during the year, and no case of immorality has been brought to my notice.

General Remarks.—Mr. W. Murison has this band under his care, and is working hard to get the Indians out of the careless, slovenly manner of farming which they had fallen into during the last few years.

Mr. Murison took charge of the band last year, and with his experience as a farmer I expect to see good results. I am sure I have at all times his hearty co-operation in the work connected with the reserve.

STRIPED BLANKET'S BAND, No. 69.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated south of and adjoining Pheasant Rump's Reserve, and has an area of twenty-three thousand six hundred and eighty acres, and the soil and general features are the same as the reserve which it adjoins.

Tribe.—The Indians on this reserve are for the most part Assiniboinés, with a slight mixture of Cree.

Vital Statistics.—This band at present numbers thirty-five, made up of twelve men, thirteen women, seven boys and three girls. During the year there were three deaths and one birth ; the deaths were all caused by consumption and scrofula.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band has been good, and all sanitary measures possible were well attended to.

Occupation.—These Indians have but little chance to earn anything outside of the reserve. They are too far away from a town or settlement to sell much wood or hay, or to get regular work. They work well on their reserve, however, and all those who own cattle are untiring in their efforts to secure a sufficient quantity of hay for all their needs, and most of them stack hay at their stables in the fall for winter use. The women of the band tan hides, do bead and leather work, such as coats, mitts and moc-casins, which they sell to settlers when possible.

Buildings.—As on Pheasant Rump's Reserve, a change for the better is noticeable in their houses and stables, and when Mr. Inspector McGibbon visited the reserve in January last, he was much pleased with the change for the better, and congratulated many of the women on the advance made in their domestic work during the year since his last inspection.

Stock.—The number of their cattle at present is eighty head, and the increase in young stock is satisfactory. They look after their cattle very well. Their stables are always clean and comfortable, and they have had plenty of hay for all their needs, and some over still, for sale.

Education.—The number of children of school age on this reserve is only three, and two of them are attending the industrial school at Fort Qu'Appelle.

Religion.—All the Indians at present living on the reserve are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—I am very much pleased to be able to say that there has been a great improvement in many ways on this reserve during the past year. Headman Camminuhay, Mato Sapa, Papa, and Wash-tay-Oakshid, have all purchased new lumber wagons for their own use. They all have good houses; Mato Sapa's is especially worthy of note. He has ordinary beds, table, chairs, lamps, and other household articles, both for comfort and convenience, the floors of his two-roomed house were as clean as soap and brush could make them when visited by the inspector; and I always found the house clean and tidy whenever I visited it. The other men mentioned above are making good progress, and seem very anxious to please their instructor and to get along.

Morality and Temperance.—They are law-abiding, and I think their morals will compare favourably with the general run of Indians, and they live so far from any town where they could obtain any intoxicating liquor they are of necessity temperate.

General Remarks.—This band is also under the care of Mr. Murison.

On the whole, everything is in a very satisfactory condition on this reserve.

WHITE BEAR'S BAND, No. 70.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in the south-east part of Moose Mountain, with an area of thirty thousand seven hundred and twenty acres. A large portion of the reserve is wooded; there are also a number of small lakes, in some of which the Indians do a little fishing. The soil on this reserve is a rich black loam, and well suited for farming. Hay of the finest quality grows in abundance, and altogether these Indians have as fine a reserve for mixed farming as there is in the Territories. The Indians do a good trade in the winter with settlers, selling dry logs and firewood, which they cut and haul to their houses, where the white people come for it. These Indians are now beginning to reap some benefit from their cattle. In favourable seasons all sorts of wild fruit is abundant.

Vital Statistics.—The band at present numbers one hundred and twenty-six, made up of thirty men, thirty-eight woman and fifty-eight children. During the year there were six births and six deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the band has been good, and all sanitary measures were properly attended to.

Occupation.—Cattle-raising and mixed farming are the principal occupations of these Indians, some few men find work, and earn good wages by working for the settlers

in the neighbourhood. The women are kept busy tanning hides, wolf-skins, and other small furs for people in the settlement. They also gather and sell large quantities of wild fruit and senega root, make moccasins, leather mitts, and coats, and they do a little fishing during the season.

The men attend to the usual farm work during the summer, and in the winter they find their time fully occupied hauling hay and attending to their cattle, cutting and hauling dry logs and firewood for sale, making hay-racks, bob-sleighs and jumpers. A few of them do a little trapping and hunting; but as very little fur is caught now in this district, they do not stick to it for any length of time, and prefer some other work at which they are sure of making something. They put up last summer the largest quantity of hay ever put up on the reserve, and after feeding their stock well during the winter, had a great deal to sell this spring.

Fifty-eight acres of new land have been broken since the snow went away, and I hope to have at least one hundred acres of new land ready for crop next spring; about four miles of new fence has been built, and about one hundred loads of manure put on the fields.

Crops.—The grain crop last fall was a failure and the Indians got very little benefit from it; the yield of root crops was also very much below the average. The poor yield was in a great measure owing to the poor state of the land, which had been used for years without rest, and no attempt made to better it, by manuring, or summer-fallowing. This season they have in the largest crop ever put in on the reserve, some of it on new breaking, and the prospects of a good yield are encouraging.

The department kindly gave me authority to purchase some seed potatoes from the Experimental farm at Indian Head, and I am in hopes of being able next spring to make a change of seed potatoes all round. The varieties sown are the "Polaris," "Everett," and "Empire State," which were recommended by Mr. McKay of the Experimental farm. The Indian gardens are looking well.

Stock.—The herd now numbers one hundred and fifty-five head, an increase of thirty-six since this time last year; and during the year the Indians killed for beef, and sold, seventeen head. The cattle were never better attended to than they were last winter, and the increase in young stock this spring is very satisfactory. The cattle belonging to this band are extra good: all the bulls used here have been thoroughbred pedigreed animals, and we always get the highest price from cattlemen for any we may have for sale.

The Indians are showing much more interest in their cattle than they did, and there are a few Indians on the reserve now, anxious to own cattle, who previously have refused them.

Buildings.—The buildings are about the same as last year. Three new houses and two stables have been built during the year; the stables are an improvement on the old ones, being higher.

Education.—There are twenty-five children of school age in the band, and seven of them are attending the industrial schools at Qu'Appelle and Elkhorn. Out of the number still on the reserve and not going to school, I think there are three who would pass the doctor's examination as being fit to be placed in an industrial school; the remainder are more or less the victims of scrofula and other kindred diseases, and would not, under the present regulations, be received in any boarding or industrial institution.

I am pleased to say that Old White Bear, since his reinstatement by the department as chief, has not been so much against having the children educated, but he still holds back with regard to allowing them to be sent far from home to school.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are for the most part pagans.

The Presbyterian Church has a mission on this reserve in charge of Mr. T. F. Dodds who has been here for over a year, and he is well thought of by the Indians, who always receive him pleasantly in their houses, and listen with patience to what he says to them. There is no church on the reserve, and no regular services are held, but Mr. Dodds makes house-to-house visits, and reads to them from the Bible in their own language; Mr. Dodds is making good progress in the Indian language, and now after only one year can make himself well understood by the Indians. Both he and his wife are kind and patient with

the Indians under all circumstances, and never tire in helping them in any way possible. They have visited the sick from day to day, Mrs. Dodds taking with her on her visits any little luxury in the way of food that she thought would help the sick. The work and life of such people as Mr. and Mrs. Dodds must, and I doubt not, will, have a good effect upon the Indians, though it may be a long time before there are any signs of the good work going on. Mr. Dodds has given many of the Indians Bibles printed in their own language, and there are many of them that can read very well.

Characteristics and Progress.—I am glad to be able to say that the progress of these Indians during the year has been marked. In their houses one can see the progress made, nearly every house has ordinary beds, and every house but one has a good lumber floor. They are as a rule kept clean and neat. The doors are properly hung on iron hinges, and windows, in most cases, have been well put in.

Red Star and Shewack both bought new lumber wagons last fall, from the proceeds of cattle sold by them; Notchokao and Mus-quah-kah-ween-apit bought a mower in partnership. Lone Child bought a fine set of double harness to enable him to use his ponies when hay-making. He also bought a second-hand wagon from a settler in the neighbourhood. He now owns a mower, horse-rake, wagon and sleighs and has twenty-three head of private cattle.

Shewack has twenty-five head of cattle, and Red Star seventeen head. The following Indians have broken over ten acres of new land this season: Lone Child, Red Star, John and Fred Waywinche. Kappo, Shewack and Ka-ka-ke-way have broken between them about nine acres; some others have done a little breaking, and all are looking forward to a large acreage for next year. There has been no charge brought against any of these Indians during the year.

Temperance and Morality.—Taken altogether the Indians of this band are quiet and orderly; there are, however, a few exceptions, but I hope by firmness and kind treatment, they will come round with the more respectable members of the band. I do not know of any immoral intercourse with white men, but I fear they are not so strict among themselves.

General Remarks.—All the Indians under my charge are contented and are advancing towards civilization and self-support, and visitors to the reserve wonder at the upward step they have made during the past year, especially on White Bear's Reserve. Old White Bear since his reinstatement as chief has done all in his power to get his sons to work on the reserve, with the result that two of them are amongst my best workers.

Inspector McGibbon visited the agency in January last, and I think was pleased with what he saw, and his kind and encouraging words to the Indians have had the effect of making many of them work better than they might otherwise have done.

Mr. Murison is still in charge of Pheasant Rump's and Striped Blanket's Bands, and does all in his power to advance the Indians of those bands.

In conclusion, I beg to thank the department for the assistance in the way of new implements and seed grain given these Indians this spring, and without which they could not have put in a crop of any kind. The Indians appreciate what the department has done, and it has had a good effect upon them. I would say that no effort has been spared on my part to carry out the instructions of the department, at the same time the interests of the Indians have been attended to.

I have, &c.,

H. R. HALPIN,
Farmer in Charge.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ASSINIBOIA—MUSCOWPETUNG'S AGENCY,

5th September, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my annual report, together with statistical statement and inventory of Government property under my charge for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898.

PIAPOT'S BAND, No. 75.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band comprises township 20 and part of 21, range 18, west of the 2nd initial meridian, Qu'Appelle Valley.

This reserve contains an area of fifty-eight square miles.

Natural Features.—The soil of this reserve is generally a clay or sandy loam, there is but little timber on the high land fit for any useful purpose but firewood, the bottom lands contain extensive hay meadows of the choicest quality.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Cree tribe.

Population.—The population is composed of sixty nine men, ninety-nine women, and ninety-five children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians on the whole have enjoyed good health, consumption being the general cause of illness. The sanitary condition of the houses and premises is satisfactory.

Resources and Occupation.—The Indians supply the Regina market to a large extent with firewood and hay, and last season filled a contract at the North-west Mounted Police barracks of two hundred tons. General farming, gathering senega root, hunting, fishing, tanning hides, freighting, trading, working and looking after their stock are their principal occupations throughout the year.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The houses and stables are all log buildings and consequently require constant repairs. The majority of the houses are floored, and furniture is becoming more general every year. The timber for building purposes is small, but is used to the best advantage and the buildings on the whole are generally comfortable. The stock have a splendid grazing range, and good supply of water, and are stabled during the winter. Implements are put under cover for winter when the working season closes.

Education.—The industrial schools at Qu'Appelle and Regina have a number of pupils from this reserve, and there are very few children of school age left on the reserve.

Religion.—These Indians take very little interest in religion, and with a few exceptions are pagans. Missionaries of the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian denominations visit the reserve and hold services in the different houses and tents, as there are no churches on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians cannot be called industrious as compared with white people, and cannot be depended upon to keep steadily at work, a trifle will at any time upset their good resolutions; however, for Indians, they are making headway and a slight improvement is noticeable during the year. They have conformed to the laws and given no trouble in that respect.

Temperance and Morality.—I have not had any complaints as to the behaviour of these Indians during the year.

MUSCOWPETUNG'S BAND, No. 80.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the right bank of the Qu'Appelle River at its intersection with the western boundary of section 18, township 21, range 17, west of the 2nd initial meridian, and is adjacent to the west of Pasquah's Reserve.

The area of this reserve is fifty-eight square miles.

Natural Features.—The soil of this reserve is a sandy clay loam. It is partially wooded with groves of small poplar and clumps of willows, and in the gullies leading to the Qu'Appelle Vally there is a small supply of poplar fit for building and fencing purposes ; a few white birch and maples are also to be found. The elevated parts of the rich alluvial bottom lands along the river afford valuable quantities of hay.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are of the Saulteaux tribe.

Population.—The population consists of thirty-two men, forty-four women and thirty-two children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been good ; consumption and tuberculous complaints continue to be the principal diseases from which the Indians are suffering. The houses have been kept clean, and all refuse matter collected and destroyed.

Resources and Occupation.—The Indians derive a good revenue from the sale of hay and firewood, they are also engaged in general farming, hunting, fishing, freighting, trading, attending to their own stock as well as assisting in doing the necessary work required in providing fodder for the Government herd of cattle kept on this reserve. During the winter this work is steady and keeps them fully employed.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The houses are small but are kept in good repair, and are thoroughly overhauled every year. Stock are doing well, have a fine grazing range and plenty of water, and are stabled in the winter.

Government Herd.—The surplus in this herd this year, fifty-one head, were sent to Touchwood Hills Agency, that is over and above the beef required for all purposes in this agency. Last fall black-leg, which has been prevalent in the district for some time, made its appearance in both the Government herd and the Indian herd of cattle on Muscowpetung's Reserve. The disease only attacked the spring calves, and we lost a number in each herd. Implements are protected from the weather during the winter.

Education.—There are very few children in this band of school age that are not attending the industrial schools at Regina and Qu'Appelle.

Religion.—The majority of these Indians are pagans ; very little interest is taken in religion by the members of the band. Presbyterian and Roman Catholic missionaries visit the Indians in their houses on the reserve, as there are no churches.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding, and although not making rapid strides in advancement, are not losing ground, they make a good living which appears to be the height of their ambition ; they require more attention than any other band in the agency, as they do not possess the self-reliance of other Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—The general behaviour of the members of this band has been good during the year.

PASQUAH'S BAND, No. 79.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the right bank of the Qu'Appelle River, about six miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle.

This reserve has an area of sixty square miles.

Natural Features.—The soil in this reserve is a clay loam, the surface is level and undulating and partially wooded with poplar and willow. Fish and wild-fowl abound in the lake and swamp in the valley of the Qu'Appelle.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Saulteaux tribe.

Population.—The population comprises thirty-six men, sixty-one women and seventy children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Apart from consumption and infantile diseases, the general health of the Indians has been fairly good. An epidemic of measles was in the district and a few cases among the Indians on the reserve, but with no fatal results. The houses were kept in good order and all sanitary measures complied with.

Resources and Occupation.—Firewood is the staple source of revenue, and the Indians sell a large quantity every year; they were also successful with their grain crops last year, which added largely to their income. Fishing, hunting, tanning hides, freighting and working off the reserve, putting up hay for and attending to their stock, and general farming are the usual occupations of the Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The dwelling houses on this reserve are being improved every year, shingle roofs are becoming more general, the houses better fitted up with more accommodation, and a more thrifty appearance in the general surroundings. The stables are kept in good order and the stock attended to. The Indians are adding to their stock of private implements to keep pace with the settlers in the vicinity.

Education.—The children attend the industrial schools at Qu'Appelle and Regina.

Religion.—Roman Catholic and Presbyterian missionaries visit the reserve and hold service in their respective churches, as each denomination has a church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are more industrious than others, as they are placed on their own resources to make a living. They get very little assistance from the department and have to rely on their own exertions to provide for themselves, they have done very well the past year, and I see no reason why they should not continue to improve and shortly be in a position to supply all their requirements entirely. They fully conform to the laws.

Temperance and Morality.—A number of the members of this band will take intoxicants whenever opportunity offers, and as they come in contact with half-breeds in the towns, a strict watch has to be kept over them, as it is through half-breeds they are able to procure liquor; we only had one case during the year in which a conviction was made, and a fine of \$50 imposed. These Indians are fairly moral.

STANDING BUFFALO BAND, No. 78.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north side of the Qu'Appelle or Fishing Lakes, on the east side of Jumping Creek, about four miles from Fort Qu'Appelle. The area of this reserve is seven square miles.

Natural Features.—The soil of this reserve is a sandy clay loam, wooded with poplar timber of small size. Hay is scarcer. Along Jumping Creek there is a strip of land much broken by coulees.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Sioux tribe.

Population.—The population consists of forty-three men, fifty-two women and sixty-one children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians on this reserve has been good, and the houses and surroundings kept clean and tidy. Dr. Edwards attends the Indians in this agency as medical officer.

Resources and Occupation.—The occupations of these Indians are fishing in the lakes, farming (but giving more attention to root crops than grain), hunting, putting up hay, and caring for their cattle, working off the reserve in the harvest fields and in the settlement, from which they derive a good income, and furnish their own supplies entirely.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The dwelling houses on this reserve are small, but kept in good order, and some of them very well furnished. The herd of cattle is not large on account of the scarcity of hay in the vicinity, but the animals are well

attended to and stabled during the winter. The implements are put under cover when the working season closes.

Education.—The Qu'Appelle Industrial School has a number of children from this reserve on the roll.

Religion.—The Indians in this band who profess religion belong to the Roman Catholic faith. There is a very nice stone church adjoining the reserve, where services are held and attended by the Indians and settlers in the district. The Indians outside of the above mentioned are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians on the whole are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and are making a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—No complaints have been made against these Indians during the year.

General Remarks.—The work in connection with the general management has been cheerfully and faithfully performed to my satisfaction, by the different officers on their respective reserves.

I have, &c.,

J. B. LASH,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
SASKATCHEWAN—ONION LAKE AGENCY,
ONION LAKE, 1st July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898.

SEEKASKOOTCH BAND, No. 119.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north side of the Saskatchewan River, and about twelve miles from Fort Pitt, containing an area of one hundred and seventeen thousand one hundred and twenty acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Cree tribe.

Population.—The population of this band is five hundred and thirty-five souls, consisting of one hundred and forty-five men, one hundred and eighty-one women, and two hundred and nine children. There has been an increase of thirteen over last year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the members of this band has been good throughout the year, with the exception of a mild form of influenza and whooping cough. No diseases of a contagious nature prevailed.

Sanitary precautions are strictly observed by the Indians: in the autumn all the buildings were whitewashed inside and out, and this spring all the refuse accumulating in the vicinity of the dwellings during winter months was removed and burned. The houses and premises are kept in good order, and in their personal appearance the Indians are neat and clean.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of this reserve consist of farming and stock-raising.

These Indians are engaged in mixed farming and raising cattle; in the latter industry they are becoming very successful. Last year the grain crop was a failure owing to the drought, but in connection with their farms each Indian had a very good vegetable garden, containing potatoes, turnips, carrots and onions. During the winter months the men make bob-sleighs, jumpers, axe and fork handles, also articles of furniture for their houses.

The women continue to make butter for home consumption, knit, sew, make moc-casins and tan hides.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings are all of log with the exception of one frame, and in good repair.

The cattle in the hands of these Indians number five hundred and forty-nine head. The animals are in splendid condition and the increase in calves satisfactory.

Government Herd.—The ranches are four in number, located at Long Lake where there is an abundance of hay and good water. There are eight hundred and eighty-three animals in the herd against eight hundred and sixty last year, notwithstanding that during the year, as usual, all the beef requirements for the agency have been furnished from the increase in stock, besides a number of surplus cattle sold.

This band has a fair supply of machinery, considerable of which was private purchases with money derived from the sales of their cattle. The implements receive very good care and when not in use are stored away in a building especially for the purpose and use of the band.

Education.—The two schools on this reserve continue the same; one is under the management of the Roman Catholic mission and Reverend Sisters of the Assumption. The school building is large, well lighted and ventilated. Fifty pupils are enrolled as earners of the department's per capita grant and in the English studies and industries the pupils have made very satisfactory progress. The other is under the auspices of the Church of England mission, the Rev. J. R. Matheson, principal.

Religion.—On this reserve there are two churches, the Roman Catholic and the Anglican. The former is in charge of the Rev. Father Comiré, and the latter presided over by the Rev. J. R. Mattheson, missionary.

The Indians show a great deal of interest in religion and regularly attend their respective places of worship.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are progressing favourably and their mode of living has improved, they are industrious and law-abiding. During the year the individual earnings amounted to \$2,792; this was expended by the Indians in procuring machinery, tools, work harness, clothing and other necessities.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year no cases of intemperance have come to my notice, and the general morality of the band is fair.

General Remarks.—The annuity payments took place at this agency on 17th July and were completed on the 20th; as usual everything passed over quietly.

The 1st July was celebrated by the Indians, with horse races, athletic sports, &c. The amusements of the day proved to be a success and were thoroughly enjoyed by the people.

CHIPPEWAYAN BAND, No. 124.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Beaver River, and is not yet surveyed.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Chippewayan tribe.

Population.—The population is composed of fifty-five men, sixty-two women and eighty-four children, making a total of two hundred and one.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—For the past year the health of the members of this band has been good, no epidemics having visited the Indians.

The sanitary condition of the dwellings and premises has been looked after.

Resources and Occupation.—Hunting, fishing, trapping and cattle-raising are the chief resources and occupation—by this means the Indians subsist very well. The

farming done is limited to a few acres of barley and gardens containing potatoes and turnips.

The women tan hides and make moccasins for sale, also a few birch bark baskets and butter for their home use.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings on this reserve are of log and kept in good order.

The stock held by the Indians is chiefly private and numbers three hundred and forty-nine head, and all in good condition.

In the way of farming implements there are a few mowers and rakes on the reserve, private purchases. They are sufficient for the use of this band.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, which is under the direction of the Roman Catholic denomination, teacher Mr. L. O. Lamoureux. The attendance during the year has been irregular owing to the Indians being away at their hunting grounds.

Religion.—The Roman Catholic church is the only one in this settlement, the Rev. Father Legoff resident missionary. The Indians of this band all belong to the Roman Catholic faith and regularly attend the services.

I have, &c.,

GEO. G. MANN.

Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ALBERTA—PIEGAN AGENCY,

MACLEOD, 22nd September, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of this agency for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898, together with the usual statement of agricultural and industrial statistics covering the same period.

Reserve.—The Piegan Reserve is situated on the Old Man's River, west of Macleod. Its form is almost square and its area one hundred and eighty-one and two-fifths square miles, or more than one hundred and sixteen thousand acres. In addition to the reserve proper the Piegans have, in the Porcupine Hills, a timber limit containing eleven and a half square miles. The lately constructed Crow's Nest Railway passes through the reserve from the north-east to the south-west corners, there being fifteen miles of track and two sidings (Nos. 5 and 6) within the reserve limits.

Natural Features.—This reserve is composed of undulating prairie land and untimbered hills, all being suitable for grazing purposes. Favourably situated among the hills are several large springs of good water to which the range cattle have easy access throughout the whole year, while the Old Man's River which flows through the reserve, and Beaver Creek, which enters from the north, afford an abundance of water during the open seasons.

Tribe.—The Piegans are a portion of one of the three tribes—Blackfeet, Bloods and Piegans—which form the Blackfoot nation or family in the great Algonkian linguistic stock. These Piegans are commonly, and more accurately, designated the "North Piegans" in order to distinguish them from the larger branch of the tribe—the "South Piegans"—who are United States Indians located in Montana.

Population.—The population of the reserve is six hundred and fifty-eight, of which total number one hundred and seventy are men, two hundred and seven are women, and two hundred and eighty-one are children under sixteen years of age. Further details in connection with this subject are shown in the tabular statement.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been satisfactory. Consumption of the lungs and scrofula are the most serious diseases to be contended with and a large proportion of the annual mortality is attributable to them. Vaccination of the children is performed to whatever extent the prejudices of parents permit. Every effort is made to induce the Indians to keep their premises in a sanitary condition, to which end a large quantity of lime was supplied by the department early in the spring and freely issued to the Indians, who were loaned brushes from the agency office and instructed to whitewash their dwellings and outbuildings. In the month of March an alarming number of cases of diphtheria were reported from localities close to the reserve. The Indians were promptly forbidden to visit the proximity of the infected points, and the principals of the two boarding schools were requested to adopt every safeguard against the introduction of the disease among the Indian children under their charge. With the assistance of the Mounted Police authorities, these precautionary measures were continued until all danger had passed, with the desired effect that no diphtheria appeared among the Piegans.

Resources and Occupation.—Climatic conditions of wind, drought and frost prohibit successful farming on this reserve. For about fifteen years a large outlay has been annually made in labour and seed while fruitlessly attempting to grow grain here. While the preparation of the ground was wholesome—though discouraging—occupation for the Indians, the seed grain was literally thrown away, and it is, therefore, the intention of the agency to make no further efforts in that direction but to concentrate all possible attention to cattle-raising, for which the reserve and its inhabitants are better suited. The growing of potatoes, however, is still to be encouraged, as fair crops of them occur nearly every year.

Cattle.—The late winter was an exceptionally severe one on cattle throughout the whole district and the Piegans suffered heavy losses, together with other owners of range cattle. The Indian cattle are now in first-class condition, and among them are to be seen a large percentage of remarkably fine cows. Most of the cattle-owning Piegans take an active interest in their stock and there appears to be no obstacle to a steady increase in the various herds, under proper management.

Buildings and Implements.—A large number of new houses were erected during the year by these Indians, who are building larger and better houses than in the past. While ploughs and other implements formerly used for farming are now only required for putting in the root crop, the Indians, at their own expense, are rapidly becoming possessed of an ample supply of mowers, rakes, and wagons for hay-making, which is work of the greatest importance here.

New Agency Buildings.—The old log building formerly used for rationing purposes having been washed away by the high water of last year, a new frame ration-house has lately been completed, size 18 x 42 feet, containing a waiting-room, 12 x 18, for the accommodation of the women in inclement weather. It will thus be no longer necessary, as hitherto, for the people to stand outside, for an hour or more, in the coldest weather while awaiting their turn during the process of receiving the usual issue of beef and flour.

Education.—With the aid of a grant from the department of \$1,100, the Church of England mission authorities have erected a boarding school near Pincher Creek and close to this reserve. The building is a well built lumber structure, capable of accommodating forty pupils, and it seems to have been admirably planned to meet the requirements of such an institution. Under the superintendence of the Rev. J. Hinchliffe this school is ably conducted, the good effect of school life upon the children being apparent to the most casual observer. As a large number of boys have been drafted from this institution to the Calgary Industrial School, the attendance at present is somewhat lower than usual.

In the heart of the reserve and but a few hundred yards from this agency, the department has just completed, at a cost of \$3,600, a boarding school to be conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. This consists of a central three-story building, thirty feet square, facing the south, with two-story wings upon the east and west sides. The wings being each twenty-six feet in width and thirty feet in length give the building a frontage of ninety feet. The central portion of the building contains, on the ground floor, a hallway, reception-room, and two dining-rooms. The second floor is divided into a sewing-room and apartments for the teaching staff. The eastern wing is occupied by the girl pupils and the western by the boys, the ground floor of each being divided into a school-room and a recreation or play-room, while the upper story contains in each wing a single large dormitory. In addition to the stairway in the main building, there is also one located in the extreme end of each dormitory and connecting it with an outer door in the play-room down stairs. There is also a passage running through the centre of the building connecting the dormitories with each other and with the third stairway so that it is impossible for exit from the sleeping rooms to be cut off by fire unless the conflagration occurred at both ends of the building and in the centre simultaneously, an extremely improbable event. The third flat in the central part of the structure is unfinished, but may be fitted up as another dormitory should occasion demand. The building is plastered throughout and well constructed on a stone foundation. Being erected upon high ground in a commanding situation, it is easily the most prominent and attractive building on the reserve.

The school work is in charge of the reverend Sisters of Charity, under the direction of their Superior, the Rev. Sister St. George, who for many years taught one of the Indian day schools on the Blood Reserve. Although this Piegan boarding school has been opened too lately to permit an expression of opinion regarding its strictly educational worth, it would be unjust to refer to the institution without showing appreciation of the tireless care bestowed by the Reverend Sisters upon the Indian children intrusted to them. It has been the writer's fortune to see something of Indian boarding school children elsewhere and to be acquainted with the fact that an enormous amount of labour is entailed in keeping their clothes in order and their persons clean. It is this knowledge of the difficulties of the work which makes it pleasant to state here that too much praise cannot be given to the Rev. Sister St. George and her assistants for the very creditable appearance of their pupils, as such well dressed, clean and respectable looking Indian girls are rarely seen.

Religion.—With a single dubious exception, these Indians are pagan and bid fair to remain so for at least another generation. They are, or until lately were, intensely religious in their own way and seem to have failed to perceive any attraction in Christianity, in spite of the fact that it has been expounded to them incessantly for about twenty years. The missionary labour here is performed by the Church of England and the Roman Catholic Church, the former being represented by the Rev. J. Hinchliffe who conducts regular service at the Church of England boarding school, and the latter by the Rev. Father Doucet, who has a good church on the reserve and near the agency. The Indians are not averse to attending the divine service of either denomination, a crowded meeting being quite a common event. Believing it to be a species of charm with material benefits attached to it, the christening of Piegan infants is cheerfully consented to. The missionaries are frequently called upon to marry Indian couples, and in various other ways appear to be acquiring a spiritual influence over their respective flocks, but, regrettable to relate, it is only appearance, for it would be difficult to find a Piegan Indian who has more than the vaguest or most grotesque conception of the religion of civilization. The cause of this apathetic indifference concerning Christianity is not difficult to locate. It is to be found in the following simple fact: the primitive Blackfoot religion was essentially a religion of this material life; there were no rewards or punishments beyond the grave, but every sin brought its penalty and every good act its reward in the present state. While these Blackfoot Indians believed in a future state, it was a mere existence in a land of spirits, an aimless, endless condition in connection with which there was nothing to hope for, nothing to fear, except in so far as it deprived one of the pleasures of this life. Old age, therefore, was the greatest boon that a Blackfoot prayed for, and, according to his cult, that and all

lesser blessings were obtainable by whoever shaped his life in accordance with the will of the pantheon of nature gods which he worshipped. It would seem that the Christian doctrine of immortality should be attractive to such a mind as offering eternal life in place of the short span covered by human existence. But the Blackfoot Indian cannot be persuaded to look so far ahead. It is not clear to an observer whether these peculiar people absolutely discredit the Christian belief in eternal life, or not, but it is certain that they draw a line at the grave and decline to consider benefits to be conferred beyond that mark as adequate compensation for pleasures obtainable this side of it. They are, therefore, reluctant to give up a religion the faithful observance of which brings its material rewards to-day, as it were, in exchange for Christianity, which holds out no such inducements. It will thus be readily seen that the missionaries have undertaken here a somewhat colossal task, as is evidenced by the before mentioned fact that two decades of arduous zeal upon their part have failed to produce a single *bona fide* convert among the Blackfoot tribes. Although the older men and women thus show every indication that they will die in the faith of their fathers, it will, of course, be different in the case of the rising generation, whom the Christian teachers will find to be comparatively unprejudiced listeners.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Piegans, like other prairie Indians, are naturally disinclined to labour, but they are willing enough to do a certain amount of work, though compensation in some tangible form must be discernible. For instance, they do not object to working in the hayfield for a month or more providing hay for their cattle, because they have experienced the profits arising from beef sales. For the same reason many give constant attention to their stock throughout the whole year. They require, however, continuous supervision by agency officials in all matters connected with labour, as they are extremely impractical and must be repeatedly instructed. They are law-abiding to such a satisfactory extent that no possible complaint could be made against them, as a tribe, on that score. There is a remarkable absence of crime on the reserve, much less than in any white community of the same population.

Temperance and Morality.—While extremely fond of intoxicating liquor these Indians do not make a practice of endeavouring to procure it. The few cases of drunkenness that have been dealt with during the year have arisen from the cupidity of white men and half-breeds who purchase the liquor and re-sell it to the Indian for several times its value. This traffic, however, is not now carried on to an alarming extent, a wholesome preventive being the vigilance of the North-west Mounted Police. With reference to the subject of morality, it is unquestionable that the Piegan women are the most moral in the three Blackfoot tribes.

I have, &c.,

R. N. WILSON,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ALBERTA,—SADDLE LAKE AGENCY,

SADDLE LAKE, 1st July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898, also a statistical statement and an inventory of Government property under my charge.

SADDLE LAKE BAND, No. 125.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in townships 57 and 58, ranges 10, 11, 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian. The area, including the south-western portion, occupied by Blue Quill's Band, No. 127, is eighty-two thousand five hundred and sixty acres. Eight thousand nine hundred and sixty acres were surveyed and added to this reserve during the year, given in exchange for the reserve formerly occupied by the Wahsatanow Band, No. 126, which has been surrendered to the Government.

Natural Features.—The surface of the north and west portions is undulating, while to the south-east it is comparatively level. Poplar groves abound all over with an occasional clump of spruce. The pasture is good, but so far, although good for root crops, the soil has not proved itself capable of making grain-growing profitable. There are numerous hay swamps scattered throughout the reserve but none of them large. Saddle Lake, abounding in whitefish and jackfish, is situated close to the northern boundary, about midway between the north-west and north-east corners.

Tribe.—The Indians occupying this reserve belong to the Cree nation.

Population.—The population, including Blue Quill's Band, is two hundred and twenty-two, made up as follows: fifty-one men, sixty-one women and one hundred and ten children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—With the exception of a few standing cases of consumption and scrofula there has been very little sickness on the reserve, due in a great measure to stricter attention to cleanliness and better clothing. Houses and premises are kept cleaner than formerly, and the clearing and burning up of refuse collected about the houses during winter was a duty properly attended to last spring.

Resources and Occupation.—An attempt is made every year to raise grain, but with no great success. Several Indians have taken up new places round the lake (Saddle Lake) and have ploughed and cropped new fields. Last season the crop was a failure, but the prospects are brighter for the harvest approaching. Stock-raising is the principal industry followed and there are several families owning good herds of cattle. It requires constant work during hay time to put up a sufficiency for winter, and owing to the distances that have to be travelled, cold weather has set in before any quantity can be hauled to the stables; this necessitates hauling in the winter, which, in addition to otherwise attending to their cattle, keeps stockholders pretty well employed until spring. Some of the Indians are very handy at making sleighs and the greater number of those used on the reserve are home made.

Buildings.—The dwelling-houses are all log and one roomed, warm and well built. In summer they have a neglected appearance as the Indians prefer living in their tents during the warm weather and move off to different places, finding it more conducive to health and comfort. In autumn the houses are remudded and washed with "whitemud," a substitute for lime, there not being any limestone to be found in the neighbourhood.

Stock.—The live stock has been in good condition all through the year with the exception of two of the new bulls received which on their arrival here were pulled down by the journey, and which partly accounts for a small crop of calves. The bulls are, however, now in fine condition.

Implements.—The Indians who hold any number of cattle have their private mowers, rakes and wagons and those that cultivate most land have private ploughs and harrows, all of which, as well as the department implements, are kept in good repair by the farmer.

Education.—The day school on this reserve is situated in the quarter occupied by the Saddle Lake Band and is under the auspices of the Methodist Church. Of this division nine children are pupils at the Methodist industrial school at Red Deer, three are at the Regina Presbyterian industrial school and two at the Roman Catholic boarding school at Lac la Biche.

At present the portion of the reserve occupied by Blue Quill's Band is without a school, but within a few weeks the buildings for a boarding school under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church will be completed, when the school at Lac la Biche will be closed and the children moved to the new building at Blue Quill's. There are now thirteen children of Blue Quill's Band at the school at Lac la Biche.

Religion.—The Indians of Saddle Lake Band are mostly Methodist, the remainder being Roman Catholic. Service is held every Sunday morning in the school-house, and in the afternoons and evenings at some Indian's house. The Rev. A. G. McKetrick is the missionary and he also fills the position of teacher at the Saddle Lake day school. The Roman Catholics of this band attend service at the mission at Blue Quill's.

The Indians of Blue Quill's Band are almost entirely Roman Catholic and attend service conducted by the Rev. Father Grandin and the Rev. Father Boulin at the mission situated on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—Treating the Saddle Lake and Blue Quill's Bands collectively the Indians are advancing; one, namely Augustine Steinhauer, may be called entirely self-supporting, and I hope soon to see another as independent.

WHITEFISH LAKE BAND, No. 128.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated north of Saddle Lake in townships 61 and 62, ranges 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian, and measures eleven thousand two hundred acres. It is long and narrow, stretching about ten miles in a northerly direction along the shores of Goodfish Lake and Whitefish Lake.

Natural Features.—The greater part of this reserve is rolling surface, thickly wooded with poplar with a few patches of spruce. There are several large hay swamps, but, owing to continual cutting from year to year, the yield is falling short. The ground is very stony, but the cultivated parts show that the soil is favourable for raising crops, both grain and root, when the weather affords proper help.

Tribe.—The Whitefish Lake Indians belong to the Cree nation. Pakan or James Seenum, who is chief of the three bands, Saddle Lake, Blue Quill's and Whitefish Lake, lives on this reserve.

Population.—The Indians living on the reserve number three hundred and twenty-eight, made up of sixty-seven men, ninety-two women and one hundred and sixty-nine children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has improved, there are, of course, cases of consumption and scrofula which are always to be found, but with these exceptions there has been very little sickness during the year. Sanitary measures are enforced as strictly as possible.

Resources and Occupation.—Mixed farming is followed here with greater success than at Saddle Lake, and those not employed at farm work earn a little by freighting for traders and the different missions throughout the country, some get work on the Hudson's Bay Company's boats while others do a little hunting.

Two fishing lakes forming part of the western boundary of the reserve from which a goodly supply of fish is drawn, are a valuable assistance to the Indian, especially in winter time.

Buildings.—All the dwellings are built of logs and are nearly all one roomed, every autumn they are mudded and made warm for the winter. Open fireplaces are general and only very few have stoves. Tables, chairs, bedsteads and modern cooking utensils are to be seen in many of the houses.

Stock.—The cattle are all looking in excellent condition, and the natural increase is satisfactory.

Implements.—The largest stockholders have their own mowers, rakes and wagons. One mower, one rake and two wagons have been added to the number during the year.

Education.—There are two day schools on this reserve, one at Goodfish Lake towards the south end and the second at Whitefish Lake towards the north end. In order to reach the children midway between the two schools, too far distant for them to walk to either, classes are held once or twice a week at an Indian house in the neighbourhood, and at Whitefish Lake for the accommodation of children who live at a distance and wish to attend school, and for others if they choose. There is a small boarding house, supported by the Methodist Mission, excepting that the rations which the children would receive if they were living with their parents are allowed by the department. The matron and school teacher live in this building.

Religion.—The Indians of this reserve are mostly Methodist. The mission is situated at the north end of the reserve where there is a church in which service is held on Sunday mornings by the Rev. E. B. Glass. Service is also held on Sunday afternoons or evenings at the school-house at the south end of the reserve, and occasionally there is a service in the blacksmith's shop at the farm, midway between the church and school-house at the south end.

The Indians belonging to the Roman Catholic Church are visited by the missionaries of that denomination from Lac la Biche and Blue Quill's.

Characteristics and Progress.—The spirit of independence is strongly developed in some of these Indians, they try to get on without help from the department and will, no doubt, eventually succeed. Others, on the contrary, are indolent and indifferent and think only of to-day.

Saw-mill.—About fifty thousand feet of lumber were sawn during the months of March and April, a considerable portion of which will be used by the Indians in improving their houses. The toll taken is one in every three logs.

Grist-mill.—A little over one hundred and fifty sacks of flour were ground, which was owned chiefly by Indians who call least upon the department for help. Four small grists were made for settlers, for which a small toll was charged and the grain received therefrom used for change of seed for the Indians.

The mill was originally intended to be driven by water power and was therefore built by the side of a creek from which it was expected a lasting supply of water would be received; the supply, however, diminished, and steam had to be resorted to. The site was found to be very inconvenient, the approach being difficult from all sides, and in spring the melting snow from the creek banks flooded the mill. The building, therefore, has this summer been moved closer to the farmhouse, where an ample supply of water for the engine has been found by sinking a well. There was much difficulty in finding water; several wells had to be sunk before a site could be decided upon. The building has now been erected, a great improvement on the old one, and the machinery is being re-arranged, and when completed we shall have a very nice little mill. The work is being very satisfactorily carried on by the miller, ably assisted by the farmer. The cash cost of this improvement will not exceed \$65.

Another improvement on this reserve will be the flooding of an extent of hay land which of late has suffered for want of moisture. A dam across the creek, not far from the farm has been commenced, which, besides having the desired effect, will serve as a bridge to cross the creek.

LAC LA BICHE BAND, No. 129.

This is a little band of treaty half-breeds, consisting of four men, eight women and six children, together numbering eighteen persons. They obtain their living by hunting and trapping.

CHIPPEWAYAN BAND, No. 130.

These Indians live in the Heart Lake district and rely almost entirely on hunting and fishing for a living. They number sixty-six persons, made up as follows: twelve men, seventeen women and eighteen boys and nineteen girls.

BEAVER LAKE BAND No. 131.

These Indians inhabit the country round about Beaver Lake, about twelve miles from Lac la Biche. They receive very little help from the department and make a living hunting and fishing. The population at last census was one hundred and nine—twenty-five men, thirty one women, twenty-three boys and thirty girls. Two boys and one girl are pupils at the Lac la Biche boarding school.

TEMPERANCE AND MORALITY.

I do not know of a single case of any of the Indians under my charge having been supplied with liquor, and I have no reason to believe that any of them are inclined to intemperance, but they are not free from immorality.

On the whole the Indians seem contented and are slowly progressing.

I have, &c.,

W. SIBBALD,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ALBERTA—SARCEE AGENCY,

CALGARY, 1st September, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following report for the year ended 30th June, 1898, along with a statistical statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge.

Reserve.—The area of the Sarcee Reserve is sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty acres. The soil is a dark loam with clay subsoil. The land is rolling and a considerable portion of the reserve is well wooded, specially in the western end, where there is some good spruce, poplar and jack pine.

The Fish Creek, Elbow River and several small streams traverse the reserve at different points. There are also numerous hay meadows scattered over the reserve from which the Indians put up considerable quantities of hay each season.

Tribe.—The members of this band are Sarcree or Beaver Indians.

Population.—The population consists of seventy-five men, ninety-nine women and fifty-three children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health, generally speaking, has been very good. There has been no epidemic or disease of a serious nature on the reserve. All sanitary precautions are duly observed and the Indians are gradually becoming more alive to the necessity of cleanliness around their premises than formerly. The birth-rate for the year was fifty-two per thousand, while the death-rate was only forty-four. The deaths were principally from scrofula and consumption. Dr. Lafferty, the medical officer, visits the reserve when his services are required. He is painstaking and sympathetic with the Indians.

Resources and Occupation.—A number of the Indians are engaged in farming, stock-raising, hay-making, drawing wood and hay to town for sale, tanning hides, hunting, picking berries and working for ranchers in the neighbourhood.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of the Indians have comfortable houses built of logs with shingle roofs, with good upstairs, whitewash used in and out, well floored, with good doors and windows. Many have cooking stoves and comfortable bedsteads, and chairs and tables. These Indians are gradually getting into stock and some will have beef cattle to sell this season. Most of the implements and machinery are owned by the department and are loaned to the Indians when required.

Education.—The parents take considerable interest in the education of their children and all of school age are now either in the Calgary industrial or boarding school on the reserve. The boarding school under the Venerable Archdeacon Tims is situated near the agency. This institution is visited by me once a month. The boys are taught gardening, milking, sawing and cutting wood, and the girls sewing, cooking and house-keeping, in addition to the class work.

Religion.—Twenty-three claim to belong to the Anglican Church, seven to the Roman Catholic, and one hundred and ninety-seven are pagans. Venerable Archdeacon Tims is the resident missionary on the reserve, and services are held regularly in the English church on the reserve. Some of the Indians are very regular attendants.

Characteristics and Progress.—Speaking generally, these Indians are naturally lazy and indifferent. They are, however, law-abiding. A few are becoming better off, and in a short time, if they only continue as they are doing now, should be independent.

Among them I may mention Big Crow, Many Swans, Big Belly, Crow Child, Jim Big Plume, One Spot, Bull Collar, Pat Grasshopper.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are passionately fond of strong drink, and will, when an opportunity occurs, indulge freely. They are looked after very closely, and their great dread of the North-west Mounted Police guard-room has more to do with their sobriety than anything else.

No complaints have been made against these Indians of cattle-killing on the ranges, and, outside of a few cases of drunkenness, their conduct has been good.

General Remarks.—A number of tourists, both American and European, visited the reserve at different times during the year, and seemed deeply interested in the red man and his life on the reserve. Many were surprised to find him engaged in farming, and so far advanced in the ways of the white man. They expected to see him the same as depicted in the Fenimore Cooper novels a century or two ago.

In concluding this report, I have much pleasure in testifying to the valuable assistance rendered me by my staff.

I have, &c.,

A. J. McNEILL,
Indian Agent

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
STONY RESERVE,
MORLEY, 31st August, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report, together with statistical statement and inventory of Government property under my charge for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the Bow River some forty miles west of Calgary and immediately on the line of the C. P. R., Morley station being near the centre of the reserve. The total area is sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty acres, about one-third of which is under timber.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve are stock-raising and root-growing.

Tribe.—These Indians nearly all belong to the Stony tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is five hundred and eighty-one.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—On the whole the general health of the band is improving, consumption and scrofula are the principal ailments; the latter, however, has been successfully treated by Dr. Lafferty and is disappearing.

Occupation.—Hunting and fishing is their chief occupation, but during the past year they have cut a good deal of wood for sale and are devoting more time to their stock.

Buildings.—They are building a better class of houses and repairing the old ones, the sod roof is being replaced by shingles and floors are more generally used

Stock.—The cattle came through the severe winter fairly well, the loss being principally among old cows and calves. A good part of the beef for rations has been supplied by the Indians. Two four-year-old thoroughbred short-horn bulls were supplied by Mr. J. E. Smith, of Brandon, last spring and are doing very well. The Indians have a large number of horses, some very good and the quality is improving fast.

Implements.—The Indians have this year purchased six mowers and three horse rakes with their own money, also eight new wagons, and are showing a greater interest in this direction.

Education.—The McDougall Orphanage boarding school has now thirty-nine pupils, about as many as can be accommodated, and under the management of Mr. J. W. Niddrie seems to be giving good satisfaction. Increased space and a water supply are the things needful.

The two day schools are practically closed.

Religion and Morality.—The Stonies are all Methodists and the services held in the mission church on Sunday are well attended. The Rev. John McDougall, Superintendent of Indian Missions, resides here and is assisted by the Rev. R. B. Steinhauer.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a band the Stonies are industrious, the growing interest in their individual holdings, the purchasing of wagons, machinery, cook-stoves, household furniture, and the fencing of pasture, all seem to point to permanent civilization. Three or four at least will wean their calves and feed them during the coming winter.

General Remarks.—Some improvements have been made in the agent's house by finishing off a kitchen and enlarging the dining-room.

Root-growing is very uncertain, but the brome grass sown last year seems to be coming on nicely and the hay gives promise of a good crop.

I have, &c.,

E. J. BANGS,
Farmer in Charge.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA—SWAN RIVER AGENCY,
CÔTÉ, 9th August, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, statistical statement and inventory of Government property on hand 30th June, 1898.

CÔTÉ RESEVE No. 64 (SAULTEAUX).

Reserve and Population.—This reserve is situated on the east side of the Assiniboine River, and has an area of thirty-six thousand one hundred and sixteen acres, with a population of two hundred and sixty-one, consisting of sixty-five men, seventy-two women, and one hundred and twenty-four children. The soil is a rich heavy clay that is very slow to ripen crops with any certainty, and subject to summer frosts. In the River (Assiniboine) bottoms are the hay field, which if the river overflows in the spring, always give a good yield, but this is not enough for the increasing demand. There is no large timber, but many bluffs of small poplar.

Resources and Occupation.—The Indians are limited as to their earnings; they are too far from any settlement to sell wood or hay, so have to depend chiefly on their stock of cattle and sheep. The root crop is generally a fair one. There are a few who make a living by the hunt, but settlement coming in, will soon end this. They have acquired, chiefly through the sale of cattle, a number of mowers, rakes and wagons. Buildings are improving yearly and I may say are above the average.

Education.—There is a boarding school on this reserve, having an attendance of twenty-nine, there are also about sixteen pupils at the Regina industrial school.

Religion.—The band is chiefly Presbyterian, having a church in the centre of the reserve, which is very well attended.

Progress.—These Indians no longer live in villages, but have homes scattered about, miles apart, and which they are fond of. Many have secured enough property about them to interest and occupy their minds. All the women can milk and considerable revenue comes from this in certain seasons of the year. A number have between thirty and forty head of cattle each, also sheep, fowls, wagons, mowers, cook-stoves and good household furniture. The band has of all kinds one hundred and ten head of horses.

KEY'S BAND, No. 65, (CREES).

Reserve and Population.—The reserve abuts on the Assiniboine River, sixteen miles from the agency headquarters on Côté Reserve in a north-westerly direction. It has an area of nineteen thousand five hundred and sixty acres, with a population of two hundred and twenty-seven souls (about one hundred and forty of these live at the fishing reserve at Shoal River, Lake Winnipegosis). This band has fifty men, sixty women and one hundred and seventeen children.

The reserve is well wooded, the soil is not a heavy clay and is of good quality. There is a considerable quantity of hay on the north side.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians are chiefly occupied with their stock. William and Thomas Brass are handy men, and do odd jobs of carpenter work, they grow roots and some barley. Susan Brass, daughter of William, makes and sells a good deal of butter during the summer. They all have fowls. The dwellings are extra good and clean. On the whole they live very comfortably.

The portion of the band residing at Shoal River, Lake Winnipegosis, live chiefly by their hunt and on fish. They have seventy head of cattle, very good gardens of potatoes, turnips, onions and carrots. They have built a number of new houses, and are progressing.

Education.—There are two day schools for this band, one here and one at Shoal River. Both are well attended.

Religion.—All the members of the band belong to the Church of England excepting the chief, his three brothers, and three other families, who are pagans. These Indians have two churches, one at each of their respective settlements.

Progress.—These Indians are progressing, they fully understand the value of their stock, and know it is about the only means to give them their living. Over two-thirds of them are self-supporting.

KEESEKHOUSE BAND, No. 66 (SWAMPY CREES.)

Reserve and Population.—The area of this reserve is eighteen thousand three hundred and two acres, and abuts on the Assiniboine River.

The population consists of thirty-eight men, forty-nine women and sixty-eight children, making a total of one hundred and fifty-five.

Natural Features.—Part of the reserve has a quantity of good-sized poplar, a number of hay meadows, but the latter are not nearly sufficient for the wants of the Indians. The soil is generally good, excepting a small portion which is sand. The pasturage is all that could be desired.

Resources and Occupation.—The Indians of this band are chiefly engaged with their stock, which is of superior quality. Quencezance and Kitchimonia farm about twenty acres each of oats and barley with fair success. They all grow roots, this is supplemented with their hunting and fishing, attending cattle and hauling hay, some of it a long distance.

Buildings and Implements.—The former are of good size, chiefly built of spruce, and are warm and comfortable. Nearly all the Indians have double wagons, mowers and rakes.

Education and Religion.—There is a day school which is fairly attended considering the long distance some children have to travel, also a mission church under the direction of the Rev. Father DeCorby.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health has been good, we have had to contend with an epidemic of la grippe and some cases of chronic scrofula, which was the cause of a few deaths, beyond this I find their health has improved. Certainly if sanitary precautions are of any avail, they should improve, for the greatest care has been taken in these matters; they understand why it is done and accede to all directions relating hereto.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious if continually pushed and looked after, morally they are afraid of being scolded for negligence, the best economy is sufficient supervision, certainly they have advanced in manhood, in the knowledge of living and the value of money. Also they are kinder to animals. Their stock has so improved by breeding that they have received the highest figure for their steers, no one in this district has been paid a higher price than they got. Tribal influence is a mere shadow, they have their home and property about them, and their business with the agent is no one else's, so there is no necessity for further talk with chief or headmen or anybody else in the matter. They have been taught that their first care should be to provide for their own families and the future : this has been taken up to such an extent, that in some cases they have become mean and close with their property.

In religious matters they are very good and their attendance at church regular, but their truthfulness could be improved. They are law-abiding and have been taught to understand what law means ; that it is the protector and friend of all that do right, the law protects their property and their lives ; since this is its object, it has lost its terrors except to the evil doers.

I have, &c.,

W. E. JONES,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA—TOUCHWOODS HILLS AGENCY,
KUTAWA, 20th July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report of my agency for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserves.—There are six reserves in this agency, viz :—Muscowequan's, No. 85, Saulteaux ; George Gordon's, No. 86, Day Star's, No. 87, Poor Man's, No. 88, all Crees ; and Yellow Quill's Band, Nos. 89 and 90, Saulteaux.

Location.—The reserves immediately around the agency are situated in townships 26 to 29, and ranges 14 to 17 ; while the Indians of Yellow Quill's Band, who live one hundred miles north from the agency, have two reserves, known as the Nut and Fishing Lake Reserves which are situated in townships 33, 38 and 39, ranges 12 and 13, all west of 2nd initial meridian. The agency headquarters is very prettily situated on section 16, range 16, township 28. Gordon and Muscowequan's Reserves are located in what are locally called the Little Touchwood Hills that were until a few years ago heavily timbered, but prairie fires have destroyed the greater part of it. Day Star and Poor Man Reserves, in what are locally called the Big Touchwood Hills, have yet a fair supply of good timber still standing. The agency headquarters is about sixty miles from Fort Qu'Appelle and about seventy-five from Qu'Appelle Station and Regina.

Area, and Natural Features.—The total area of the six reserves is one hundred and thirteen thousand three hundred and eighty-six acres. About thirty-two thousand acres of this is covered with wood, but not in the sense of what is considered woods in the east, as our largest timber here is poplar, and a great deal of the above wooded area only consists of willow, scrub, and small bluffs. We have no running streams here nearer than the Qu'Appelle River, but the reserves are interspersed with a number of ponds and lakes, some of which are a considerable size. Fishing Lake, part of which is on the

reserve, is about six miles across and Nut Lake is still larger. These are the only lakes in the agency that contain fish, which are not plentiful by any means at the present time.

Population.—The population of the different reserves is as follows: Muscowequan's, thirty-six men, forty-eight women, sixty-six children; George Gordon's, fifty men, forty-four women, sixty-nine children; Day Star's, twenty-two men, twenty-two women, thirty-three children; Poor Man's, thirty-two men, thirty-three women, thirty-eight children; Yellow Quill's, one hundred and three men, one hundred and twenty-five women and one hundred and thirty-eight children; a total of two hundred and forty-three men, two hundred and seventy-two women, and three hundred and forty-four children; making a grand total of eight hundred and fifty nine souls all told.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians this year has been good, no particular form of disease has appeared amongst them. There have been several cases of inflammation of the bowels, three of which terminated fatally, and in such serious cases it is unfortunate that we are so far from a medical practitioner, i.e. sixty miles, as before medical advice can be obtained it is too late to benefit the patient. With respect to deaths among the children, the majority of those that die appear to suddenly take a decline, and although they may last for a length of time, they seem to give up hope, "let go the ropes," medicine has little or no effect on them, and they gradually fade away. Scrofula and consumption are ever present on the reserves, and little can be done to help those affected, outside of a hospital, as even those suffering from the disease will, in the middle of winter, drive a distance of twenty miles in an evening to a friend's invitation to a tea dance, and after being in a profuse perspiration all night, will drive home in the morning with the thermometer standing at from thirty to forty below zero. This would naturally have an effect upon the strongest man, but whether they believe it affects them or not, nothing will induce them to forego the pleasures of a dance, except incapability. Scrofula is no doubt hereditary with them, and it is impossible to get them to take proper means to lessen the disease. Their efforts are to heal up the outward sores, without first purifying the blood, and the usual result is that shortly after the outward sores are healed up, it breaks internally, and then has the appearance sometimes of changing to consumption. Picking at the sores with dirty fingers and bandaging with dirty linen is another impediment to their improvement. But so long as cleanliness is a trouble, they will not participate. The usual sanitary precautions of whitewashing houses, cleaning up all dirt, chips and other refuse around the houses in the spring, and burning, have been carried out. At the present time nine-tenths of the Indians in the agency are living in their canvas lodges, and as they move a short distance every few days, their camp is always clean. One peculiar characteristic of the Indian is his choice of drinking water: he will pass by the finest well or spring in the country to go and get his drinking and cooking water from a good grassy slough, and I have seen them take a dipper from a pail of fresh spring water in the house, go outside and take a drink from the rain-water barrel in preference.

Resources and Occupation.—The principal occupation and source of profit on all the reserves in the agency, with the exception of Nut Lake, is cattle-raising, and this no doubt can be carried on very successfully in this district. The greatest trouble is to induce the Indian to take sufficient interest in his stock during the first few years while his herd is small and he gets but little cash return. His impressions are that he ought to be well fed by the Government for looking after his cattle and it is sometimes necessary to allow him to kill a steer and sell part of it in order to prove to him that there is some real benefit to be obtained by caring for and increasing his herd. The department having ceased to provide the Indians with mowers, rakes, and harness, it now takes all the money received from their surplus stock to provide themselves with these necessities for caring for a large herd of cattle, and there are now a large number here who have from fifteen to thirty head each, but until such time as they have provided themselves with these necessities, it is imperative that the department should assist them with food. Some few of the Indians have this year completed their outfit of mower, rake, harness, and team of horses, and next year they will be dropped from the list of those requiring assistance from the department. Last winter a few Indians who had

more hay than they required for their own stock, wintered cattle for the traders at \$4.00 per head, and at present a number of others intend going into this next winter. So long as they do not neglect their own cattle, I see no reason to object to it, as many half-breeds and white settlers in the district make their winter's supplies that way.

I have now fifty head of cattle on the Fishing Lake Reserve and hope to induce the Indians there to take a greater interest in stock-raising in the future. As soon as a railway reaches that district via Yorkton I am convinced it will prove a good wheat country. There is a small party of Indians, belonging to Yellow Quill's Band, who have lived for the last fifty years in the same locality, about forty miles north-west of Nut Lake. They go by the name of the Kinistino family and show very different traits of character from the Indians on either side of them. They do not attend the medicine or other dances of the Indians given annually in the district. They have planted garden seeds for many years, purchased by themselves, and now have twenty-four head of cattle obtained by the proceeds of furs sold. This they have done without any instruction or guidance other than that they picked up from observation amongst the few scattered settlers in that district. I relate this merely to show that one occasionally runs across Indians who instinctively follow the ways of the white man without force or persuasion.

On Gordon's Reserve, wheat-growing is carried on very successfully without injury from summer frosts, and our great trouble there is to get sufficient land clear enough to cultivate. On Poor Man's Reserve we can also grow wheat successfully, some years being slightly touched with frost. On this reserve we can get a large acreage of good wheat land. Last season's good crop so encouraged the Indians in farming that this spring they subscribed sufficient money out of their annuity and beef receipts to purchase a seeder, which I hope in the future will insure more even growth and better results in the crop. On Day Stars and Muscowequan' Reserves frost has greatly interfered with farming in the way of grain-raising and gardens; on the latter reserve about twenty acres of new land has been broken this spring with the intention of once more giving a thorough good trial to grain-raising before abandoning it. Should it not prove successful it is my intention to seed the cultivated land to bromus grass.

There not being any town near us, the Indians do not get many opportunities of earning money, as there is little sale for hay or wood. Small amounts are, however, earned by freighting for the department and traders, sale of bead-work, wild fruit, tanning hides, herding, haying, and putting up log buildings for the settlers, the latter being done by the half-breeds only. At Nut Lake hunting and trapping is still success fully carried on, the Indians there securing about \$11,000 worth of furs last winter.

Buildings.—The buildings upon all the reserves are of log, a few on Gordon's Reserve have shingled roofs and floors, the rest have thatched or pole and mud roofs. The houses are not all that is desired, but the inclination is towards advancement, as every new house built by an Indian is always a very great improvement on the old one, and as soon as they can afford it they all procure lumber for floors, tables, and cupboards. The stables when repaired in the fall are all warm and comfortable and of sufficient size to accommodate all the live stock during the winter.

Stock.—The total quantity of live stock upon all the reserves together, is as follows:—four stallions, two hundred and fifty-five horses, fourteen bulls, fifty-one oxen, two hundred and fifty-three steers, two hundred and eighty cows, three hundred and seventeen young cattle, nineteen sheep and lambs, three pigs and four turkeys.

The stock all wintered well and are now in splendid condition. With the exception of Muscowequan's Reserve, we have had a good crop of calves in all the herds, and it is still increasing. The Muscowequan herd has been unfortunate in the bulls supplied for two or three years, resulting in few calves and a number of barren cows. This year, however, I have supplied a young thoroughbred shorthorn bull from Ontario and I now think the shortage will be rectified. As the Indians accumulate property around them, purchased from the proceeds of their herd, they gradually take more interest in their cattle, particularly in the steers. Their want of forethought prevents them from taking the care of calves and heifers that they should do. But no doubt as the years go on and their herds and profit increase, their interests and management of the herds will be in proportion.

Since the department ceased issuing cattle to Indians, many of those who previously refused to take cattle, now realize that they missed their opportunity, and are now anxious to get them. This spring I obtained fifty head of surplus cows and heifers from the Government herd at Muscowpetung Agency, twenty-five of which I sent to the Fishing Lake Reserve and distributed the rest among young men of the other reserves who were anxious to make a start in cattle-raising.

The Indian ponies are but scrubs and of little use to the Indians except to ride around on or pull a jumper in winter. Nevertheless, the Indian still has a greater love for a five dollar cayuse than he has for a forty dollar steer, and will never neglect to care for his pony regularly in feed and water, although he will abuse it cruelly when riding or driving. This, no doubt, is a trait inherited from bygone days when the Indian reckoned his wealth by the number of horses he owned. About fifteen head of good sized horses have been bought by the Indians during the year, for use on their mowers and other work at the hay, as the oxen which they had previously used were too slow to cut and save sufficient hay for the increasing herds of cattle.

Implements.—Since the department ceased to supply implements to these Indians they have made rapid strides in providing themselves with the necessary machinery, out of money received for beef, and it is wonderful to see the careful manner in which they will run it and care for it, compared with the careless, malicious manner they used to handle the department's machinery. It is difficult now to get them to lend to each other, although they will do work for each other for a consideration.

Owning their wagons, mowers, rakes, harness and horses is a great stride of advancement in every way. They have bought during the year nine wagons, eight mowers, six rakes and eight sets of horse harness.

Education.—There is a day school on Day Star's Reserve in charge of Mrs. S. E. Smythe, the teacher, at which the attendance is most regular and no trouble is experienced in keeping up a good average. On Gordon's Reserve there is a large stone boarding school conducted under the care of the Church of England. Mr. Mark Williams is now principal and Mrs. Williams matron. The attendance is regular and progress in studies is satisfactory. The children appear to be happy and contented and take an interest in their work. The interior of the buildings and surroundings are very clean and well kept, while the large vegetable garden would be a credit to any institution. On Muscowequan's Reserve there is a large stone boarding school, or, I should be more correct in saying, it is on a quarter section of land owned by the Roman Catholic Church authorities that jogs into the reserve limits. It is conducted under the care of the above church and always has its full complement of children allowed by the department. Here a professional lady teacher belonging to the sisterhood is doing excellent work, and I cannot speak too highly of the lady superintendent, Sister Mary Xavier. The principal, Rev. Father Perrault, has only been a short time in charge, he is most energetic and painstaking in his endeavours to carry on the school successfully. The cleanliness in and around the whole building is extreme and the children appear to be perfectly happy and contented with their surroundings. There are a number of children attending the Elkhorn and Qu'Appelle industrial schools. Some of the early scholars having learned a trade have returned to the reserves, and it seems a pity they cannot be found a position to work at their trade away from the reserve influences.

Religion.—With the exception of a few on Gordon's Reserve, the Indians here do not develop much interest in the Christian religion, nor, in my estimation, is this to be wondered at, as it certainly takes a developed mind to grasp with any amount of faith the tenets of the Christian religion. The old and middle-aged still cling to their old beliefs and the younger people do not take any interest in religion of any kind; the young children growing up at schools will in all probability incline towards Christianity, and their children will not know anything about their grandparents' beliefs.

Characteristics and Progress.—We have every degree of the industrious Indian here, from the man who is willing to do anything and go anywhere for a job, to the lazy, indolent old-timer who travels continually visiting, living upon his friends, and who considers it a disgrace and beneath his dignity to do a hand's turn. There are very few, however, who will not work willingly and well, if they are to be paid in cash; but

they do not consider that being paid in Government food is to be compared as the equivalent to money, although they may receive a very much greater value. The greatest trouble is their improvidence, sufficient for the time being seems to be as far as they can see, and even those in fair circumstances do not see the good of having more than they can eat and wear, and I am inclined to think this trait will not disappear until the Government ration-house is a thing of the past.

Progress is slow but assured, their principal revenue is from cattle, which simply requires time to increase sufficiently to render them independent. There is hardly a non-treaty half-breed in the country that grows wheat for profit, and it is doubtful if the Indian will continue to cultivate the land when Government coercion is withdrawn.

I have not found it necessary in a single instance during the year to call in the aid of the law.

Temperance and Morality.—It was rumoured on one or two occasions that there had been liquor on Gordon's Reserve, but I never could get any proof of it. We are so isolated from towns or settlement that there are few, if any, opportunities for the Indians to procure intoxicants, and I have no reason to suppose that any of them are addicted to the use of it. As regards immorality, I can assuredly say that outside of the reserves I have seen less of it here than at any of the eight agencies where I have lived. Among themselves, their own ideas must be considered, and if occasional cases do occur, they are well within their own code, and will gradually disappear with the coming generations.

General Remarks.—Last winter, although not very severe, was extremely long. For five months steady we had to feed and water all live stock. And although some of the Indians ran out of hay, they were able to buy from others, and we succeeded in getting through without losing an animal for want of food. This year (1898) we have had all the extremes in weather, most violent rain and wind storms seen for years, the heat up to ninety-five in the shade, after which we had a slight frost and were glad to put on overcoats. The spring growth was very slow, although there was plenty of rain, potatoes in some instances lying in the ground for a month before they sprouted; growth is now very fast, and I think we shall have but little trouble in getting a good supply of hay for next winter.

No attempt was made by the Indians to get up a sun dance this spring, and I think there are very few really in favour of that sort of thing, although if it were started many would feel bound to help in the hub-bub.

The agency house and office have had a stone foundation put under them and have been willowed and plastered, it has made them very much warmer and increased their value, in my estimation, twenty-five per cent. The stable was also willowed and mudded, which makes a very complete job for that class of building.

It is unfortunate the North-west Mounted Police have reduced their post here to one man, as should it ever be my misfortune to have to call in the aid of the police, one man would be utterly useless, and it is too far to the next post (seventy-five miles) to get timely assistance.

Before closing I wish to say that my staff have given me their hearty assistance.

I have, &c.,

S. SWINFORD,

Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

BATTLEFORD INSPECTORATE,

PRINCE ALBERT, 4th Nov., 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the inspection of Indian agencies and reserves for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898.

Limits of Inspectorate.—The Battleford Inspectorate comprises that portion of Treaty No. 6 lying north of the 52nd parallel of latitude, and between the 104th and the 112th degrees of longitude, in addition to a large band of hunting Indians located in the valley of the Churchill River and Whitecap's Reserve at Moose Woods in Assiniboia.

MOOSE WOODS BAND.

My duties within the Battleford inspectorate began with the inspection of the reserve of this band on the 26th of July, 1897.

Buildings.—The houses are small but well built and comfortable, and are furnished with all the most essential household articles, chiefly bought, but in some instances home-made, as tables and benches. These things were neatly arranged; an effort was made to ornament the walls. The houses and premises were clean and in good order.

Occupation.—The chief employment of these Indians is cattle-raising and dairying, and under the favourable conditions existing, the reserve being well watered and rich in hay-lands, these industries are a pronounced success. The cattle are of a particularly fine class, the result evidently of careful attention to breeding and to wintering. At the date of inspection a sale of three-year-old steers had just been completed in which the prices ranged from \$37 to \$42. Little attention is here given to grain-growing, the soil having been found unfavourable, but gardens are cultivated with success, the best parts of the reserve being selected for this purpose.

General Condition.—These Indians are industrious and are now almost self-supporting. They show much willingness to adopt, and aptness to imitate, civilized modes of life.

WILLIAM CHARLES' BAND.

This band was inspected at the time of the annuity payments, August 28th, 1897.

Reserve.—Their reserve, situated at Montreal Lake, one hundred miles north of Prince Albert, consists chiefly of heavily timbered land, the only exception being occasional swamps and muskegs producing a poor quality of hay.

Occupation.—This band had at the date of inspection twenty-four head of cattle, which they wintered with difficulty on account of the scarcity of good feed. As a rule each family cultivates a garden of potatoes; but apart from this their sole employments are hunting and fishing, both of which yield as yet moderately good returns.

Population.—The band consists of Cree Indians, numbering in all one hundred and forty-three.

Education.—There is a day school on the reserve, but as only a few families are ever settled in the neighbourhood of the school and those only for a few months in the year, the attendance is small and irregular.

Religion.—These Indians belong to the Church of England, and are under the charge of the Rev. T. Clarke, who acts as missionary and teacher and overseer of the reserve.

JAMES ROBERTS' BAND.

This band has its headquarters at Lac la Ronge, on the northern boundary of the District of Saskatchewan, about one hundred miles north-east from Montreal Lake. They have no surveyed reserve at this point, but a reserve recently located thirty miles north of Prince Albert is intended for such Indians of this band and of William Charles' Band as desire to abandon hunting as a means of livelihood and to engage in agricultural and kindred pursuits.

Occupation.—Apart from the cultivation of a few small gardens their sole occupation at present is hunting and fishing. The hunt yields moose, bear, beaver, mink and otter, though in constantly diminishing numbers, while the lakes are well supplied with various kinds of fish, including whitefish of excellent quality, which constitute a large portion of the food of the band.

Population, Education and Religion.—This band consists of Cree Indians and numbers four hundred and ninety-eight. They have a day school at Little Hills, where a portion of the band encamp for a few months during the year, but owing to lack of attendance little was being accomplished. These Indians are all thoroughly Christianized and are very attentive to religious services. They belong to the Church of England and are under the charge of the Rev. R. McLennan of Stanley Mission.

General Condition.—In manners, morals, dress and general civilization these Indians are among the most advanced within this inspectorate. They are most peaceful and law-abiding, and apparently know no such thing as intemperance. In pursuit of a livelihood they range over a very wide area, from the forests and lakes of which they procure a liberal and very healthful means of subsistence. During the year preceding the payments of 1897 there was but one death in this large band. Their diet and their mode of life both tend to robustness of health. They travel on water by canoe, or overland on foot in summer and by dog train in winter, having no horses nor domestic animals other than dogs.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected 15th October and following days. R. S. McKenzie is the agent.

Houses.—The facilities for house-building throughout this agency are not the best, the only timber available for the purpose on the reserves being poplar. The Indians on John Smith's Reserve, however, which is but fifteen miles from the saw-mills of Prince Albert, have in most instances comfortable and well-built houses, occasionally with an upstairs and divided with partitions of dressed lumber. On Beardy's and Okemasis' Reserves there are three well-built houses, logs neatly cornered, doors and windows well fitted and floors properly laid. The rest of the houses on this reserve and all the houses on One Arrow's are small and flat-roofed, but warm, being well mudded and whitewashed with a bluish-white mud, which, besides improving the appearance of the walls, renders them for a season at least utterly wind-proof. On the reserves at La Corne, especially the Cumberland Reserve, there is great room for improvement in the houses, both within and without. With only one exception on this reserve they are small, roughly built, ill-furnished and ill-kept.

Occupation.—In general the Indians of this agency live by farming, cattle-raising and dairying, but those of One Arrow's and James Smith's Reserves spend much of their time in hunting, for this purpose often leaving the reserves in the fall before their season's work is completed and sufficient preparation made for the wintering of their stock.

Stock.—The La Corne Reserves possess rare facilities for cattle-raising, water being convenient and the hay lands extensive and rich. Thus, the Indians of these reserves could profitably handle twice the number of cattle they have at present. On all the other reserves of this agency the hay supply is very limited and cattle-raising is at present carried to the furthest profitable extent. The cattle were in first-class condition for wintering, and were everywhere of a good class, except on John Smith's Reserve, where they were of smaller growth, owing apparently to poor wintering, the hay supply being at times insufficient, and also in part to the very general use of the cows for dairying purposes. For this season the hay supply was everywhere sufficient, the stables were in good order and properly prepared for winter except in the case of those Indians who had gone abroad hunting.

General Condition.—The Indians of this agency are as a rule moderately advanced, with some ambition to acquire property and live after the manner of civilized life. This season their agricultural operations were very successful, and many would have a crop sufficient to furnish, in addition to seed, a year's supply of flour and in a few instances some wheat to spare for marketing. Gardening also has been fairly well attended to and with good results. The thriftiest individual Indian was George Sanderson, of Cumberland Reserve, who had forty-three head of fine cattle, six acres of wheat harvested and a cellar well stored with vegetables.

Agency Books.—The records of every description were found in good form and very satisfactory.

Buildings.—The agency buildings are well arranged and present a neat appearance; and among the farm buildings those at La Corne deserve special mention for their completeness and the order in which they are kept.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

This agency was inspected on the 20th January and following days. C. M. Daunais is agent, and T. J. Fleetham, clerk.

Houses.—These are of a poor class and poorly kept. As a rule they have flat, or nearly flat, sod roofs, often but one small window; doors five to five and a-half feet high, badly made and badly hung, with wooden latches and a pull. This last in itself is not to be deemed a fault. As lumber of the roughest class is here worth \$25 per thousand feet, and as there is no pine timber on the reserves, it is not surprising that very little lumber is employed in the construction of the Indians' houses. There are, however, four houses well built in almost every particular. The furniture and housekeeping vary in general with the character of the houses. There are few chairs or benches, many houses without a bedstead or a table, while cupboards and kitchen utensils are scarce. The housekeeping is correspondingly untidy. There are, however, a few notable exceptions on Red Pheasant's, Sweet Grass' and Thunderchild's Reserves, and one on Moosomin's.

Occupation.—One advantage which Indian Department officials have in fostering civilized pursuits among these Indians is to be found in the fact that hunting and fishing as a means of livelihood have almost entirely disappeared, thus bringing necessity to the aid of the farmer in his endeavour to lead them on in the cultivation of the soil, the care of stock, &c.; thus agriculture and stock-raising are at present the main employments, but as yet, chiefly the latter, while grain-growing and gardening are somewhat neglected. A change is being brought about in this matter, and a very desirable one, since the conditions are generally favourable for mixed farming, especially on Red Pheasant's, Moosomin's and Thunderchild's Reserves.

Stock.—The hay supply was abundant and the cattle were receiving great care, and were in excellent condition. On Red Pheasant's and the Stony Reserves they are of a superior class; they were housed and fed by the individual owners; and in almost every instance the stables and yards were in particularly good order. The cattle belonging to Moosomin's and Thunderchild's Reserves were wintered in bands at Round Hill and Buffalo Lake, points twenty and fifty miles respectively from the reserves;

and the cattle belonging to Sweet Grass, Poundmaker's and Little Pine's Reserves were wintered some seventy miles west of the last named reserve. This last herd numbered some four hundred head and were under the charge of Mr. W. R. Waines, assisted by a number of Indians. At all these camps suitable stables and sheds had been erected, hay was abundant and of good quality, water was convenient, and the cattle were being well cared for and were in good condition. While this method of wintering cattle is for the present very successful, it will be seen that, apart from the two reserves first named, the resources of this agency for stock-raising are very limited, and seem to preclude the possibility of this industry continuing long to be, as it is now, the almost entire support of the Indians apart from Government aid.

Particular attention was wisely given to the wintering of the work oxen, which were not sent abroad to the winter camps, but were kept on the reserves and properly housed and cared for by the Indians under the direction of the farmers.

The one important branch of agriculture which here, as everywhere throughout this inspectorate, has thus far been neglected, or a failure if attempted, is hog-raising. It is hoped that another year may show a decided change in respect in this industry.

Sheep-raising has been tried and in the hands of three Indians is proving a moderate success.

General Condition.—The Indians of this agency are, on the average, still rather backward as regards property, means of subsistence, clothing and domestic habits. They are tolerably industrious when working with a definite aim, as in putting up hay or caring for stock, but their pursuits are not at present sufficiently varied to employ their time to advantage the year round. There are, however, a few well-to-do Indians on these reserves, the thriftiest of whom are Jean Baptiste of Red Pheasant's and Whitecap of Moosomin's, men who have good houses and well kept, together with cattle, sheep, implements, and in general the means of maintaining themselves and their families in moderate comfort without Government assistance. Such men on a reserve serve a very good purpose as an example to the rest.

The agency buildings had been much improved during the preceding summer. A new and suitable office had replaced the old one, and the warehouse had been removed from the Barracks square, which was at an inconvenient distance from the agency, and rebuilt on a site immediately adjacent to the new office on the south side of the Battle River.

The agent and his staff had the good-will of the Indians everywhere, and much zeal was manifested in carrying out his instructions. The office work was systematically performed, and the records were neat and there was, moreover, among the officials of this agency a conspicuous absence of that lack of sympathy with the Indians, and lack of confidence in their advancement which are prevailing causes of failure in Indian work.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected 11th March and following days. Wm. Sibbald is the agent.

The season of the year was particularly favourable for a close examination of the houses and domestic life of the Indians.

Houses.—These are, with few exceptions, of a good class, fairly large, well built and well lighted, the product of the agency saw-mill being used to good advantage. Within they are usually clean and tidy, and with more than the ordinary supply of furniture, including in many instances tables, chairs or benches, bedsteads, cupboards, stoves, milk-pans, pails, tubs, wash-basins, brooms, lamps, and occasionally a clock, also in some cases a shelf or rack with a set of the commonest carpenter's tools.

Occupation.—The regular employment of these Indians is mixed farming, for which their reserves are specially adapted. Agriculture, cattle-raising and dairying all receive a fair share of attention. The department has established, for the benefit of these Indians, as at the Carlton and Onion Lake Agencies, a grist-mill and a saw-mill. Gristing is finished and the saw-mill was already running on the 14th March.

Thus the Indians of the Whitefish Lake Reserve were all employed either attending the saw-mill or taking out logs. On the other reserves many were occupied in taking out house-logs or fence-rails. I noticed also several pairs of well-made heavy bob-sleighs, the product of home industry during the winter.

Stock.—The hay supply was sufficient, the stables were warm and well kept; the cattle were in good condition for the season and were likely to come through the winter well. They were for the most part cared for by the individual owners, and the hay was economically handled in feeding. Some fifty sheep, in charge of three Indians, were of a good class, well cared for and thriving.

General Condition.—The Indians of this agency are of a class rather superior to the ordinary, somewhat civilized in language and manners, tolerably industrious, in several instances almost or entirely self-supporting. The assertion and recognition of individual rights and ownership are more marked here than usual.

The agent and farmers were well informed on all matters pertaining to their respective duties. The Indians of the different bands have confidence in them and strive to follow their directions.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected on 24th March and following days. George G. Mann is agent; Miss Blanche Mann, clerk.

Houses.—There are on the Onion Lake Reserve a few neat, well-built houses, comfortable and in good order within, furnished with table, bedstead, benches and other essential articles. Some of the best have been deserted on account of a death having occurred in the house, or for some similar cause. But the majority of the houses are of an inferior class, and the housekeeping is equally bad.

Occupation.—The Indians actually resident on the reserve engage almost solely in agriculture, stock-raising and dairying. In the cultivation of the soil for grain-growing and gardening they have been somewhat discouraged of late by the poor results, the consequence of dry seasons. But they continue to raise a considerable quantity of barley, which is used both for flour and cattle feed, and a moderate supply of vegetables for home use. There is practically no market for produce at this remote point.

Stock.—The Indians' cattle have been steadily increasing until the number is now quite as great as can be well handled. Hay is not plentiful on or in the immediate neighbourhood of the reserve, and in case of a dry season, such as the past, it is with the greatest difficulty that the present stock is wintered. The Government herd, which is cared for entirely by the Indians, who receive the benefits of all sales and of all animals slaughtered, is wintered at a point sixty miles distant from the reserve, where there are extensive hay swamps. The cattle throughout are of a tolerably good class.

Sheep-raising has been attended with some success and there are at present upwards of one hundred head in the hands of the Indians.

There are very few hogs on the reserve, notwithstanding the abundance of suitable feed afforded annually in the barley crop.

General Condition.—The Indians of this agency collectively have been brought to be in a fair degree self-supporting. In other respects, in manners, dress, and habits of life they are still a somewhat primitive class. The propensity of the race for trading and giving away their property is even more marked here than elsewhere. In numerous instances when an Indian of a neighbouring agency desires a pass, his business is "to go to Onion Lake to get a horse" (a present). This is most discouraging, as it has in it the element neither of enlightened generosity, nor of thrift. I am glad to notice, however, that the receiving, as well as the reckless giving, of such presents is constantly discontinued.

Buildings.—The agency buildings are of a good class, well arranged, and kept in perfect order, and in good repair. The Government implements were securely stored away in a building for the purpose. In a blacksmith's and carpenter's shop combined, where the work is performed by Joseph Taylor, an ex-pupil of the Battleford industrial

school, the Indians are able to get all ordinary repairs for wagons, ploughs and other implements, a matter of great convenience to the reserve, and an excellent way to turn to account the industrial training of the schools.

Management.—The agent's control of these Indians is almost absolute, and they look to him for guidance throughout all the details of their work. The Chippeweyan Reserve at Cold Lake, on account of its remoteness, (being sixty miles from the agency headquarter,) is necessarily seldom visited; but these Indians are particularly industrious, and with a little direction and but little assistance, take care of a herd of two hundred and seventy head of cattle, and do a little farming, winning the rest of their livelihood by hunting and fishing, the trout and whitefish of the Cold Lake being of excellent quality.

Agency Books.—The various records were examined throughout, and were found to be kept with the greatest neatness and accuracy.

As I had charge of the Carlton Agency from the 16th April, my observations on that agency will be found in connection with the annual report for the same, and may, no doubt, be omitted here.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CHISHOLM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

CALGARY INSPECTORATE, 6th Sept., 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my twentieth annual report of my work of inspecting Indian agencies, reserves and farms.

During the past fiscal year I have visited and inspected the Piegan, Blood and Edmonton Agencies.

PIEGAN AGENCY.

I inspected this agency in August, 1897, and it was my privilege to spend three months at the same agency in midwinter (after the resignation of Mr. Nash), and while there to make the annuity payments for 1897.

I can report these Indians amenable to discipline, law-abiding, and industrious. They spent their annuity money in useful household articles, and in clothing. There was not any gambling or horse-racing, as has been customary upon previous occasions of this kind.

Cattle-ranching is the principal industry of this band; from their herds they were able to supply the ration-house with all the beef required during July and August.

They cut and stacked hay, and did some freighting on the Crow's Nest Railway construction.

I found them eager to turn out and work their teams, when money was in sight for the work required to be done, and their terms were not extortionate, they would willingly agree to \$1.50 or \$2 a day for a two-horse team, if higher prices could not be made for them.

BLOOD AGENCY.

Agent James Wilson continues to conduct the affairs of this large and important agency in such a manner as to conserve the interests of the department, and hold the confidence of its wards.

Cattle-ranching is still in its infancy, but the Indians' interest in it is growing rapidly; already they have become thoroughly proficient in one of its chief rudiments, namely, to make hay and stack it properly.

In 1897 they delivered properly stacked, to different purchasers in the district, one thousand and seventy-six tons, receiving for it \$6,249, at the same time they put into stack for their own and agency use, six hundred and ninety-four tons, valued at \$3,470, or, in round figures, \$10,000 worth was manufactured from this natural product of the prairie, which, if left undisturbed was valueless.

A careful audit of the books proved them in a satisfactory condition.

Statistics of the herds and farming operations, will be given by the agents, of later date than any I can now furnish, but my assurance can be accepted that "progress" is the watchword, both as regards their moral habits, and their temporal affairs.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

I inspected this agency in November.

I made thorough audit of the agency and farm books; the former were exceedingly well kept. I sent in to the Commissioner's office list of goods received, issued and on hand, also a list of those goods worn out and of no further use.

The cash book audit was satisfactory, vouchers for payments were on file, accounting for every entry therein.

An agency account was opened with the Imperial Bank (Edmonton), which is exclusively official in its character.

For the grist-mill were kept a wheat book, and a sales book.

The agency buildings were in good repair, and the whole establishment reflects credit upon the officials in charge.

I found the condition of the Indians on Alexander, Joseph and White Whale Lake Reserves, unprogressive; while those of Michel and Enoch, which are under the direct supervision of the agency, are prosperous, their advancement in farming and cattle-raising is marked, their houses and stables are good, and they live in a civilized manner.

Their crops were good, and a fair acreage was cultivated.

Their cattle were in fine condition, there was a good percentage of calves.

These Indians continued to invest the proceeds of their cattle, sold for beef to the department, in useful money-making improvements, such as wagons, mowers, harness, &c.

I have, &c.,

T. P. WADSWORTH,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
MEDICAL REPORT,

BLOOD AGENCY, 1st July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Blood Reserve hospital, with a few considerations on the health of the Indians under my care as well as remarks on sanitation and hygiene.

As appears in the tabular statement herewith attached, the number of Indians admitted for treatment during the fiscal year 1897-98 is forty-six; compared with last year (28) it shows that they have a mind to benefit from the expenditure incurred by the department for their welfare. Most of the patients, with the exception of six who died in the institution, were discharged cured or nearly so, three were incurable; those nearly cured chose to go back to camp with their relations, expecting to effect the cure at home.

Both the wards for male and female patients are well kept: there is free ventilation and perfect cleanliness; the sisters (nurses) do not spare time nor trouble to make life pleasant and agreeable to the patients, who highly appreciate them.

In my monthly return for March, 1898, I pointed out the necessity of more rooms, viz.: two wards for those that I consider ought to be kept separate (scrofulous cases), one for male and another for female. This could be easily done in carrying out the plan at first laid down (the erection of the west wing), such provisions would admit all cases without neglect of the one or the other class of patients; a comparatively small amount will suffice to complete the building and fill the want so badly felt at the time I reported on and even now. So long as the Indians are under treatment, they are properly cared for as far as sanitary, hygienic and dietetic measures are concerned, but when away in camps they fall on their own resources which are very limited; and not to go into details on the subject of diseases, causes, &c., I would refer you to my report of 31st March, 1895, and of 11th July, 1896, where you will find accurate statements.

I beg to state here that in their outward relations with the white population the Indians have greatly improved; under proper training they become hard and good workers, but in camp life (at home) there is very little improvement, if any. Men as a rule wear good clothing, but women are poorly clad. Most of the women know how to make yeast bread, but, on account of their nomadic life in summer and the cold in winter (not prepared to save the yeast from freezing) they still use the short process (broad flat cakes).

The houses are too narrow, lack ventilation and light and room at least for sleeping purposes. Several Indians have good substantial houses with two or more rooms, but they do not enjoy much of them. As soon as cold weather sets in the whole family gather in one room or what is termed the summer kitchen, and they spend there the winter months in close confinement. They are not any better after all than those who have only a poorly built log house. All lack comfort, proper ventilation, light and all other hygienic conditions.

Having a saw-mill for their use, convenience and benefit, it would be advisable to urge those who lack good houses to go to work and put up either a frame or log house, spacious, lighted and ventilated, and to teach every one of them to provide early in the fall a good supply of fuel for storm and emergencies of the weather.

In due time they might be taught to keep their houses clean, to sweep, wash the floor, walls and ceiling, or whitewash properly. In this way they would get ease and comfort, without enumerating the advantages realized in health for every member of the community.

I have, &c.,

F. X. GIRARD, M.D.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

QU'APPELLE INSPECTORATE,

FORT QU'APPELLE, ASSA., 27th Sept., 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my thirteenth annual report of my work of inspection of Indian agencies and reserves in the North-west Territories from 1st July, 1897, to 30th September, 1898.

WORK AT REGINA WAREHOUSE.

From July until December, 1897, I was occupied at the department warehouse, Regina, in receiving and distributing the supplies received on contract 1897-8, and during this time I visited Regina industrial school, and on 11th October I proceeded to Winnipeg and examined and shipped a quantity of tea to the different agencies. On the 18th I went to St. Paul's school, Middle Church, and was occupied there until the 31st. Particulars of my inspection will appear in school report.

REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

On 6th November I returned to Regina, and from 27th November to 10th December I was at Regina industrial school auditing the books of that institution, less a trip made to Fort Qu'Appelle from 3rd to 8th December, to inquire into the fire there by which the felt factory in connection with the Industrial school was burnt, with all its contents, on the morning of the 27th November.

The building was a frame one 70 x 24, 2½ story, stone foundation. From all that could be traced, the fire was accidental. The total loss was \$9,358.33, made up of building, machinery and material in course of manufacture, &c. Full particulars were furnished the Indian Commissioner.

FILE HILLS AGENCY.

After completing my inspection of Regina industrial school, and closing up the work of the department warehouse, I left Regina on 14th December for my headquarters, Fort Qu'Appelle, and on the 20th I commenced my inspection of File Hills Agency.

W. M. Graham is the agent, and Wm. McNabb interpreter, farmer and teamster.

The agency buildings had been improved by putting a stone foundation under the agent's house, new siding and papering and painting. A new lean-to shed had been erected, 40 x 18 feet, by which all implements could be kept under cover. The bulk of the work was done by Indians. The whole premises were in capital order.

BLACK BEAR'S BAND. No. 84.

Black Bear's No. 84, was the first reserve inspected. Each house and stable was examined, and the cattle counted from stable to stable. A number of new stables had been built of a superior class, also some new houses—the houses were comfortable, nearly all had open chimneys and bedsteads.

Petwak Shane built two new stables 33 x 15 feet, each with pitched roofs, made of rails and sod put on in shingle fashion, making a solid dry roof. The doors were good. Each stable on the reserve had a hay corral also, and for the cattle hay was all stacked at the stables, and there was an abundance of it. The stacking at the stables, when it can be done, is an advantage, for it gives the Indians time to haul wood in winter, but in some places hay has to be stacked in the meadows, as it can only be hauled in the winter time to the stables, after the creeks, sloughs and muskegs freeze up, and in other cases Indians have not wagons enough to haul as fast as it is cut.

I found, in going from house to house, the women, as a rule, thrifty, and working at something or other. The houses were clean, and the women and children were comfortably dressed, a few old people were rather scant in their clothing.

Piere Lacree built three new stables, and a new house with open chimney, nicely furnished, and it was tidy and clean.

Big Sky built a new stone house 24 x 10 feet.

Ruebin, three new stables.

The Blood, a new house.

Jos. Bellgard, two new stables.

Jno. Bellgard, nice new house with up-stair rooms. His wife is an ex-pupil of Qu'Appelle school, and is a capital house-keeper.

Otter Skin from Silver Creek, has a new house and stable. The latter had eight compartments and a slab floor.

Lee Kutch has two large new stables, each 42 x 26 feet, with a shed in the centre also 42 x 26 feet, and a large corral for cattle and one for hay and racks for feeding. Seventy-five head of cattle were wintering at this point. A new house is to be built during the summer. The cattle were in fine condition.

This reserve showed decided progress, and the Indians were contented. They had no complaints and they were pleased to be called upon.

STAR BLANKET'S BAND, No. 83.

Star Blanket's, No. 83, was next inspected. The chief has a good house with three divisions, also three good stables, and all were well kept, clean and dry, and the cattle seemed to have every attention given them.

Pawastin has a new house and stable. The house had no wooden floor, and it was untidy. This was the only house on the reserve without a wooden floor. The houses here are better scattered over the reserve than formerly, which is an improvement. Hay was stacked at the stables here also.

Chief Star Blanket was very pleasant. He takes good care of his cattle, and they were correct in number.

OKANASE BAND, No. 82.

A number of good new houses and stables had been built on the reserve of this band since last inspection, and the farm-yards looked well, each having from three to four large stacks of hay in the corrals.

Dumont had a new house $1\frac{1}{2}$ story, with shingled roof, up-stair rooms, panel doors, lean-to kitchen to be added. There is a new stable, 40 x 16 feet, high ceiling. This man had twenty-two head of cattle. The whole place was clean and comfortable looking.

Tuck-way-now had a tidy place, good house and stables, root-house. He had one hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes to sell, after reserving enough for use and seed. He had a nice lot of cattle; good heavy work horses; also pigs and poultry. He is a thrifty, industrious man and has a good wife.

The Flag had built a new house and three cattle stables and one for horses.

Moostoosokope has a nice house with a thatch roof, up-stair rooms. He has also a new stable 43 x 22 feet with pitched roof. He is an industrious man and is doing

well. The Roman Catholic mission is on this reserve, and it had been enlarged and improved during the year.

Okanase Boarding School.—The Presbyterian boarding school borders on the reserve, and it was in good order. The school-room had been enlarged by an addition to its length.

The view from the agency headquarters was a pretty one; square fields and straight fences, the white houses and good stables, and the number of hay stacks and herds of good-looking cattle at each farm-yard gave one the impression that these Indians were prospering. The whole surroundings would compare favourably with any white settlement, and reflected credit on the management of Mr. Graham, the energetic agent.

PEEPEEKEESIS BAND, No. 81.

The houses on the reserve of this band are smaller, as a rule, than on the others, but they were clean and comfortable. Only two were without wooden floors.

The cattle were looking well. The Indians were busy hauling wood to the town and mission at Qu'Appelle, earning money to buy tea and provisions for the new year's festivities.

The various books and accounts were audited and an inventory taken, and all were found in a business-like condition. Two large branding corrals had been built during the year. The Indians, besides putting up hay for themselves, sold \$200 worth to the mission, and they would have a quantity to dispose of in the spring. They purchased with the proceeds of beef money nine sets of double harness, three new wagons, one mower and rake, one hundred hay forks, and six teams of heavy work horses, to be used instead of oxen. The blacksmithing is done by one of the boys from Qu'Appelle industrial school.

The total population of the agency is two hundred and eighty-eight. The total number of cattle is five hundred after deducting thirty-six killed for beef, and twenty-seven sold for shipment. The whole agency showed that the Indians were prospering and were receiving careful attention. One good feature of these Indians is that they keep out of debt. The number of new houses built during the year is fifteen and thirty-one stables. The health of the Indians at the time was very good.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection here on the 4th Jan., 1898, Mr. Graham kindly driving me from File Hills.

Staff.—Mr. Thos. Aspdin has been farmer in charge since July, 1897. David Kennedy, ex-pupil of Qu'Appelle industrial school, is interpreter and labourer. Being a carpenter by trade, he does many odd jobs in this line around the agency.

The former agent, Mr. Grant, left early in April, 1897, for Hobbema Agency and the management from that time until the arrival of Mr. Aspdin in July, was very indifferent, so much so that no crop worth speaking about was put in, not even the agency garden, which was always one of the best in the district, and only a crop of weeds was the result. Only two Indians planted any potatoes, although there were plenty on hand for seed, as Mr. Aspdin had to throw a lot into the manure heap after he arrived. Mr. Aspdin, however, after a good deal of patience and perseverance got things once more into working order and prospects were bright for better showing in the future.

Buildings.—Houses and stables were all examined and on the whole they were comfortable. Eleven houses were found clean and tidy, twelve fairly so, and four I classed as dirty; about half had open chimneys. The best houses have no open chimneys. The Indians say the chimney is the poor man's stove, and they consider they are too advanced and would be making a backward step to adopt a chimney. I told them a chimney need not prevent their having a stove; that the former was the best ventilator they could have, and for the sake of the health of their families they should have one in every house. Two houses were entirely too small, being 10 x 12 and 10 x 10. Mr. Aspdin was to have these taken down and larger ones put up. Twelve houses had bedsteads, some of them factory-made, six houses had no wooden floors. Chief Carry the Kettle has a fine new house, 20 x 40 feet, with shingled roof and two divisions. His son occupies one end and the chief the other. Both divisions were clean and well furnished. The stables were on the whole comfortable, some of them were too low in the roofs. Mr. Aspdin was to get out logs and have larger ones built during the summer. The dancing hall was occupied by three families as a dwelling.

Painted faces.—The older people still paint their faces.

Religion.—The Rev. Mr. McKenzie is the Presbyterian missionary, and Sunday services are held regularly, the attendance being from eighteen to thirty-five. Four young men, too old to go to industrial schools, attend on week afternoons and are taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and were making capital progress. Mrs McKenzie has a class for women and they make patch quilts and other things. One quilt was being completed at the time of my visit. A large quantity of clothing for women, children and old people, including the quilts made by themselves, is given by the mission. A Christmas tree was held and there was a large attendance of Indians, and both young and old got a gift of some kind. W. Grant, son of the chief, was acting as interpreter for Mr. McKenzie. He is a pupil of the Regina industrial school.

Agriculture.—I advised Mr. Aspdin to get as large an acreage as possible put in this year, and as he is active and progressive, I have every confidence that these Indians will make a good showing under his management.

Stock.—The herd numbers one hundred and two head, held by twenty-one of the band. Eighty acres were summer-fallowed for crops in 1898, besides some new breaking.

The agency books were audited and an inventory taken, and a detailed report sent to the Commissioner, Winnipeg. Mr. Aspdin was showing himself to be a careful and capable official. I heard no complaint.

Health.—The health of the band was good. Dr. Edwards makes monthly visits, and a supply of medicines, neatly labelled, is kept at the agency.

Population.—The population is about two hundred and fifteen.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

I commenced inspection at Moose Mountain Agency on 13th January, 1898.

Staff.—Mr. H. R. Halpin is agent and farmer for Band No. 70; Mr. Wm. Murison is farmer for Nos. 68 and 69.

The two latter were the first inspected.

PHEASANT RUMP'S BAND, No. 68.

These Indians were found more industrious and taking better care of their cattle than I ever found them before.

Buildings.—The houses were better kept. I did not find one I could call dirty; more than half of them had wooden floors.

Crops.—The Indians had a good crop in 1897, and all had flour in their houses from three to fifteen sacks each, of their own gristing or in exchange for wheat. A good deal of land had been prepared for the crop of 1898.

Stock.—The cattle were in good condition. Numerous fire-guards were ploughed around the reserves.

STRIPED BLANKET'S BAND, No. 69.

Affairs with this band were found to be much the same as with Pheasant Rump's Band.

Nine houses had open chimneys, six had wooden floors. Cattle were in good condition, and stables were comfortable and there was an abundance of the best of hay and straw, and nearly all the Indians had sufficient flour of their own.

It was pleasant to find these two bands so comfortably situated, and taking such an interest in their cattle, and having their houses and stables in good order. Four new houses had been put up, and others repaired. These two bands may be classed as independent of the ration-house or nearly so.

WHITE BEAR BAND, No. 70.

Buildings.—The agency buildings are situated on the reserve of this band. This band also shows a marked improvement. Out of twenty houses visited, all had wooden floors but one. The old chief had a nice large house and it had a new floor since my last visit. It has an open chimney. The old man looked comfortable and happy and was pleased to be occupying his old position as chief. He had his flag up in honour of our visit, and was very glad to be called on.

John has a good house, and two good stables, and he charges settlers twenty-five cents for stable-room when they happen to camp over, in hauling wood from the mountains. This man milks his cows and makes butter.

Lone Child has a fine place about five miles north on the borders of White Bear Lake. He has good stables and twenty head of cattle. He is a thrifty, hard-working man and is doing well.

Religion.—The mission building of the Presbyterian Church is on this reserve, and had been completed since my last visit. It is frame, cottage style. Mr. Dodds is the missionary, and the Indians are pleased with his visits. Services of a Sunday school character are held every Sunday. Mrs. Dodds was doing excellent work also, teaching the women to make dresses, knitting, making bread, &c. There was an air of prosperity and plenty about the whole reserve.

Agriculture.—The agent was to break up one hundred acres of new land during the year.

A number of fire-guards were ploughed, and the Indians worked for nearly three weeks in keeping the fires off the reserve.

The Indians owe very little, in fact may be said to be free from debt.

The number of cattle was two hundred and eighty-three after deducting thirty-two for beef, and thirteen sold. Hay was plentiful, and a lot would be over for sale in the spring; over a thousand tons were stacked. Four thousand rails and pickets were got out for new fences.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Buildings.—Ten new houses and six stables were put up in the agency during the year.

Population.—The total population of the three bands is two hundred.

Office Work.—The office work was correctly done and the inventory showed careful management, Mr. Halpin was proving himself to be a successful agent, and he was ably assisted by Mr. Murison.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection at this point on the 24th January.

Staff.—Mr. J. A. Markle is agent ; Mr. S. M. Dickenson, clerk : Mr. A. Sutherland, interpreter and teamster, and Mr. John Taylor, farmer on Oak River Reserve.

WAY-WAY-SEE-CAPPO'S BAND, No. 63.

Buildings.—This band was first inspected and was found to be in good condition. I visited twenty-seven houses, and found them all in good order. All had wooden floors, and nearly all had open fire-places. They were comfortably furnished with chairs, tables, beds, &c. I examined over eighty horse and cattle stables and outbuildings. The stables were airy and dry. Some new houses had been put up ; one by Manitou-Wigwam may be given as a sample. The house proper is 18 x 24 feet and wing for kitchen 14 x 14 feet with up-stair room. Shingle roof, well finished doors and windows.

Agriculture.—The members of this band do little if anything in raising grain, but all had root crops, and I strongly advised them to get land ready this summer, and have oats, barley and wheat in 1899, say ten acres each.

Population.—The population is one hundred and forty-two.

Occupation.—These Indians make a living by selling hay, wood and cattle, and some of them work for settlers, but they should have farms of their own to work. Settlers alongside of them raised crops of all kinds and so should the Indians. Eight hundred tons of hay had been stacked. Their earnings during the year amounted to \$4,240 80.

There are a good many widows on the reserve, and these have, to a more or less extent, to be helped, but this reserve may fairly be classed as self-supporting.

Stock.—An inventory of the cattle was taken from stable to stable, and the number was one hundred and sixty-one head—all looking in the best of condition.

The Indians make their own sleighs, yokes, fork handles, whiffletrees, hay racks and other articles.

General Remarks.—One pleasing fact I noticed was that there were no idle women. Some were knitting, some sewing, others baking bannocks, washing or scrubbing. A good many children attend the Birtle boarding school, and the visiting of the parents to the school and the pupils to their parents has had the effect of making the women more tidy in their mode of housekeeping. Some of the houses would equal those of many white people in cleanliness and tidiness, and every little knick-knack such as Christmas cards, &c., is used to good account in adorning the walls.

BIRD TAIL (SIOUX) BAND, No. 57.

This band was next reached.

Population.—The population is seventy-four.

Buildings—Nineteen houses and forty stables were examined, and all were found in good order clean and comfortable. Each house had a wooden floor. Hens, ducks and geese could be seen at most of the places, these added to the cheerfulness of the homesteads, besides being a source of profit, as the Indians sell eggs in Birtle. Some new implement sheds had been put up during the year.

Agriculture.—The crop put in in 1897 was four hundred and two acres, and the yield was three thousand one hundred and twenty-seven bushels of wheat and oats and one thousand and sixty-nine bushels of potatoes, corn, &c. Two hundred and fifty-five tons of hay were stacked. The earnings for the year were \$4,062 45. Each Indian had his seed on hand for next crop. This is a thrifty band of Indians, and they are doing well. Owing to a hail storm in 1896, by which their crop was almost totally damaged, a little help was given them, and seed grain was also furnished them

for 1897. They got three thousand and fifty pounds of flour, two hundred and nineteen pounds of bacon, and nine pounds of tea.

Religion.—The church, built twenty years ago, was getting dilapidated, and a new building was contemplated; and I understand a new frame church has been built since my visit, capable of holding one hundred persons.

Characteristics.—These Indians are a quiet-living people, and are anxious to get along. They are industrious, and the women are good housekeepers.

Stock.—The cattle are in good condition. The herd numbered sixty-two head.

ROLLING RIVER BAND, No. 67.

This band was next visited.

Population.—The population is ninety-nine.

Buildings.—Twenty-one houses and forty-five stables were examined, and on the whole found in good order. Six new houses had been built since last inspection. One is given as a sample. Kaka Penece house is 18 x 22 feet, shingled roof, upper flat, panel doors, and furnished with chairs, tables, cook and box stoves, bedsteads, &c.

Occupation.—These Indians do little in farming. The crop consisted of five acres of oats and two of potatoes, and eighty bushels of oats were harvested and thirteen bushels of potatoes. The Indians were advised to go more into farming and cattle-raising, and some of them promised to break land this summer. Mr. Wright, Presbyterian missionary, was willing to help them all he could in doing more farming. Their earnings during the year were \$5,069.25, derived from hunting, bounties for wolf-killing, selling wood and cattle, tanning hides, and working for settlers. It is a splendid reserve for wood and hay. Three hundred and ninety five tons of hay were stacked.

Stock.—The herd numbered, including private cattle, fifty-seven head.

Religion.—The mission buildings were in good order, and Mr. Wright was doing good work among the Indians. They look to him as their friend and go to him for advice in any of their little troubles.

The Indians were pleasant, and were glad to be called upon.

Health.—The births during the year were three, and the deaths twenty-one, a severe attack of la grippe the previous winter being the cause of so many deaths. At the time of inspection there were no cases of sickness.

Resources.—The quantity of timber on this reserve will always be a source of profit to these Indians, and with the abundance of hay for more cattle-raising and farming to a reasonable extent, they should make a good living without depending on the hunt. They are self-supporting now; all the help the entire band got during the year being five hundred and twenty-five pounds of flour and twenty-one pounds of bacon.

RIDING MOUNTAIN OR KEE-SEE-KOO-WENIN'S BAND, No. 61.

This band was next reached.

Population.—The population is one hundred and nine.

Buildings.—The reserve was found in its usual good condition. I visited and examined thirteen houses and thirty stables, all in excellent order. Houses very clean and comfortable.

Crops.—The total crop put in by the band was eighty-four acres, and one thousand four hundred and fifteen bushels of oats were harvested and four hundred bushels of potatoes, and four hundred and eighteen tons of hay stacked.

Stock.—The herd, including private cattle, numbered one hundred and fifty head. The earnings for the year were \$4,017.90. The help given during the year was four hundred pounds of flour, twenty-two pounds of bacon and half a pound of tea. The health of these Indians at time of inspection was good.

Education and Religion.—A new school building had been put up during the year, also a new mission at a cost of \$1,000 built by the Presbyterian Church. The building is frame, cottage style, stone foundation, with three rooms—kitchen, hall and pantry—down stairs, and two bed-rooms up stairs. It is neatly painted, and built on the plateau; the view of the valley up and down and of the Indian homesteads is a pretty one.

Mr. McPherson is the missionary and teacher of the day school and is doing good solid work. The church is well filled at the Sunday services, and the Indians hold two prayer meetings on week nights at different points of the reserve, and these are also well attended.

General Remarks.—The total amount received from cheese factory was \$220.85, and the calves did not suffer.

I consider this band, taking it all in all, one of the most advanced and intelligent, and the houses and housekeeping would leave many white people in the background.

OAK LAKE (SIOUX) BAND, No. 59.

This was the next reserve reached.

Buildings.—Eleven houses and sixteen stables were examined and an improvement was noticed over last year.

Agriculture.—The band had one hundred and twenty-two acres under crop, and harvested seven hundred and four bushels of wheat and fifty-three bushels of potatoes and corn. The earnings during the year were \$1,034.40, and the only help they got from the agent was thirty pounds of flour.

Three young men, beginners, had broken forty acres of land for crop this year, and the agent was to try to give them a heifer or two each for a start and to encourage them.

The band had not kept seed grain and would have to sell ponies to purchase what was needed. These Indians could not be said to be well off, in fact, some were very poor; work being scarce, they had no opportunity of earning a dollar. The agent, to help them out, ordered one thousand posts for a new fence, and for each man furnishing one hundred posts he was to get fifty pounds of flour and five pounds of bacon, so that ten families would be benefited by this arrangement.

Stock.—The band had eleven head of cattle, including four work oxen.

Religion.—The mission (Presbyterian) building had been improved by sheeting the ceiling with dressed lumber and inclosing the outside stairway to the upper flat.

The Rev. John Thunder occupies the upper part as a dwelling, and the lower part is the church. Mrs. Thunder teaches the women knitting and sewing, and the yarn given them last year was much appreciated and of much use, the women taking particular pride in showing me what they had made. When here last year I told them that if I found they had kept their houses cleaner on my next visit I would give them some tea. I therefore sent them out four pounds of tea from Virden. A little help goes a long way with these people. The neighbours living at Pipestone, I was told, were very kind especially to the old and helpless during the winter.

OAK RIVER (SIOUX) BAND, No. 58.

This band was the last visited. Mr. John Taylor is farmer in charge.

Population.—The population is two hundred and eighty-three.

Buildings.—A new granary had been put up during the year, 46 x 18 feet frame with stone foundation, shingled roof, divided into twelve compartments or bins, each bin capable of holding two hundred and fifty bushels of grain. Seed wheat was on hand for next crop. Fifty-three houses and one hundred stables were examined in company with the agent and farmer, and with one exception I found all the houses clean and well kept, and stables airy and roomy. Four new frame houses had been

built during the year, six new log houses and twelve stables. The chief, who is always willing to carry out the wishes of the department, promised last year to build an implement shed. He kept his promise and built one of the best sheds I had seen. White settlers near by would do well to take a pattern from it and not have their expensive machinery going to ruin in the snow and exposed to all kinds of weather. The chief's example had been followed by seven others who had good sheds put up during the year.

Crops.—The crop sown and planted was one thousand one hundred and eighty-six acres, and there were harvested seven thousand six hundred and thirty-one bushels of wheat, five hundred and seventy-two of oats, one thousand three hundred and eighty six bushels potatoes, two hundred and thirty-two of corn and two hundred and forty-nine bushels of garden produce, four hundred and sixty-four tons of hay stacked, one hundred and twenty-five acres of new breaking, two hundred summer-fallowed and one hundred and twenty-five fall-ploughed. The Indians were reducing their indebtedness and paying for what they were buying.

Earnings.—The earnings of the band were \$4,841.76. The Indians are entirely self-supporting, the only items charged against them being twenty-five pounds of flour, ten pounds of bacon and one-quarter pound of tea. The reserve was in a prosperous condition, the Indians are good workers. I found them very pleasant. Mr. Taylor was doing very well and was losing no opportunity of helping his Indians along.

Stock.—The cattle were in fair order; the herd numbers one hundred and six head, a small herd in proportion to the number in the band, but hay is scarce and of poor quality, and if it were not for the straw the cattle would be badly off. The one hundred and six are held by twenty-six of the band.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Office Work.—The office work was written up to date, and Mr. Dickenson was painstaking and correct in his work.

Mr. Markle, the agent, continues to discharge his duties with marked ability, and it was surprising how familiar he was with every detail of his extensive agency, the habits and peculiarities of each man, woman and child were well known, so that he could deal intelligently with each case.

Temperance.—The practice of Indians getting liquor seemed to be on the decrease, at all events there were not so many trial cases as formerly. The agent is constantly on the alert in this respect, and one Indian told me the agent was getting more cranky on the drinking question the older he got and that he could smell whisky a mile off.

SWAN RIVER AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection of this agency on 18th March, 1898.

Staff.—Mr. W. E. Jones is agent; Mr. A. Caldwell, teamster and interpreter (a Regina graduate); David Porter, labourer.

Agency Buildings.—The agency buildings were in good condition.

COTE'S BAND, No. 64.

This was the first inspected.

Population.—The population is two hundred and sixty-one.

Buildings.—Thirty-six houses and seventy-seven stables were examined. The houses were found, without an exception, cleanly kept and were above the average of Indian houses in comfort, all had wooden floors, some new ones were noticed. The stables also were in good condition, some extra large well-built ones, but stable room

had not been increased in proportion to the herd, and consequently some of the cattle had not shelter.

Stock.—An inventory of the cattle was taken from stable to stable and the number was four hundred and forty-six head, sixty-nine sheep and one hundred and ten horses. Hay was getting short and cattle were on smaller rations than usual; sufficient was put up on this reserve, but owing to one hundred and forty tons having been burnt by a prairie fire on Keeseekouse Reserve, Cote's Band had to come to the rescue and furnish help. The supply of hay at Key's Reserve was also short, and a number of the cattle from there had to be sent to Cote's Reserve to be fed. If the winter season had lasted much longer, the results might have been disastrous. Fortunately the snow went away with a rush and cattle could get a little feed, and I understand few losses, if any, occurred, but it is a lesson to run no more such chances in not securing a sufficient supply. Some of the settlers were worse off than the Indians, and not a bundle of hay could be purchased for love or money, and chop feed was brought from Yorkton to keep the cattle alive. Some of Key's Band brought chop feed also.

Crops.—About sixty-five acres were under crop and the yield was reported to be: oats, ninety bushels; barley, one hundred and thirty bushels; of potatoes, three hundred and eighty-four bushels, and hay put up was reported to be one thousand four hundred and eighty tons; new land broken, twenty acres.

General Remarks.—Albert Fidler, a graduate of Regina school, had built a house for himself 16 x 20, shingled roof, and was preparing to go into farming. I spoke to the Indians about cultivating more land, that I would like to see some straw stacks around their home steads. The chief's daughter had returned from Regina school, and was proving a good housekeeper, as I never found the house so clean and tidy before. Wm. Favel had also put up a new house, and his daughter from Regina school was keeping it in good order.

The Indians were pleasant and contented.

KEESEKHOUSE BAND, No. 66,

Was next visited. The population is one hundred and fifty-five. Nineteen houses and thirty-six stables were examined. The cattle were counted at each stable; the number was two hundred and twenty-eight head, twenty-four sheep and fifty-one horses. Eight hundred and sixty tons of hay were reported as having been stacked; of this one hundred and forty tons were burnt by prairie fire. About forty acres were in crop, yielding two hundred and twenty-five bushels of oats, fifty-five of barley and one hundred and three bushels of potatoes. The houses were comfortable, a few of them rather small. There were some very fine stables and good homesteads.

KEY'S BAND, No. 65.

Population.—The population is two hundred and twenty-seven, including those at Swan Lake.

Buildings.—Nine houses and sixteen stables were examined. Some of the best houses are on this reserve, and also the poorest.

Stock.—The cattle were counted and the number was two hundred and twelve. Sheep nine, horses twenty-five. The total cattle in the agency was eight hundred and ninety-seven head, held by eighty-seven Indians. Sheep one hundred and two, poultry one hundred and fifty-eight, horses two hundred and twenty including stock at the agency headquarters. Forty-seven head of cattle were killed for beef, and one hundred and twelve sold and traded. The price obtained for large animals was 3½ cents live weight and 2½ for the smaller ones. The younger cattle had not been branded.

The earnings of the three bands from furs, freighting, &c., were reported to be from 31st Jan., 1897 to 31st March, 1898, \$5,076.70, and from sale of cattle, \$5,403.57

The books and accounts were audited and an inventory of all Government property taken, and detailed reports forwarded to the Commissioner, Winnipeg.

There was a good deal of sickness among the children on the three reserves, and Dr. Cash was attending to them.

The agent was constant in looking after his Indians. I heard no complaints. The usual quantities of flour, bacon and beef were being issued. The flour and bacon were both up to standard.

Key's Band had twenty-two acres in crop, and harvested ninety bushels of grain and one hundred and twenty-two bushels of potatoes, and seven hundred tons of hay were reported as having been stacked.

I now returned to Yorkton and drove across country to Touchwood some one hundred and fifty-five miles. I inspected Fishing Lake Reserve on my way. Chas. Favel, farmer, had been stationed here during the year and a new farm house put up 19 x 16, shingled roof. The Indian houses, some six in number, were poor, miserable, dirty shacks, unoccupied at the time, the Indians being away on the hunt. I told the farmer to burn the whole of them down in the spring and get logs out for new houses.

There were sixteen head of cattle and barely enough of hay, but I arranged with Mr. Milligan, to give hay should any be required: on no account were cattle to be allowed to die from starvation.

Five acres of new land had been broken for gardens.

THE NUT LAKE INDIANS OR YELLOW QUILL'S BAND.

These Indians comprise Nos. 88 and 89, and the population is three hundred and fifty-one,—men sixty-eight, women eighty-nine, boys ninety-seven, girls ninety-seven. Boys and girls include all unmarried, and many of them are grown up men and women. The bulk of them can only be seen at treaty payments, they live entirely by hunting. A mission was commenced a year ago, but it was closed up at the time of my visit. At treaty time as many as sixty lodges are in one camp, and five or six trading outfits, the whole looking like a thriving village and looked picturesque, lit up at nights amongst the trees. I heard, but could trace nothing definite, that the Indians during these gatherings carry on a good deal of gambling amongst themselves and with the half-breed settlers, and even with traders. A trader who would rob an Indian in this fashion should not be allowed a permit and I have told Mr. Favel to be on the look out on these occasions. There used to be a police patrol here but it has been discontinued.

TOUCHWOOD HILL AGENCY.

I now drove to Touchwood Agency fifty miles, and commenced my inspection there on 12th April, 1898.

Staff.—Mr. S. Swinford is agent, Mr. H. A. Carruthers, clerk, and farmer on Gordon Reserve; J. Brass, teamster and interpreter; Edmund Stanley, farmer, Poor Man's and Day Star Reserves; P. J. Hamilton, farmer, Muscowequan's Reserve; Chas. Favel, farmer at Fishing Lake.

The buildings at the agency headquarters were in good condition. The agent's house, office and stable had been willowed and plastered and stone foundations put under the house and office.

POOR MAN'S BAND, No. 88.

This band was the first inspected.

The population is ninety-five. A new stable had been put up by the farmer, Mr. Stanley, and an implement shed re-roofed. All the farm buildings were in good order and the place tidy and neat. I visited twenty houses and thirty-five stables and found them all in good condition, houses particularly clean and stables large, airy, and affording ample room for the cattle, stable accommodation having kept pace with the increasing

herd. The chief built two new stables, a new granary, and had land ready for a new garden and was busy fencing it, and had manure hauled to the fields. The cattle looked well, the herd numbered one hundred and forty-three and there was plenty of hay. The Indians were busy preparing to put in their crop. These Indians have an antipathy to bedsteads, and consequently lie on the floor. A few who had been induced to have bedsteads, gave them up and these could be seen lying outside.

The farm books were checked and an inventory of property taken. Mr. Stanley is careful and correct in his work, and was getting along well with his Indians. His quiet, gentlemanly manners give him complete control over them.

The crop of 1897 was sixty-seven acres, yielding one thousand four hundred and forty-five bushels of wheat and oats, and four hundred bushels potatoes; four hundred and sixty-two tons of hay were stacked; twelve acres of new land broken, and eight acres summer-fallowed; seven new houses and eleven new stables were built; two thousand logs and rails were got out during the winter for repairs, fences, &c. The band had nine sheep, and poultry could be seen in many farm yards.

Fire-guards were at different points for the safety of the reserve and there was an air of prosperity all around.

The health of the band was good, I only saw two cases of sickness.

GORDON'S BAND, No. 86.

This band is under the charge of Mr. Carruthers.

The population is one hundred and fifty-three. I visited twenty houses and forty stables and with one exception the houses were clean and well furnished and nearly all had bedsteads. The stables were good and roomy and there was plenty of hay for the large herd, two hundred and sixty-five head. Two new stables had been built and others enlarged and roofs raised.

The crop put in in 1897 was one hundred and ten acres, and there were two thousand four hundred and forty-four bushels of wheat and oats harvested; seven hundred and fifty-five bushels of roots; eight hundred and seventy-three tons of hay put up; six acres of new breaking; logs and rails were on hand for repairs, &c.

Mr. Carruthers was proving himself to be as much at home in farm as he is in office work and had his Indians well in hand.

This reserve will compare with any white settlement in good houses and stables, cattle and fields, the Indians being thrifty generally.

DAY STAR BAND, No. 87.

This band under Mr. Stanley, was next visited.

The population is seventy-seven. Thirteen houses and 29 stables were inspected. Houses were clean, most had thatched roofs.

When spring showed signs of being late these Indians made six snow-ploughs to be used in case of necessity in clearing the snow from the prairie or meadows, so that the cattle could feed, but, fortunately the strong sun and south winds did the work more effectually in clearing the snow. The fact, however, of the Indians having the ploughs shows the interest they take in their cattle.

Fire-guards were in many parts of the reserve.

This band had about thirty acres in crop and harvested two hundred and sixty bushels of grain and four hundred and sixty-one bushels of potatoes.

The herd numbered two hundred and one head. Two new houses and two kitchens and nine new stables were built. Three thousand logs and rails were hauled out for repairs and fences. Four hundred and sixty-two tons of hay were stacked.

These Indians were pleasant and had no complaints. They are good workers, and are always ready and willing to earn a dollar when an opportunity offers, such as freighting or putting up fences for settlers, etc.

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BAND, No. 85.

Staff.—P. J. Hamilton, farmer in charge since September, 1897.

The population is one hundred and forty-nine.

Twelve houses and twenty-five stables were inspected and were found in fairly good order. Many of the Indians were in the act of moving into their lodges, so that their houses were seen to disadvantage, but as a rule the houses on this reserve are inferior to those on the others. The stables were commodious, and there was plenty of room for all the cattle. The herd numbered one hundred and twenty-seven head, and was in prime condition, many of the animals fit for the butcher. There was an abundance of hay, and the cattle came through the winter without any loss whatever. No casualties of any kind occurred since inspection in 1897.

The farm-house is an old one, and logs and lumber were on hand for a new one. The place was clean, however, and was made as comfortable as possible. The Indians were busy at their gardens and fields.

Mr. Hamilton had made a good beginning, and was energetic and practical, and, having a thorough knowledge of cattle and farming, he is likely to be a success in his work on this reserve.

Sixty acres were under crop in 1897, and three hundred and eighty-four bushels of grain and one hundred and seventy-seven bushels potatoes and turnips were harvested. Three hundred and thirty-two tons of hay were stacked, eight acres of new land broken, and fifteen acres summer fallowed. Three new stables and two houses were built, one hundred and five logs and one thousand four hundred rails were on hand. A large branding corral had been put up also.

The Indians were exceedingly pleasant and seemed contented. They made no complaints.

The usual inventory of property in the hands of the farmer was taken and the books were checked and cattle records balanced.

The total number of cattle on the agency was seven hundred and ninety; horses, two hundred and sixty-six; sheep, nine; and eighty-four poultry.

The office and warehouse were both attended to by Mr. Carruthers, and the audit and inventory taken proved Mr. Carruthers' care and business like methods.

The new agent, Mr. Swinford, was doing very well, and was a general favourite with the Indians and settlers.

I completed my inspection on 23rd April, and Mr. Swinford, having got leave of absence to go to Winnipeg, I was instructed to take charge of the agency until his return. I was therefore in charge until the 21st of May, when I left for Fort Qu'Appelle and Mr. Swinford returned by the agency team which drove me in. Before I left the crop had all been put in and the Indians were busy putting fences in order and some of them enlarging their houses by raising the roofs, and giving up-stair rooms.

When I reached the fort I found instructions waiting for me to proceed to Regina, and forward the warehouse equipment to Winnipeg. On the 30th May I left for Winnipeg and put the warehouse there into running order, and the groceries on contract, 1898-9. Having been delivered a few days after 1st June, I examined them, and shipped them to the various agencies. I also visited St. Paul's school and adjusted a small matter there, and on the 15th I left for Edmonton, arriving there on the 17th June. I made inquiries into and on two special questions, and reported results to the Indian Commissioner. Owing to the severe illness of Mr. DeCazes, Indian agent, I was told to give the clerk, Mr. Lake, assistance, and on 4th July commenced my regular inspection of the Edmonton Agency.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

Staff.—Chas. DeCazes was Indian Agent; E. E. Lake, clerk; Henry Blanc, interpreter and teamster; S. Larue, miller, and in charge of piggery; A. Guilbault, farmer at Alexander's and Joseph's Reserve; Thos. McGee, farmer at White Whale Lake Reserve.

Mr. DeCazes died on 10th July and was buried at St. Albert on the 12th July, and the funeral was largely attended by settlers and friends from Edmonton and by many of the Indians. Mr. DeCazes had been ailing for over nine months.

Windmill.—The windmill had been erected since I was here in 1895. It is situated about an eighth of a mile from the agency headquarters on rising ground, so as to get the benefit of any wind blowing. This is a substantial structure.

The piggery is in a large ravine or coulée near the mill and consists of several sheds made of logs. It is a comfortable looking place.

There is a field of about twenty acres connecting the sheds with the lake, and the pigs have the run of this field. There were one hundred pigs, young and old, and they seemed to be thriving well.

ENOCH'S BAND, No. 135,

Under charge of the agent was the first inspected. The Indians were all in lodges. Some good houses and stables had been built since my last visit. The cattle were corralled and counted, and numbered one hundred and seventy-four head. There were thirty-six sheep, seventeen pigs, forty-five horses and forty-two poultry.

The crop put in this year was one hundred and eight acres, and the whole grain and roots were looking very well.

Seventeen of the band had broken about eighty acres of new land so as to have wheat enough to give them their own flour and not to depend on the ration house. The fields averaged about four and one-half acres each. This was to be in addition to the land under crop this year.

The population of this band is one hundred and eighty-four.

The payments commenced on the 14th July and lasted nine days.

WHITE WHALE LAKE BAND, No. 133A.

The population is one hundred and fifteen.

This band has been in charge of Mr. Thos. McGee since 1st May last.

The reserve is a good one, the best of land, and plenty of timber and hay, and the lake full of fish.

Thirty-six acres had been put under crop, but prospects were poor at the time, except for potatoes. The appearance of the fields and gardens showed carelessness, and imperfect cultivation, no fault, however, of Mr. McGee's, as he was late in taking charge. It is to be hoped that now with a resident farmer another year will make a better showing, already about forty acres of new land had been broken.

The cattle were in good condition. They could not well be anything else, from the fine pasturage and clear running water always to be had. The herd numbered seventy-eight head. There are also thirty horses on the reserve. Chief Paul had built a good corral.

The farmer was living in the teacher's house, and the teacher was occupying the mission building, Rev. Mr. Blewett being missionary as well as teacher.

The Indians were all present at the payments. The Hudson Bay Company and a St. Albert merchant had large tents and good stocks of dry goods, flour, &c., and from what I noticed Indians got good value for their money, and little was spent on paint, cheap jewellery and useless trinkets. One good feature, the Indians paid up all debts and could begin another year with a clean sheet. These Indians are a very pleasant lot of people and, if properly handled, should soon be self-supporting.

JOSEPH'S BAND, No. 133.

This band is under charge of Mr. Guilbeault, of Alexander's Reserve. Population one hundred and thirty-seven.

These Indians are hunters and put in little crop, hay and a few roots. They are well off and were well dressed. They have thirty head of cattle and twenty-five horses. They are independent of the ration house, only a few old widows visit it for help.

ALEXANDER'S BAND, No. 134, OR FARM 17.

A. Guilbeault is in charge of this band. Population, one hundred and eighty-seven.

Owing to changes in farmers there since Mr. O'Donnell left, the reserve had not made the progress it should have done, considering the help it received. These Indians are backward in farming. Eighty acres were in crop this year. The chief was told that two hundred acres should be got ready for wheat alone next year, and before I left I heard that forty acres had been done, and work was still going on. Old fields which had been idle were being ploughed up afresh.

The farm buildings were in good order, and the inventory showed that good care had been taken of the property in the farmer's hands. Bridges and fences were repaired. The herd numbered one hundred and twenty head, sheep forty-five, pigs twelve, horses fifty, and poultry twenty-five.

MICHEL'S BAND, No. 132.

The population is eighty-two. This band may be called the banner reserve of the agency, in commodious houses and stables, good fields and in the general thrift of the Indians, they may be classed as self-supporting—a little help only being given at seeding and haying. The crop put in this year was one hundred and fifteen acres, and it was looking well. The cattle were in fine condition, the herd numbered ninety-three head : sheep, nineteen ; pigs, fifty-five ; horses, twenty-five ; and one hundred poultry, such as hens, turkeys and ducks. Nineteen acres had been summer-fallowed at the time, and some new breaking was done. As an example of what a little enterprise and steady work can do, I give the case of Louis Calihoo, a young man who commenced with little or nothing a few years ago, since I have been inspecting, and to-day he has a fine house $1\frac{1}{2}$ story, lean-to kitchen, shingled roof, up-stair rooms and comfortably furnished, large cattle and horse stables, two implement sheds, granary and was building a larger one, milk-house, hennery, piggery, storehouse, three sets of double harness, one fanning-mill, one binder, mower and horse-rake, two double wagons and buggy, two pair bob-sleighs, jumpers and set iron harrows, two ploughs, one seeder, all private property. One thousand and forty-two bushels grain harvested last year. Has thirty-six head of cattle, seven heavy work horses, fifteen sheep, nineteen pigs, twenty-six turkeys and thirty-two hens and ducks. Makes butter. A fine spring of water bubbles up close to the house and never fails winter or summer—a boon for the cattle. Calihoo's son, an ex-pupil of High River school, although only a boy, is of great use to his father and does most of the ploughing and stable work. The little fellow keeps a book and has the number and description of each animal entered down, number of hens, turkeys, &c., number of bushels of grain sown and potatoes planted, and the crop harvested last year, in fact a regular farm book. In addition to the profits from the farm and cattle, Calihoo does a lot of freighting, for the Hudson's Bay Co., to Athabasca Landing and other points.

Others on this reserve are equally prosperous, including the old chief himself. The whole reserve had an air of prosperity about it and the Indians were cheerful and happy. The health of the Indians at the time was fairly good.

Owing to the Indians on Alexander's Reserve being exposed to getting liquor from parties going to the Klondike, the trail going through the reserve, a constable was placed on the reserve, and his presence has had the desired effect in stopping the giving of liquor to Indians.

The office work and warehouse were both attended to by Mr. Lake, and everything was found in splendid order. I audited all the books and took an inventory of all Government property and sent detail reports and statements to the Commissioner, Winnipeg.

HOBBEMA AGENCY.

I now proceeded to the Hobbema Agency and commenced my inspection there on the 4th August, 1898.

Staff.—W. S. Grant is agent; C. J. Johnson, clerk; Donald Whitford, interpreter; E. Moore, farmer, Ermineskin's and Louis Bull's Reserves; Gilbert Whitford, farmer, Montana Band, Bobtail's old Reserve.

Many improvements have been made at the agency and it was in better condition than I ever found it at previous inspections.

The grist-mill had been sided with the clapboards taken from the agent's house. An addition to the mill 20 x 22 for storage and a shed 13 x 50 affording covering for the saw and shingle-mill machinery. A new head gate had been built where the water is taken from the river, and all the bank of the tail-race repaired. A new waste gate had also been built on the most improved plan, and the tail-race extended fifty feet, a new well dug in agency's premises, a neat, strong fence enclosing the agent's and clerk's houses, posts and rails are spruce with the bark peeled off, giving the fence a neat appearance, rails fastened into the posts. A board fence had been placed around the warehouse, ration house and office, the boards being the slabs taken from the logs sawn at the mill. The ration house was repaired and conveniently fitted up for the purpose. Two implement sheds, 25 x 40 and 20 x 45, had been built for bulky implements, wagons, &c., so that all implements, whether large or small, can be kept under cover with plenty of room to move them out and in.

There were sheds for the pigs and a large enclosure bordering on the river to keep them from wandering over the whole agency as formerly. A driving house between the cattle and horse stables had also been completed.

The huge piles of manure which were allowed to accumulate in front of the stables—when it was a question which to remove, the stables or the manure—had been hauled out to the fields.

Two large corrals had been built in rear of the stables, one with a chute for branding purposes.

The agent and clerk had each a nice garden. The agent's house had also received considerable repairs.

A wide fire-guard had been ploughed around the agency and mill premises, connecting with the mill-dam at one end and the river at the other. A new bridge had been built over Battle River, the work being done by Indians under directions of the agent, without any extra cost to the department, usual rations only having been giving. Brick chimneys had been built in the mill and in the interpreter's house, also in the small house for boiling pig feed.

A pasture field of about three hundred acres or more had been fenced in, taking in part of the river: the bulls are kept in this pasture in the spring and agency stock at other times.

SAMSON'S BAND, No. 138.

This band was first visited, and was found in good condition.

Crops.—The crop put in was three hundred and thirty three and three-quarter acres, and seemed to be well put in. Potatoes and turnips were looking very well. The grain owing want of rain until July, was backward, but if the warm, fine weather continued, the crop would turn out better than was expected. Twenty-seven acres of new land had been broken and fifty-eight acres summer fallowed, and a good deal of new fencing done.

Stock.—The cattle were in fine condition, and were all corralled, the number of the herd being three hundred and sixty head. The calves were a superior lot, the bulls on this agency being above the average of shorthorns.

Four new houses and three stables had been built during the year. The old cattle sheds at the meadows were accidentally burnt this spring, no great loss as they were getting dilapidated. The agent was getting the Indians to divide up more into smaller groups instead of having so many cattle in one place, consequently new stables were

being put up at suitable points near hay and water. The work was done on wet days when haying was stopped.

ERMINESKIN'S BAND, No. 137.

The reserve of this band was about the same as Samson's. The crop put in was ninety-six and a half acres; thirty acres were summer-fallowed. Four new stables and five new houses and three wells dug, water having been got at a depth of twenty feet.

The farm buildings (E. Moore, farmer) had been much improved. An implement shed 18 x 30 had been put up, and an addition to the stables, a small store house, all being inclosed by a fence similar to the one at the agency headquarters. There were two good wells.

The farmer keeps his place in good order, and Mrs. Moore had her house in the pink of neatness and good taste, and a pretty flower and vegetable garden, attended to by Mrs. Moore herself, the whole being an object lesson for the Indians when visiting the place. I noticed that some of the Indians had already adopted the same style of fence around their places. A good example goes a long way with Indians, and, of course, one of a slovenly nature has just the opposite effect.

A new large corral had been put up for branding, in which all the cattle were collected. A fine lot, numbering two hundred and fifty-six head in all.

The new boarding school (Roman Catholic) is on this reserve, notice of which will appear in my school report.

LOUIS BULL BAND, No. 140.

The reserve of this band borders on Ermineskin's, and is also under charge of Mr. Moore. Crops were about the same as on the other two. Acres sown and planted, forty-one and three-eighths. Four new houses and five stables, also large cattle sheds and corrals. The herd numbered one hundred and seven head, and cattle were in fine condition. When oxen and cows get old they are turned into beef.

The Indians were all busy getting ready for haying, and a blacksmith was at the agency repairing mowers and rakes, binders, ploughs and wagons, so that all equipment was in perfect order for work.

Some five thousand loads of hay, or three thousand tons or more, would be required besides the straw to feed the large herd. It meant a lot of work on the part of these Indians besides the harvesting immediately following or rather at the same time this year, as I fancy hay will be cut until the snow falls. Hay was left over from last year

MONTANA BAND, No. 139.

This band is located on Bobtail's old reserve, and the Indians came from Montana in 1896. About one hundred and fifty came then to this agency, but one hundred returned, either to where they came from or other parts, leaving fifty on the reserve. They are capital workers, and have built nine houses and they had as many fields from four to five acres each, or a total of forty-one and a quarter acres, in wheat, oats and roots, all looking very well; square fields and good straight fences, and the root crops had been well looked after.

There is one large stable in common; it is on the banks of Battle River. The herd numbered fifty-two head, twenty-six head had been distributed among the band and twenty-six were still in the name of the band to be distributed as demands would arise. It was expected some of those who had left would return.

Twelve acres of new land had been broken this year. Gilbert Whitford, the farmer in charge, was doing very well, and the neat houses and fields and gardens were a credit to him and his Indians. The farm house is the one formerly used at Wolf Creek Reserve. It was hauled down by the Indians and located on a pretty spot selected by Inspector Wadsworth, at a bend on Battle River, and is surrounded by bluffs. Stable and ration or storehouse put up also. Logs were cut and hewn for three new houses to

be put up before winter. I was much pleased with the appearance of this reserve, and on a second visit I found the Indians busy haying. They are principally young men, active and above the average in intelligence, and were likely to make comfortable homes for themselves and families.

The agency stock consisted of fifty-two head.

The warehouse was well kept and good care was taken of property.

The flour ground at the mill was of good quality, wholesome and sweet, although not so white as the contract flour.

The usual inventory was taken and books audited and office work generally gone over and all were found to be correctly kept by Mr. Johnson, who is painstaking and particular in all his work.

Population.—The total population, as per pay-sheets this year, was six hundred and twenty-seven.

Health.—The health at the time was good. I heard of no cases of sickness. The Indians were cheerful and were in good health.

The cattle are well distributed: Samson's herd is held by sixty of the band, Ermineskin's twenty-five, Louis Bull fifteen and Montana thirteen, or a total of one hundred and twenty-three families holding cattle.

The agency was in a prosperous condition, and Mr. Grant was not sparing himself, being early and late attending to his extensive agency. He had the confidence and respect of his Indians, so there was not one word of discontent expressed, on the contrary the chiefs and many of the Indians said they were pleased to have an agent who was always kind to them.

Hospital.—I now returned to Calgary and spent Sunday and Monday, 28th and 29th August, there. On Sunday I visited the Red Cross Hospital in company with Dr. Lafferty, and saw cases of scrofula which had been cured by the doctor, and I was informed that over thirty similar cases had been successfully treated in the same way. The doctor was certainly conferring a boon on these poor people, and it is to be hoped the same success will be met with at other points, as this is the most common trouble, especially among the young, so much so, that many of them are refused admittance into industrial and boarding schools.

Dr. Lafferty's plan was to bring all such cases in his district to the hospital in Calgary, where he could attend to them properly. He said it was impossible for him to do this in their own houses or lodges.

SARCEE AGENCY.

On Monday, I made a hurried visit to the Sarcee Agency and boarding school there.

The agency was in excellent order, and the Indian houses looked very well, walls whitewashed, and roofs painted red.

The crop was a good one and the Indians were busy harvesting.

Mr. McNeill, the agent, was bringing these Indians on in a way which showed substantial progress.

The school building had undergone some changes since my last visit.

The pupils were neat and clean, and seemed to be getting along well with their lessons.

I now returned to Qu'Appelle, and after spending a couple of days there in my office, I left for Moose Mountain Agency, and commenced my inspection there on the 6th September, 1898.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

Staff.—H. R. Halpin is agent, and farmer on White Bear's Reserve; Wm. Murison, farmer on Pheasant Rump's and Striped Blanket's or Western Reserves, being about thirty-five miles west of the agency head quarters. I inspected this agency in January.

WHITE BEAR'S BAND.

These Indians had in crop this year seventy-one acres, wheat, oats, barley and roots, all of a good yield, and an estimate would give about thirteen or fourteen hundred bushels of grain. Ninety-two acres of new breaking had been done, and it is Mr. Halpin's intention to have one hundred and fifty acres in wheat alone on this reserve next year. The breaking was done by eight of the band, and the ploughing was well done.

Hay fields were gone over, and the numerous large well-made stacks proved that ample provision was made for the cattle, in fact more was put up than will be required, as it is expected there will be a demand for hay in the spring, owing to the proposed building of a railway up the valley. There was a lot of hay over from last year, and the Indians got good prices for it in the spring.

The band has wagons, mowers, rakes, harness, and also a new binder. The old chief, who is blind, was seen. He said he was pleased that we called on him. He said he had nothing to say unusual with an Indian chief, that all was going on well.

PLEASANT RUMP'S AND STRIPED BLANKET'S BANDS.

The Indians at the two western reserves were busy at their grain, and the pretty fields dotted over with stooks showed they were being liberally rewarded for their labours.

Pheasant Rump's Band had eighty-six and a quarter acres in crop, Striped Blanket seventy-nine acres in crop, and a moderate estimate would give them about two thousand five hundred bushels of wheat and oats. Twenty acres of new land broken on Pheasant Rump's, and forty-eight acres summer-fallowed, and on Striped Blanket's sixty-two acres summer fallowed. A fire-break eight miles long and twenty-four feet wide surrounded the two reserves. Part of this work was done last fall, and the remainder this year.

Mr. Murison was doing good work with these two small bands, and they were contented and pleasant. Mr. Murison says he has no trouble with them, and they carry out his wishes cheerfully at all times. The amount of work done, crop put in and harvested, new breaking and summer fallow, new houses and stables and other work, are the best proof of the progress going on.

Mr. Dodds, the Presbyterian missionary on White Bear's Reserve, makes regular visits, and he is always well received.

The inventory of the warehouse, and articles in use, was taken, and books and office work checked and all were found satisfactory.

The total number of cattle is three hundred and fourteen, and horses one hundred and thirty. This balance of cattle is after deducting twenty-seven head sold a few days before inspection. The price obtained was $3\frac{1}{4}$ c. a pound live weight for steers, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. for cows. The crop of calves was satisfactory, being seventy-three from eighty-three cows. The amount of money received for the cattle was \$988.74, or an average of \$36.62 per animal. The Indians used the money paying for wagons, mowers, provisions and dry goods, Mr. Halpin and Mr. Murison seeing that they got good value. These Indians may be said to be out of debt. The sum of \$30 was retained to purchase heifers to replace some of those sold. Cattle were all properly branded. The health at the time of inspection was fairly good. Dr. Hardy was attending to a few cases.

(GENERAL REMARKS.

The agency, as a whole was in good order and decided progress had been made during the year. It was looking its best; the tinted leaves and rich foliage and pasturage, with the numerous lakes, and pretty fields dotted over with stooks of the best of grain, together with the fine fat cattle roaming about, gave one the impression that these Indians have a goodly heritage.

It was my intention to have visited all the agencies, reserves and schools in my inspectorate twice a year, once in summer and once in winter, but, owing to other duties, I have not been able to carry this programme out fully.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MCGIBBON,
Inspector Indian Agencies and Reserves

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY
HAZELTON, 11th July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to inclose my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location of Agency.—This agency is bounded towards the north and west by the North-west Coast Agency, towards the south by the Williams Lake Agency and to the east by the Rocky Mountains.

Reserves.—Five only of the numerous reserves in this agency have been surveyed; but it is estimated that the total area reserved will aggregate about forty-four thousand six hundred and thirty-one acres. Except, however, in the five cases above referred to, no mention will be made of the area of the individual reserves.

Apart from many special reserves, this agency contains twenty-two villages, besides four semi-nomadic bands. Of these, seven villages belong to the Kit-Ksun Division, and fifteen villages, with the four outlying bands, to the Hoguel-get Division.

THE KIT-KSUN DIVISION.

This division includes the seven villages of the Kit-Ksun nation. This race is identical with the Tsimpsons of the coast. The latter have sprung from a large body of the Kit-Ksuns who, abandoning their villages, the traces of which are still to be seen, forced their way to the coast, where they obtained the name of Tsum-Ksun, or Tsimpsonian, that is, men from the Skeena.

With the exception of Kit-wan-cool, which lies about half way between the Skeena and the Naas, the Kit-Ksun villages are all upon the Skeena, their territory extending from Kit-so-las Cañon, some ninety miles below Hazelton, to beyond the headwaters of the river, or about one hundred and sixty miles. In the following account the villages will be taken in order, ascending the river.

KIT-WAN-GAH BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the right bank of the Skeena, near the mouth of the Kit-wan-gah River.

Resources.—Salmon fishing, hunting, trapping, and gathering wild berries, constitute the principal resources of this band.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-one, consisting of fifty-three men, fifty-eight women and forty children, being an increase of two. During the

year there were five deaths, principally from old age, and seven births. No emigration or immigration.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The people of the village enjoyed excellent health. Care was taken to ensure cleanliness. Several were vaccinated, mostly children.

Occupation.—The principal occupations of this band are fishing, hunting and trapping, and cutting cordwood; while the women and children gather wild berries, to be dried for the winter.

Buildings, Stock, and Farm Implements.—No less than seven frame houses were erected on this reserve, making twenty-two in all; of stock, they have one bull and three cows, with two calves.

These Indians have only ordinary hand tools.

Education.—The school, which had been established by the Anglican Church Missionary Society, was burnt down during last February. The Indians, however, have been making reasonable progress.

Religion.—I am happy to report that almost the whole band have now adopted the Christian faith, there being one hundred and thirty-four Anglicans, and seventeen pagans. The Anglican Church Missionary Society has established a church and school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are in the main honest, courteous, and appreciative of improvements. They have continued to improve their gardens with good results.

KIT-WAN-COOL VILLAGE

Location.—This village, the only settlement of the Kit-Ksuns not situated on the Skeena, lies on the left bank of the Kit-wan-gah River, about four miles below Lake Kit-wan-cool. It is about thirty-five miles from Kit-wan-gah, and forty-five from Ayensk, on the Naas, and is situated on the trail from Kit-wan-gah to Ayensk.

Resources.—The resources of the people of this village are abundant; salmon from the lake, hunting and trapping, and wild berries gathered by the women.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-seven, consisting of twenty-two men, twenty women and twenty-five children, an increase of one. There were three births and two deaths during the year, the latter of old age. No emigration or immigration.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—All the members of this band enjoyed excellent health during the year. This may in some measure be ascribed to the interest in sanitary matters taken by the Indians themselves. Several were vaccinated, mostly children.

Occupation.—These Indians work in the coast salmon canneries during the season, and hunt and trap during the rest of the year. In common with all the Kit-Ksuns, these Indians have of late been giving increased attention to their gardens, and clearing new ground.

Buildings, Stock, and Implements.—During the past year two frame houses were put up, the first in Kit-wan-cool. The people of the village have no horses or cattle of any kind, and only the common hand implements are used.

Education.—There is no school at Kit-wan-cool, but some of the children attend school at Kincolith, at Ayensk and at Kil-wan-gah, as opportunity occurs.

Religion.—There is no church or resident minister, but almost all of the band have become Christians, of the Anglican denomination, there being fifty-four Anglicans and thirteen pagans, and are ministered to from Kit-wan-gah, and also from the Naas.

Characteristics and Progress.—In spite of their isolation, it is gratifying to observe a distinct advance in dress and comfort.

KITSE-GUKLA BAND.

Location.—This band has two villages, the old and the new, both situated on the left bank of the Skeena, and the latter about nine miles above the former.

Resources.—Salmon fishing, hunting and trapping are the chief resources of this band. The women and children dry great quantities of wild berries for the winter.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of both old and new villages is eighty-six, consisting of thirty-two men, thirty women and twenty-four children, being an increase of three. There were four births and only one death. No emigration or immigration during the past year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians enjoyed very good health. They kept their premises fairly clean. Six children were vaccinated.

Occupation.—The chief occupations of these Indians are working for the coast canneries during the salmon season, getting out cordwood and trapping. The women dry stores of wild berries for the winter. More attention has again this year been paid to potato growing.

Buildings, Stock, and Implements.—There are in all eight frame and thirty-two log houses. No new houses have been erected this year. These people have no stock, and only common hand tools.

Education.—The attendance is still very irregular, owing to parents taking their children with them when leaving for work, but reasonable progress has been made.

Religion.—The Methodist body has taken in hand the charge of the band, and through the efforts of that church almost all have now adopted the Christian faith, there being sixty-six Methodists and but twenty pagans, the progress made last year being continued in this.

Characteristics and Progress.—The improvement noticeable in recent years was continued in the present under consideration, as to dress, mode of living and the comfort and cleanliness of the surroundings.

GET-AN-MAX BAND, HAZELTON.

Reserve.—This band has a reserve on the left bank of the Skeena, adjoining and almost surrounding the township of Hazelton.

Resources.—The principal resources of these Indians are fishing, during the salmon season, hunting and trapping. Great quantities of wild berries are also gathered, and a good deal of potatoes grown, as well as some hay.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and forty-three, consisting of ninety-four men, ninety women and fifty-nine children, being an increase of two over last year. There were ten births and eight deaths; the latter all from natural causes. Two persons moved to the village, one from Kis-piox and one from Kis-ge-gas, and two left it, one to each of the above places.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians has been very good. Several persons have been vaccinated, chiefly children, and much attention was paid to cleaning of premises and sanitary precautions.

Occupation.—Opportunities for employment have of late been exceptionally good, and many of the Indians have done extremely well. Their old avocations, however, such as hunting and trapping, have been by no means entirely neglected, but the returns have not been equal to those of past years, and the prospect for the future will be still less. Much attention is paid to potato-growing.

Buildings, Stock, and Implements.—There are forty-one frame houses, of which fourteen were newly erected this year; sixty-nine cedar and log-houses, and thirteen stables. There are seventy-five horses in all, but no cattle. The Indians have only the common hand-tools; however, they are glad to avail themselves of the use of the Government ploughs, which are lent them upon fitting occasions.

Education.—The school is founded and maintained under the management of the Anglican Church Missionary Society. Some progress has been made in spite of the extreme irregularity of attendance, due mainly to parents taking their children with them when leaving for work.

Religion.—Almost the whole population has now adopted the Christian faith, there being two hundred and thirty-one Anglicans and twelve pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—The steady improvement of recent years has been decidedly noticeable in this, the Indians,—many of whom are very good workmen,—having of late had excellent opportunities for turning themselves to account. In their homes the same advance can be observed. One or two sewing-machines have been imported by the Indians.

KIS-PIOX BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the right bank of the Skeena, about nine miles above Hazelton, at the mouth of the Kis-piox River.

Resources.—Salmon fishing, hunting and trapping are the principal resources of these Indians. Potatoes are also grown to a considerable extent.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and twenty-four, consisting of eighty-nine men, eighty-eight women and forty-seven children, an increase of one. There were eight births and seven deaths. One person removed to Get-an-max and another came from that reserve to Kis-piox.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians' health has been very good the past year. Their premises were kept in very fair order throughout the year. A continuous improvement is observable in that respect. Several children were vaccinated.

Occupation.—Working in the canneries on the coast during the salmon season, working in the mines, and hunting and trapping are the chief occupations of these Indians. The women and children gather great quantities of berries for the winter's use.

Buildings, Stock, and Improvements.—There are thirty-seven frame houses, forty-three of log and split cedar, and seventeen stables. Twelve frame houses were put up this year. There are twenty-nine horses in all and one heifer. Only the ordinary hand-tools are used.

Education.—The school on the reserve is under the management of the Methodist Church and is doing very well, though much hampered by parents taking their children with them to work, as in other localities.

Religion.—Almost the whole band has been converted by the Methodist Church which is also contemplating the erection of an excellent church. The Methodists now number one hundred and eighty-one to forty-three pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians continue to advance in a very satisfactory manner. They are law-abiding and industrious, and are yearly improving both in dress and in the comfort and neatness of their homes.

KIS-GE-GAS VILLAGE.

Location.—This village is situated about sixty-eight miles north of Hazelton, on the right bank of the Babine River, three miles above its confluence with the Skeena. The reserve for the people of this village has not yet been apportioned.

Resources.—The resources of the Indians of this village are salmon fishing, hunting and trapping. This band's hunting grounds extend far beyond the headwaters of the Skeena. The returns, however, have of late been falling off, and threaten a further decline.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and sixty-six, consisting of one hundred and five men, one hundred and two women and fifty-nine children, a decrease of three. There were nine births and twelve deaths, the latter chiefly from pneumonia and old age. One person removed to Get-an-max and one came here from there.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been very fair, except for several cases of pneumonia. The Indians have shown a marked improvement in regard to sanitation, largely attributable to the efforts of the Anglican minister. Several were vaccinated.

Occupation.—These Indians depend comparatively little on their earnings at the canneries on the coast, and far more on hunting and trapping, and pay increasing attention to their potato grounds.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The band has eight frame houses, of which two were put up during this year, forty-three log houses and fifteen outhouses. There is no stock and only the ordinary gardening tools.

Education.—The school was established by, and is under the direction of, the Anglican Church Missionary Society. In spite of the usual irregularity of attendance, the children have made great progress.

Religion.—More than three-quarters of the population have accepted the Christian faith through the efforts of the Anglican Church Missionary Society, there being now two hundred and four Anglicans to sixty-two pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are remarkably intelligent, and though comparatively poor, have greatly improved both in their mode of life, in comfort, and in the cleanliness of their surroundings.

KOLDOE VILLAGE.

Location.—This village is situated on the right bank of the Skeena about fifteen miles from Kis-ge-gas, with which it is connected by an almost impassable trail. No reserve has yet been assigned to the people of this village.

Resources.—The river yields great quantities of salmon, the hunting grounds are large and comparatively productive, and wild berries are unusually plentiful in the neighbourhood.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-eight, consisting of sixteen men, thirteen women and nineteen children, an increase of three. One death and four births occurred during the year. There was no emigration or immigration.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians enjoyed excellent health. Though so remote, the people are beginning to understand the importance of keeping their premises and surroundings clean. Four adults and two children were vaccinated, and some re-vaccinated.

Occupation.—Salmon fishing, hunting and trapping are the chief occupations of these Indians. Increased attention is also paid to potato-growing.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—One frame house was erected this year; there are also seven houses of log and split cedar, with five outhouses. These Indians have no stock and only a few ordinary garden tools.

Education.—Some of the children attend school in Kis-ge-gas as opportunity offers.

Religion.—Almost all belong to the Anglican Church, having learnt the Christian faith at Kis-ge-gas. There are now forty-one Anglicans and seven pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—It is very satisfactory to observe that, though so isolated and comparatively poor, the people show a keen intelligence, and continue to advance relatively as fast as the other villages of their nation.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The remarkable advance, both moral and material, made by all the Kit-Ksun villages of late years has this year been fully continued.

With the exception of Hazelton, all the villages are connected by trails with Ayensk on the Naas, where the Indians used to obtain their oulachon grease. This industry, however, is not nearly so much followed as in former years, and is becoming obsolete.

Temperance and Morality.—The following remarks apply to all the foregoing villages. These Indians are not on the whole inclined to intemperance, and by occa-

sionally searching suspected canoes coming up from the coast they are further deprived of the opportunity. As regards morality their conduct leaves little to be complained of.

Timber and Bush Fires.—The total absence of forest fires this year was very noticeable, the more so, as generally the smoke of raging bush fires could be seen in every direction. The prevention of these fires depends mainly on the care with which camp fires are extinguished, in which respect the Indians have lately become very cautious and painstaking.

THE HOGUEL-GET DIVISION.

Location.—This division begins three miles to the east of Hazelton, and ends at Fort St. George on the Fraser River, a distance of about three hundred and twenty-five miles.

General Remarks.—This division contains fifteen villages, of which four belong to the Babine Group and eleven to the Carrier Group, and four nomadic or semi-nomadic bands, of which two are Sikanees and two Na-anees. All are of the Roman Catholic faith and all belong to what is known as the Dèni nation, though it may be observed that the original meaning of the word Dèni or Tenne is simply "people," as "Natlohtenne", the people of Natloht or Fraser's Lake.

The Babine Group.

MORICETOWN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Hoguel-get River, embracing both banks.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-five, consisting of fifty-four men, fifty-seven women and forty-four children, an increase of two. During the year there were seven births and five deaths. No emigration or immigration.

Buildings, Stock, and Implements.—Five frame houses were erected this year. In addition to these there are twenty-six houses of logs and split cedar, and nine outhouses. The band owns forty-nine horses, eleven head of cattle and a few garden tools.

HOGUEL-GET BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on both banks of the Hoguel-get River.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-seven, consisting of fifty-seven men, fifty-three women and forty-seven children, an increase of two over last year. There were five births and three deaths. No emigration or immigration.

Buildings, Stock, and Implements.—There are five frame houses, of which three were erected this year, and thirty-three houses of logs and split cedar, besides twelve outhouses and five stables. The band owns twenty-eight horses and eleven head of cattle in all. Only the ordinary garden tools are used.

FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Babine Lake, with a timber reserve on the lake near its outlet into the Babine River and on the left bank.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and seventy, consisting of sixty-one men, sixty-three women and forty-six children, being an increase of three. There were six births and three deaths during the past year. No emigration or immigration.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—There are seven frame houses, of which five were erected during the year, also thirty-eight houses of logs and split cedar, fourteen outhouses and five stables. These Indians have twenty-six horses, fourteen cattle and the ordinary garden tools.

OLD FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve and village of this band are situated on the right bank of the Babine Lake.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-two, consisting of fifty-four men, fifty women, and forty-eight children, the same as last year. During the year four births and four deaths occurred. There was no emigration or immigration.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Two frame houses were put up this year. There are also forty log houses, besides ten outhouses and six stables. These Indians have twenty head of cattle, and the usual garden tools.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The following remarks apply to all the villages of the Babine Group.

Area.—All the reserve are still unsurveyed.

Resources.—Fishing, hunting and trapping, and the cultivation of potatoes are the chief resources.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been excellent. They appreciate for the most part the necessity of sanitary precautions. Almost all are vaccinated.

Education.—There is no school, but the people have been taught by the Roman Catholic clergy the use of a syllabary in their own language, a system widely used in the interior of British Columbia.

Religion.—All the people belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and every village has a church.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are tractable and law-abiding, devout in their faith, and are good hunters and trappers. In spite of some falling off in the returns from the latter source, their general condition continues to improve.

The Carrier Group.

YU-CUT-CE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated at the head of Stuart's Lake (Fond du Lac), and embraces a portion of the strip of land nine miles in width with the portage between Babine and Stuart's Lakes.

Vital Statistics.—The band numbers twenty-two, as last year, consisting of nine men, six women, and seven children. There were no births or deaths.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have four log houses, three outhouses and three stables; also five horses, two heifers and a few garden tools.

THATCE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the left bank of Stuart's Lake and at the mouth and left bank of Thatce River.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-two, consisting of fifteen men, fourteen women and thirteen children, being an increase of one. There was one birth and no deaths.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—There is one new frame house, erected during the year, besides twelve log houses, six outhouses, and three stables. These Indians have fourteen horses, thirty-two cattle, and the usual garden tools.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Thatce River, which at this point is commonly called Trembleur River.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifteen, consisting of three men, five women, and seven children. No births or deaths occurred.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians this year erected a frame house. They have also five log houses, five outhouses and a stable. They have fourteen head of cattle.

TSIS-TLAN-LI BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated at the head of Lake Trembleur on the left bank, at the mouth of Tatla River.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixteen, consisting of six men, four women and six children, being an increase of one, with one birth and no deaths.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have six log dwellings, three outhouses and one stable; also twelve cattle and a few garden tools.

PINTCE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is on the left bank of Stuart's Lake, and at the mouth and on the left bank of Pintce River.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-one, consisting of fifteen men, fourteen women and twelve children, an increase of two. There were three births and one death during the year.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—There are two frame houses, nineteen log houses, seven outhouses and five stables; also twenty-three horses and thirty-one cattle; and only a few garden tools.

STUART'S LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the left bank of Stuart's Lake, near its outlet into Stuart's River.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and sixty-three, consisting of sixty-one men, sixty-two women and forty children, being a decrease of one. Three births and four deaths occurred during the year.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The band has fourteen frame houses, of which five were erected last year, thirty-three log houses, fifteen outhouses, and nine stables. Of stock, there are fifty-eight horses and fifty-two head of cattle. There are the usual garden tools.

FRASER'S LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is principally situated on the left bank of Fraser's Lake, and at its discharge into Natloh River. It comprises four thousand and seventy-six acres of agricultural, grazing, hay, and timber land.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty, consisting of nineteen men, seventeen women and twenty-four children, being a decrease of one. During the year two births and three deaths occurred.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have four frame houses and nine log houses with nine stables and outbuildings. They have also sixteen horses, twenty-nine head of cattle, and a few garden tools.

STONY CREEK BAND.

Village and Reserve.—The village of this band is situated on the right bank, and the reserve on both sides of Stony Creek, at its discharge into Noolk Lake. The reserve comprises seven thousand three hundred and seventy-nine acres of agricultural, grazing, and timber land.

Vital Statistics.—The population is ninety-nine, consisting of thirty-three men, thirty-seven women and twenty-nine children, being an increase of one. There were three births and two deaths during the year.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—This band has sixteen log houses and twelve stables and outhouses. Also thirty-one horses, thirty-seven cattle and a few garden tools.

FORT GEORGE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated mainly on the right bank of the Fraser River. It contains three thousand and ninety-five acres of agricultural, grazing, hay, and timber land.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and twenty-four, consisting of forty-four men, forty-one women and thirty-nine children, being a decrease of one. There were three births last year and four deaths.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The band has three frame and twenty-six log houses, with fourteen stables and out houses; also forty-two horses, forty-two cattle and a few garden tools.

TSIS-TLATHO BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is composed of three divisions known as Reserves Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Reserve No. 1 is situated on the right bank of the Fraser; No. 2 on the right bank of Black Water River; and No. 3 on the eastern bank of Nattesby or Bob tail Lake. The three divisions together contain five hundred and thirty-seven acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land.

Vital Statistics.—The population is seventy-four, consisting of twenty-five men, twenty-three women and twenty-six children, being an increase of two. There were five births and three deaths during the year.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—This band has eleven log houses; no stock; but a few garden tools.

MCLEOD'S LAKE BAND.

Village and Reserve.—The village is situated on the western bank of McLeod's Lake, and the reserve on both sides of Long River. This reserve contains two hundred and eighty-six acres of land.

Vital Statistics.—The population is ninety-four, consisting of thirty men, twenty-eight women and thirty-six children. Three births and two deaths occurred, making an increase of one.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have nineteen dwellings. They have no stock; and only one or two gardening tools.

OUTLYING BANDS OF SIKANEES.

BAND AT FORT GRAHAME.

Location.—A nomadic band of Sikanees generally camps for the winter about Fort Grahame, on the Finlay River.

Vital Statistics.—The band numbers ninety-nine, consisting of thirty-three men, thirty women and thirty-six children. Three births and three deaths occurred during the year.

BAND AT LAKE CONNELLY.

Location.—Another nomadic band of Sikanees usually camps for the winter on the western bank of Lake Connelly.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers one hundred and twenty souls, consisting of forty-three men, forty-three women and thirty-four children, being an increase of one. Five births occurred and four men died during the year.

OUTLYING BANDS OF NA-ANEES.

Location.—There are two bands of semi-nomadic Na-anees roving to the north of Lake Connelly, and wintering on that lake.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population is one hundred and fifty-two, consisting of fifty-two men, forty-seven women and fifty-three children, being an increase of one. There were five births and four deaths.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The following remarks apply to all the Carrier Group and outlying bands.

Area.—Except the five above mentioned, the reserves of the respective bands are not surveyed.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been singularly good. They are being taught the necessity for cleanliness, and most of them are vaccinated.

Occupation.—The principal occupations are fishing, hunting and trapping, and at Stuart's Lake and at Fort George boating and freight-canoeing. All except the Sikanees and Na-anees grow potatoes and are paying increased attention to their cultivation.

Education.—There are no schools on any of the reserves, but the people have learnt to use the syllabic writing in their own language.

Religion.—All the Indians of this group belong to the Roman Catholic Church. At Stuart's Lake there is a large church and a mission, and there are also churches at Thatce, Pintce, Fraser's Lake Village, Stony Creek, Fort George, McLeod's Lake and Blackwater.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians as a rule are very devout, and are excellent hunters and trappers; but the proceeds of the fur-hunting industry have on the whole been declining, and threaten to diminish still further. In so remote a region there have hitherto been few opportunities of obtaining a livelihood by other means. Notwithstanding, these Indians have on the whole made distinct progress.

Temperance and Morality.—During the past year there has been little, if any, trouble in regard to intoxicating liquor. The Indians cannot be said to be inclined to intemperance, and they have no opportunities for it. For their morality they deserve high commendation.

General Remarks.—It is highly satisfactory to observe the steady and sustained progress made from year to year, even by those tribes whose opportunities might appear the most limited. Thanks, partly to the happy immunity from epidemics, the population maintains itself, and indeed is generally increasing, and it may be hoped that when any visitation comes (as must at some time or other be expected) it will find the Indians in some degree prepared to meet it. One serious trial threatens all these tribes in the apparently inevitable decay of the trapping industry, which is already

showing an appreciable decline; but it may very fairly be hoped that, before that decline becomes so serious as to threaten the welfare of these bands, they will have become sufficiently advanced to be able to avail themselves in some shape or other of the vast and varied resources now lying hidden in their almost unpeopled land.

I have, &c.,

R. E. LORING,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
COWICHAN AGENCY,
QUAMICHAN, 19th July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location of Agency.—This agency is situated on the east coast of Vancouver Island and extends from Cape Mudge on the north to Sooke in the south, including the reserves on the different islands in the Gulf of Georgia.

Area.—The area of these reserves is nineteen thousand six hundred and thirty-seven acres forming a portion of the territory occupied by the Cowichan nation, whose language and influence formerly extended to the bays and sounds on the American side of the gulf and up the Fraser River as far as Fort Yale.

Resources.—The resources are various. In some bands grain and fruit growing prevails; in others little attention is given to agriculture, or only spasmodic efforts are made, the Indians wasting much time and money in fencing and clearing land from which they derive no benefit, as just at the time they should be attending to their crops some other occupation offers from which immediate returns may or may not result and all former work is a thing of the past, only to be repeated at some future time. Some bands depend almost entirely on boat-building, and fishing for an immediate market; these are the strongest, healthiest, and almost the only bands who increase in population. Others who have not sufficient good lands on their reserve to support them must depend on wages earned by various means. When these fail, they are extremely destitute, as by nature they are not provident, and when a hard time comes, they suffer much more than those who have small farms on which they have always something they can sell.

The Fraser canneries attract many, to the detriment of those engaged in agriculture: many weeks are spent waiting for fish. Nothing is earned, everything has to be bought, while everything at home is going to ruin for want of attention.

Population.—There has been a decrease in the population of about twenty-seven owing to the excess of deaths over births.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has been no epidemic during the year. Nearly all the deaths have been from pulmonary diseases. Any sanitary measures advised are at once attended to, and when any epidemic is feared, nearly all assist in the work of preventing it taking hold. Of course there are still medicine men who earn their living by singing, &c., over consumptive or paralytic patients, and when medical men report they can only give relief, these men are often called on to act even by those who we all thought knew better, and were averse to the old Indian customs.

I attribute the deaths from consumption chiefly to causes—first, to the new style of houses in which there is no chance of proper ventilation, and the whole family live either in the open air, out of doors, or in the air of an oven, in doors. When any member is sick, the place is still more crowded; and it is very difficult to prevent this crowding, as parents and relatives have not the moral courage to deny admission to any one who comes to see the sick; secondly—to the early marriages which take place. Formerly, under patriarchal rule, marriage did not take place until the man could fight, hunt, or fish and support a family. But now parents hurry their children into marrying when they are only in their early teens, with the result that the offspring all die within a few years. This has been pointed out to all, for many years, with no results.

Education.—All are now feeling the real necessity of having their children educated, but it is yet a problem whether, when they leave school they will not relapse to their original customs. At the Kuper Island Industrial School much good is being done: Indians see this themselves and are anxious to get their children admitted. The Saanich school has also done good work,—formerly the children were only lying about the different villages ill clothed and always dirty; now all are at least clean on school days and most of them are careful of their attire, and good progress is being made. The same may be said in a less degree of Nanaimo, but there the families move about so much that the teacher has not such a chance of proving what can be done.

Religion.—With the exception of the Nanaimo Indians and the few at Comox who attend the Methodist and Presbyterian missions, the Indians of the agency are Roman Catholics, and as often as they are able attend the services of their Church.

Morality.—Cases of intemperance were less during the year than formerly. This, of course, in some measure is owing to the smaller amount of money at the disposal of the Indians. Parties supplying liquor were severely punished.

The Act of last session relating to desertion by either husband or wife will have a good effect, as during the year there were several desertions. Otherwise, the Cowichan Indians bear a good name for morality.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Under this head I would make a few remarks about some of the different bands.

The Comox Bands have continued to improve, though it is very uphill work with them, having for years lived so much away from their reserve, working on wharfs at Nanaimo and Union. They have been very much encouraged by several white families of the neighbourhood. Miss Barnes had a school for the children in a private house which she hired, and Mr. Wm. Duncan holds services and instruction classes there on Sunday.

At Qualicum, the old chief Mahoy died during the year. At this reserve there are only two families, Mahoy's and Qualicum Tom's. Their children are all grown up and married. They are all good workers, and, living on such a dangerous coast, are expert boatmen. A curious feature of the village is that their only language is Chinook; no other language is spoken. The reason is that formerly this village stood between two nations constantly at war, and suffered from both. On one occasion all the children and women were carried away and raised in the Tsimpsonian country, and years afterwards old Mahoy either bought back or arranged for the return of the survivors. When they did return they could speak only Chinook or Tsimpsonian. The latter Mahoy's family did not understand, so the result is that Chinook became the means of intercourse ever since.

The Nanaimos have been working more peacefully together this year than formerly still there is a feeling of distrust of each other not present in other bands. On the river reserve a good acreage of land is cultivated. The work done on the banks of the river conjointly by both Governments has stood very well, and has been a benefit to both Indians and white farmers.

The Chemainus and Siccameen Bands worked steadily during the spring for three weeks to make a wagon road to connect their village with the Victoria and Nanaimo Trunk Road. They succeeded in constructing the necessary two miles wider and better than the trunk road itself. In fact, when I went to see it first, I thought they had laid out a bicycle track.

The Valdez Island men have also done considerable roadwork, though they spend most of their time in boatbuilding and fishing, by which they earn more than they could possibly do on their large but rocky reserve. They are generally well off, as they sell boats, cod-fish, and halibut. The chief's family owns a large flock of sheep.

At Penelakut, on Kuper Island, a good deal of work was done in the spring, and one or two small houses were built to replace the old ranches, some of which are now used as boat-building houses. This is one of the bands that work at clearing and fencing land and then leave their crops to breechy horses and cattle while they go away to the canneries, seldom coming back with enough money to keep them during the winter. Still they repeat the same thing year after year.

The Cowichan Indians as a rule do not build boats, but depend more on agriculture, and their crops are quite a sight to see, a large portion of their reserve being alluvial land on which the river leaves a deposit each year. Many, however, stay away when they ought to be harvesting. The winter and spring were very mild, and they did a great deal of road-work on public roads and on the different reserve roads, much more than the road laws call for. In several cases when it was pointed out to them that public roads which they use needed repair, as many as one hundred men turned out with wagons and worked for two or three days until the work was done. Any one who fails to appear when the council calls upon him to assist has to show cause for his absence or lose caste.

The Indians of the four villages on the Saanich peninsula either work their own farms, or are working for neighbouring farmers. Their two southern villages have some very good land, but the two northern ones have a very small acreage of good land. These bands have made wonderful progress in their social condition during the last few years, most of which is owing to the devoted efforts of the Rev. Father Villings—who at his own expense has erected a day school, provided the instruments for a brass band, and in many ways denied himself that he might assist the Indians. The results have not been unsatisfactory. The school (to which the department now gives assistance) has a record for being the best attended in the agency. The teacher, Mr. Wm. Thompson and his wife, have done good work there; and now the pupils, besides attending regularly, are clean and tidy, a great difference from what they were when they first attended school. Besides this Mr. Thompson is an old soldier, carrying the medal of Lucknow and Cawnpore, and therefore drills the boys well, and being an efficient bandmaster has trained a band of twenty-four instruments, which now plays very creditably. The members consist of young men from the four Saanich Bands who, living far apart, still attend regular practices.

The Indians on Discovery Islands form a branch of the Songhees tribe. Their chief industry is sheep farming and catching different kinds of fish which they peddle in the Victoria markets.

The Victoria Songhees Bands are placed at a decided disadvantage, having little if any land that can be relied upon for cultivation without irrigation, and not finding, as formerly, employment on the public roads, wharfs and mills, they are often in very destitute circumstances. The Roman Catholic school on this reserve is very well attended, and when all families are at home very few pupils are absent. Chief Cooper and the council see that all children of school age attend regularly. The Beecher Bay and Sooke Bands cultivate very little land. Both bands lost most of their men in the disaster to the sealing schooner "Earle," and have not yet recovered from the effects. The widows and children, however, have been making good efforts to support themselves.

I have, &c.,

W. H. LOMAS,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

FRASER RIVER AGENCY,

NEW WESTMINSTER, 6th October, 1898

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward this my annual report of the Fraser River Agency for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898, together with statistical statement for the same period.

All the Indians in my agency belong to branches of the Salish nation.

BANDS IN CHILLIWACK DISTRICT.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves in close proximity to the Chilliwack district, forming a total area of three thousand eight hundred and forty-one acres:—Aitchelitz, Kwaw-Kwaw-a-pilt, Sqwahla, Skwah, Skulkayu, Skway, Tsoo-wah-lie, Tzeachten, Yuk-kwe-kwi-oose.

Vital Statistics.—The eight bands named have a combined population of two hundred and ninety-eight. During the year there were six births and six deaths. No immigration nor emigration.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature having occurred. The villages are kept in a sanitary condition, and to this fact, I believe, they owe to a great extent their immunity from serious disease. Nearly all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupation.—They engage chiefly in agricultural and fishing pursuits. A little is earned also by working for their white neighbours. It is mixed farming that is carried on by them.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Practically all their dwellings are of a fairly good class, and are kept in a good state of repair.

The stock is of the variety usually seen on the farms of their white neighbours, the Indian ponies being in most cases replaced by heavy draught horses.

Most families have their own farming implements.

Education.—A lively interest is at all times taken by these Indians in educational matters, the Roman Catholic Indians sending their children to the school at St. Mary's Mission, and those of the Methodist religion to the Coqualeetza Institute, both of which schools are doing a good work for the Indians.

Religion.—These Indians respectively follow the Roman Catholic, Church of England, and Methodist persuasions, and take considerable interest in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and are better off in every way than in former years.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole moral, but unfortunately are fond of liquor and require close watching at all times.

BANDS ON BURRARD INLET, HOWE SOUND AND SQUAMISH RIVER.

These bands residing on reserves of the same name containing a total area of six thousand seven hundred and eighty-six acres, are as follows:—

Burrard Inlet No. 3, False Creek, Mission Burrard Inlet, Kapilano, Skwaw-amish Howe Sound, Seymour Creek, Hastings Saw-Mill.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of these bands is four hundred and sixty-eight. During the year there were nine births and nine deaths; no emigrations; an increase of one as compared with last year's return, one woman having married into the band.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature having occurred. The villages are kept in a clean and sanitary condition, the Indians realizing that cleanliness keeps them to a great extent free from sickness of an epidemic nature. All of these Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupation.—The chief occupations are fishing, hunting, logging, and loading lumber in vessels at the saw-mills, but little farming being carried on.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The Indians residing on these reserves have fairly good dwelling-houses and outhouses. Their stock are well cared for and of good breed. Farm implements are in good condition.

Education.—None of the children of the Indians on these reserves are attending any school, there being no room for them at the school at St. Mary's Mission, and as they are all either Roman Catholics or pagans, they will not send their children to schools conducted under Protestant auspices.

Religion.—These Indians are all either Roman Catholics or pagans, those of them professing the Roman Catholic religion being regular attendants at church and taking great interest in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are an industrious and law-abiding community, the younger members of the group giving a good deal of attention to the advice of the older Indians, or more especially to the older chiefs, who are men of good sense and advise their Indians wisely and in the right direction.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are on the whole moral and, excepting a few, are not given to drink.

CHEAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser River and about eighty-five miles from its mouth. It contains an area of fourteen hundred and thirty-three acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is one hundred and eighteen. During the year there were two births and five deaths; no emigration; decrease in population, as compared with last year, two, one woman having married into the band.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature having occurred. The village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition. All these Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupation.—The members of this band engage chiefly in agricultural and fishing pursuits. A little money is also earned from their white neighbours. Mixed farming is carried on.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have all good dwellings with fairly good barns and stables; their cattle and horses are well taken care of, as are also their farming implements.

Education.—A lively interest is manifested in education, and nearly all the children of school age attend the Indian school at St. Mary's Mission.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, with the exception of one who became a Methodist whilst a pupil at the Coqualeetza Institute. They have a nice church at their village, which they attend regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and are good people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole moral and temperate, a few of them only being fond of liquor.

BANDS ON HARRISON RIVER.

Reserve.—The Chehalis and Scowlitz Bands occupy reserves on Harrison River, Scowlitz Reserve being at the mouth of the river and Chehalis' about four miles up stream from the mouth of the river, forming a combined area of three thousand one hundred and forty-four acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is one hundred and seventy-one. During the year there were seven births and seven deaths; no immigration, no emigration.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been good, no sickness of any serious nature having occurred among them during the past year. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition. All of these Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupation.—Agriculture, fishing, hunting and mixed farming are the chief occupations of these bands, also some dairying is being carried on.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have comfortable frame dwellings. They have fairly good barns and stables, and take good care of their stock, putting up plenty of hay for them during the winter. They have fairly good farming implements, and they take good care of them.

Education.—Most of the children of these two bands attend the Indian boarding school at St. Mary's Mission.

Religion.—These Indians attend strictly to the religious instruction given them by their priest, a small church being built and used by them regularly on each reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are progressing and live much more comfortably than in years gone by.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate and moral people.

COQUITLAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Coquitlam River, about six miles from New Westminster. It contains an area of two hundred and eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is only twenty-five. There were neither births nor deaths during the past year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature occurring among them. One Indian (Joseph) met with a serious accident, having been struck and seriously injured by the train whilst walking on the railway track. He is now convalescent.

Occupation.—These Indians engage chiefly in fishing and hunting, only a little farming being done by them. Residing near New Westminster, they furnish the local market with a good deal of the fresh fish and game required.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have fairly good houses. They do not raise much stock, preferring to make a living by fishing and hunting. Farm implements are kept in good condition.

Education.—Only a few of the Indians of this band have ever received any education.

Religion.—These Indians are attentive to the religious instruction given them by their priest. They have a nice church on their reserve built by themselves about two years ago.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are an industrious, law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole moral and temperate, a few of them only being addicted to the use of liquor.

DOUGLAS, SKOOKUM CHUCK, SAM AH QUAM AND PEMBERTON MEADOWS BANDS.

Reserves.—These bands occupy reserves situated from the head of Harrison Lake, along the Lillooet Portage, to Pemberton, containing a combined area of three thousand and four hundred and eighty-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these bands is four hundred and eighty. During the year there were twenty-three births and nine deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature having occurred during the year. The villages occupied by them are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and to this fact they owe to a great extent their immunity from illness.

Occupation.—Fishing, hunting, packing, acting as guides to prospectors and agricultural pursuits, are the chief occupations of these Indians. Only a small amount of mixed farming is being done by each individual Indian.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings, barns and stables, and these are in good repair. The lumber for most of the dwelling houses was whipsawed by the Indians themselves. The barns and stables are mostly log buildings.

The horses used by these Indians are mostly small cayuse breed. The cattle, on the other hand, are excellent animals of good breed and are fairly well taken care of, a plentiful supply of hay being put up to carry them through the winter. The farming implements used by these Indians are well taken care of.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics and are attached very much to their priests. They have three churches; one situated at Douglas, the next at Skookum Chuck, and the third at Pemberton Meadows. All the Indians attend divine service regularly at their respective village churches.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate and moral people, and are strictly honest.

EWAWOOS AND TEXAS LAKE BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated, the former on the south bank of the Fraser about a mile and a half east of Hope, and the latter on the north bank of the Fraser about six miles east of Hope. They contain a combined area of eight hundred and ninety-three acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is sixty. There were two births and three deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good; no sickness of a serious nature making its appearance. The deaths were owing to old age. The villages occupied by these Indians are kept clean and in a sanitary condition. All of these Indians have been vaccinated by me from time to time.

Occupation.—The chief occupations are fishing, hunting and agriculture, a little mixed farming being done by each family.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Nearly all of these Indians have comfortable dwellings and keep them in good order, four new dwellings having been erected at Texas Lake last spring, to replace old and worthless dwellings. Their stock is of the same variety and breed as may be seen on the farms of their white neighbours. Each family has its own farming implements, which although not numerous are suitable for their requirements.

Education.—A lively interest in education is taken by the younger members of these two groups, the older members do not bother themselves. Most of the children are attending the school at St. Mary's Mission, and All Hallows, Yale.

Religion.—These Indians are mostly Roman Catholics. A few belong to the Church of England. They are simple-minded, good Indians with scarcely a trouble-

some one among them, which fact is mostly due to the good advice and instruction given them by their pastors. There is a church at each village, and service is held frequently.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are an industrious, law-abiding people, and obliging and kind to their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral and good people. They are not given to the use of intoxicants and are in comfortable circumstances.

HOPE BAND.

Reserve.—This band occupies a reserve about one hundred miles from the mouth of the Fraser River, on the north and south banks of the said river, containing an area of fourteen hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of eighty-eight. During the year there were two births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature making its appearance. One Indian woman belonging to this band, whilst being treated for lung troubles in St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, contracted small-pox. She was away from the reserve at the time and no other Indian caught the disease. She had not a severe attack and recovered. She had been vaccinated by me four years ago, which I think tended to make her recovery more easy.

Occupation.—These Indians engage in agriculture and fishing. Each family belonging to this reserve does more or less mixed farming and fruit culture.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians all have comfortable dwellings and fairly good barns and stables. They take good care of their horses and cattle, putting up sufficient fodder to feed them during the winter. They have a sufficient supply of farming implements, including a threshing-machine, of which they take good care.

Education.—The largest number of the Hope Indians have been educated at the Indian boarding school at St. Mary's Mission, and all are anxious to have their children educated.

Religion.—These Indians have a nice church on their reserve, where service is held regularly, they being very much attached to their religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are an industrious and law-abiding people, and live better and more like their white neighbours than any other band in the district.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people, and show a good example to other bands.

HOMALKO AND KLAHOOSE BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated in the vicinity of Bute Inlet and Malaspina Straits. They contain a combined area of four thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is one hundred and seventy-four. During the year there were seven births and eight deaths. Four families numbering fourteen persons who formerly lived at Sliammon, but who really belonged to Homalko, returned to live at Homalko, having become dissatisfied with their friends at Sliammon.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature having appeared among them during the past year. Their villages are kept in a sanitary condition. I vaccinated all of these Indians about two years ago.

Occupation.—Fishing, hunting, logging and farming constitute the chief occupations, only a small amount of farming being done by these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings occupied by most of these Indians are fairly good, although there is room for improvement in a good many of them. Their stock is allowed to run wild: they never milk any of their cows, and have no horses. Each family cultivates a small garden patch.

Education.—These Indians have no school, and none of their children are attending any school, there being no accommodation for them in the Indian schools already established. The parents are anxious that their children should be educated.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and are very attentive to their religious duties. They have two churches built by themselves, one on their reserve at Squirrel Cove, and the other at the mouth of Bute Inlet.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a simple-minded, good-natured people, and as a rule provide for all their wants, very seldom looking for or asking any assistance.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral, good people, and are easy to get along with.

KATSEY BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser River, about ten miles from New Westminster. It contains an area of three hundred and eighty-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is eighty-four. There were two births and four deaths, a decrease of two since last year. Two of the deaths were from old age, and one from drowning.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature having occurred among them during the past year. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition. Most of these Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupation.—The chief occupations of this band are fishing and farming. These Indians supply a good deal of the fresh fish used in the New Westminster market during the year. Each family does a little farming, raising sufficient vegetables, &c., for its own use.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings; their cattle and horses are similar to those of their white neighbours. They take good care of their cattle during the winter and also take care of their farming implements.

Education.—A number of the Indians of this band have attended the St. Mary's Mission school. All of them are most anxious to have their children educated.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on their reserve and are very attentive to their religious instructions. They are visited frequently by their priest.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious, law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—Owing to their close proximity to New Westminster and the ease with which they can procure liquor, many of these Indians are in the habit of getting intoxicated. In other respects they are a moral people.

LANGLEY AND WHARNOCK BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated, the former on McMillan Island, in the Fraser River, about twenty miles east of New Westminster, and the latter about twenty-four miles east of New Westminster, on the north bank of the Fraser River. They contain a combined area of one thousand four hundred and fifty-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is seventy-nine. There were four deaths and no births. Cause of death: two from consumption and two from infantile diseases.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Excepting consumption, no sickness of a serious nature has appeared among these Indians. The villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupation.—These Indians all do more or less mixed farming, and during the fishing season fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians all have comfortable dwelling houses of a good class, which are kept clean and in a good state of repair. They have good stock and take good care of them, and have a fairly good supply of farming implements.

Education.—Many of these Indians have been educated at St. Mary's Mission Indian school, and all of them take an active interest in educational matters.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics; they have a church in their village on McMillan Island, and also one at Wharnock. They are very good people and practice their religion faithfully.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are an industrious and law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral people; there is very little drunkenness among them, and no immorality.

MUSQUEAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north arm of the Fraser River, close to its mouth. It contains an area of four hundred and fifty-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of ninety-four. During the year there were two births and four deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—No sickness of a serious nature occurred among these Indians during the past year. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and most of them have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupation.—These Indians all do more or less mixed farming, and during the fishing season fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of them have comfortable dwellings with fairly good outhouses.

They are improving the breed of their horses. Their cattle are of the same class as those of their white neighbours, and are of a suitable quality.

They all have their own farming implements and take fairly good care of them.

Education.—These Indians are all anxious to have their children educated, but owing to the fact of the school at St. Mary's Mission being full, many of the children are compelled to remain at home. Those of them who are Methodists send their children to the Coqualeetza Institute.

Religion.—Eighty of these Indians are Roman Catholics, ten are Methodists, and four are pagans. They are not very religiously inclined. They have a small hall built by themselves where the Roman Catholic portion of them hold divine service from time to time.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, and on the whole are improving, although quite a few of them prefer to live as they used to in olden times.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are on the whole a temperate and moral people, a few only of them being addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors.

MATSQUI BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser River, about thirty miles from New Westminster. It contains an area of one thousand and seventy-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of forty-four. During the year there was one birth and one death.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature having occurred among them since last year.

Occupation.—They all do more or less mixed farming, and during the fishing season fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have comfortable dwellings, with fairly good barns and outhouses, which are kept in good repair.

Their stock is of the same breed and quality as those of their white neighbours.

Their farming implements are taken good care of, and whilst not numerous are sufficient for their wants.

Education.—These Indians take considerable interest in educational matters, most of the younger Indians having attended the mission school.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics and attend church every Sunday at St. Mary's Mission. They are very attentive to their religious duties.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious, law-abiding, simple people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral, only a few of them being fond of liquor.

INDIANS AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

Reserve.—These Indians own land in New Westminster city and at Brownsville on the south bank of the Fraser River opposite New Westminster, comprising an area of ten acres.

Vital Statistics.—These Indians number sixty-nine. During the year there were two deaths and one birth. One girl went to live at Tchewassun, having married a Tchewassan Indian.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature having occurred since last year.

Occupation.—They make a living chiefly by fishing, supplying the New Westminster market most of the season with the fish required.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have comfortable dwellings, a few of them in the city of New Westminster, on which they pay taxes, others on the reserve at Brownsville opposite New Westminster.

Very little farming is done by them, just a few gardens.

They do not go much into stock.

Education.—They all take considerable interest in education, and are anxious that their children should receive an education, but, owing to the school at St. Mary's Mission being full, they are compelled to keep their children at home.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a nice church on their reserve at Brownsville, where divine service is held regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious, good people. They do not belong to any particular band, but have come here from several parts of the province and settled.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are on the whole a temperate and moral people, some of them being exceedingly good. A few are addicted to the use of liquor; those, I am sorry to say, are not of a good moral character.

NICOMEN AND SKWEAHM BANDS.

Reserves.—These Indians occupy two reserves on the north bank of the Fraser River, about forty-four miles from New Westminster, comprising an area of six hundred and thirty-six acres. Only the Nicomen Slough divides these two reserves.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is forty-eight. There have been no births and no deaths during the year, nor any other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature having occurred among them during the past year. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and most of the Indians have been vaccinated by me from time to time.

Occupation.—Farming and fishing are the chief occupations of these bands. Nearly all of these Indians do more or less mixed farming, and during the fishing season fish for the canneries. They also earn a little money working for their white neighbours.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings and outhouses. Their stock are of the same breed as are found with their white neighbours. They take reasonably good care of their farming implements.

Education.—These Indians do not bother themselves very much about education, and only a few of them have ever gone to school.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, but pay little attention to religion. They have a small church at Skweahm, but it is very seldom used.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded people. They prefer to follow their old ways a good deal, although they are improving.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a good deal inclined to drink, and unfortunately can always find unscrupulous white men who will supply them with liquor.

OHAMIL BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser River, about seventy-four miles east of New Westminster. It contains an area of six hundred and twenty-nine acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of sixty. During the year there were no births and no deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature having occurred among them during the past year. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition. They have all been vaccinated by me from time to time.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have all fairly good dwellings, barns and stables, which they keep clean and in good repair. Their cattle and horses are similar to those of their white neighbours. Their farm implements are well taken care of.

Education.—These Indians all take an active interest in education, most of the children of school age attending the school at St. Mary's Mission.

Religion.—These Indians are very fond of their religion. Five of them are Episcopalians, three are Methodists and fifty-two are Roman Catholics. They have two small churches, one used by the Roman Catholics and one by the Episcopalians.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious and law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate and moral people.

POPCUM AND SQUATITS BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these two bands are situated on the south bank of the Fraser River, about sixty-five miles from New Westminster. They contain an area of

five thousand three hundred and twenty-six acres. Popcum and Squatits are about two miles apart.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is sixty-six. During the year there were two births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature having occurred among them during the past year. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition. Nearly all of the Indians have been vaccinated by me from time to time.

Occupation.—Mixed farming is the chief occupation of these two bands, but during the fishing season all hands work for the canneries, some fishing and others inside the cannery filling cans, &c.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have fairly good dwellings and outhouses. Their horses are nearly all small Indian ponies. Their cattle are of good breed, the same as are to be seen with their white neighbours. Their farming implements are taken fairly good care of.

Education.—These Indians take a lively interest in educational matters, and most of the parents are anxious to send their children to school. A few of them take no interest whatever in education.

Religion.—Thirty-two are Episcopalians, eleven are Methodists and twenty-three are Roman Catholics. The members of each denomination have their own church, and are attentive to their religious duties.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a simple-minded, law-abiding people. They stick a good deal to their old customs.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate and moral, only a few of them being addicted to drink.

SEMAHMOO BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band borders on the international boundary line and fronts on Semiahmoo Bay. It contains an area of three hundred and ninety-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is forty-two. During the year there was one birth and two deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature having occurred among them during the past year. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and the majority of the Indians have been vaccinated by me from time to time.

Occupation.—The chief occupations of this band are fishing and a small amount of mixed farming or gardening.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have comfortable dwellings and outhouses, which are kept in tolerable repair. Their cattle and horses are similar to those owned by their white neighbours. Their farming implements are kept in good order.

Education.—Only a few of these Indians have ever been to school, and owing to the school at St. Mary's Mission being full, there is no room for any of the children of this band at the school.

Religion.—All of these Indians are Roman Catholics. They have a small church on their reserve, where they hold religious services from time to time.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an easy-going, simple-minded people; having sufficient for to-day, they hardly think of to-morrow.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate and moral, but owing to their close proximity to the American boundary, white men from the American side of the line supply them with liquor, which causes trouble sometimes. On the whole there is little reason to find fault.

SECHelt BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Sechelt peninsula, Malaspina Straits. It contains an area of eighteen hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is two hundred and twenty-two. There were six births and six deaths, and a decrease in population of two since last year, owing to marriage with other Indians.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature having occurred during the year. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition. I vaccinated all the children on the reserve during one of my visits.

Occupation.—Fishing, hunting, logging and a little gardening are the chief occupation of this band.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians all have comfortable dwellings, which they keep in good repair. Their stock are usually allowed to run through the bush, both summer and winter, and on the whole do very well.

Education.—Only a few of these Indians have ever been to school. They are all most anxious to have their children educated, but there is no school provided where they can send their children.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a very beautiful church at their village where religious services are held.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded, kind people, and are easy to get along with. They are scrupulously honest in their dealings with their white neighbours and with each other.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people. Drunkenness is practically unknown among them.

SUMASS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated at Miller's Landing on the south bank of the Fraser River, and at Sumass Bar on the north bank of the Fraser River opposite Miller's Landing, and at Upper Sumass on Sumass Lake. It contains an area of thirteen hundred and seventy acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of fifty-eight. During the year there were three births and three deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band has been good, no sickness of a serious nature having occurred among them during the year. Their villages are kept clean and in a good sanitary condition. Most of these Indians have been vaccinated by me from time to time.

Occupation.—Mixed farming and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They all have comfortable dwellings and fairly good barns and stables. Their stock are of fairly good quality and are well looked after during the winter, plenty of hay being provided. Their farming implements are well taken care of.

Education.—Only a few of these Indians have ever been to school. Those of them who have show a marked improvement over those who have not.

Religion.—Of this band twenty-one are Methodists and thirty-seven are Roman Catholics. They are all very enthusiastic in religious matters, each denomination having its own church.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a simple-minded, kind people. They are rather indolent, but not troublesome.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate and moral people, a few only of them being addicted to the use of liquor.

SLIAMMON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Malaspina Straits. It contains an area of four thousand seven hundred and twelve acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of two hundred and sixty. During the year there were three births and nine deaths. Ten have left the band and gone to live at Homalko. Of those who died four were children. In the case of the adults, three deaths were from old age and two from la grippe.

Occupation.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting, logging and farming or gardening.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians are improving their dwellings very much from what they were some years ago. Their stock all run wild through the bush.

So far they have not done much farming.

Education.—None of these Indians have ever received any education, no school accommodation having been provided for them.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and are very much attached to their religion. They are at the present time getting out logs for the construction of a new church, the building now used by them being deemed too old and rotten for further service.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a simple minded, easy-going people, rather indolent, but are obedient to authority.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral people.

SKWAW-AH-LOOKS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser River, between Ruby Creek and Hope. It contains an area of one hundred and ninety-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of twenty-four. During the year there were two births and two deaths.

Occupation.—Mixed farming and fishing constitute the chief occupations of this band.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings and outhouses. They take good care of their stock during the winter. They have a fair supply of farming implements, which they take good care of.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the members of this band has been good. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and no contagious disease has broken out among them. Of the deaths, one was from consumption and the other from puerperal fits.

Education.—Although there are only a few children in this band, the older members take an active interest in education, as they wish to see all their people put on a level with their white neighbours.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and are very much attached to their religion. They have a small church on their reserve, where they hold divine service regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded, easy-going people, obedient to authority and are on the best of terms with their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

TCHE-WASSAN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Gulf of Georgia, near Point Roberts, and only a short distance from the international boundary line. It contains an area of six hundred and four acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of forty-two. During the year there was one birth and one death.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature having made its appearance among them during the past year. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

Occupation.—The chief occupations of the members of this band are farming and fishing. During the fishing season all of these Indians work at the canneries, the remainder of the year on their farms.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings, barns and stables. They have good horses and cattle, having got rid of their Indian ponies years ago. They have good wagons and other farm implements, of which they take good care.

Education.—Only a few of these Indians have ever received any education, and owing to the fact that the school at St. Mary's Mission is full, some of them have sent their children to the Kuper Island school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They are not very religious in the same sense as other bands. They have no church, and when they attend divine service they come to Kie-Kiel (Brownsville), which they usually do at Christmas and Easter.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are on the whole a good-natured, simple people, having enough for to-day they hardly ever trouble themselves about to-morrow. They live at peace among themselves and also with their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a moral, but, I am sorry to say, not a temperate people. Owing to their location being in close proximity to the centre of the fishing industry, a great many worthless white men congregate in the locality who will procure liquor for them at any time. I am glad to say, just at present, all of them are teetotallers, if they will only remain so.

YALE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Fraser River about one hundred and twelve miles from its mouth. It contains an area of eleven hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is ninety-one. During the year there were three births and three deaths. Two women married and went to live with their husbands on other reserves. The two deaths were caused by consumption.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—A good deal of consumption exists among these Indians, otherwise no serious illness has appeared among them. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition. All the Indians have been vaccinated by me from time to time.

Occupation.—The chief occupations of the members of this band are farming or gardening and fishing. A little money is also earned by them in cutting and hauling cordwood for their white neighbours.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have all fairly good dwellings and outhouses. They do not keep much stock, their reserve not being suitable for many cattle. Each family does a little farming or gardening and has sufficient implements for its requirements. Their horses are the usual Indian cayuse breed.

Education.—These Indians take a good deal of interest in the education of their children and are anxious to see them on a par in this respect with their white neighbours. Those of them who are Protestants send their children to All Hallows School,

Yale, and those who are Roman Catholics send their children to the school at St. Mary's Mission.

Religion.—Thirty-three of these Indians belong to the Episcopal Church and fifty-eight to the Roman Catholic Church. They are very much attached to their religion and are good people. Each denomination has its own church in the village where divine service is held from time to time.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a simple-minded, good people, very easy to get along with, and live at peace with their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate and moral people.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians throughout the agency are on the whole becoming more intelligent and industrious. Their homes are kept fairly comfortable, and whenever they can afford it they live comfortably, even extravagantly, having little forethought, and seldom thinking of providing for a rainy day.

Too much praise cannot be given to those in charge of the Indian boarding and industrial schools in this agency, viz., the All Hallows School, Yale, the St. Mary's Mission School at Mission City, and the Coqualeetza Institute at Chilliwack, for the care and attention which they bestow on the children under their charge and for the substantial advancement made by the pupils in the various branches taught at these institutions.

I have, &c.,

FRANK DEVLIN,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY,
KAMLOOPS, 25th August, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report, together with census return and tabular statement, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location.—The Kamloops-Okanagan Agency is located in and scattered over the greater portion of the Yale District, which contains approximately twenty-four thousand square miles. It contains an aggregate area of three hundred and thirty thousand three hundred and ten acres.

Subdivisions.—Kamloops Agency, containing one hundred and twenty-six thousand one hundred and twenty-eight acres, and Okanagan Agency, two hundred and four thousand one hundred and eighty-two acres, embrace respectively thirty-one and eighteen bands. Some of these bands are composed of several small bands belonging to the same tribe and united under one chief.

Means of Conveyance.—The Canadian Pacific Railway, with its extension of the Shuswap and Okanagan branch, and a stretch of steamboat navigation of some seventy miles, encircles the agency somewhat in the form of a horseshoe, from Spuzzum to Penticton, a distance of three hundred and forty-two miles. Other portions extending beyond and lying within this segment are reached by stage lines, by saddle-horses, and, in some of the more rugged and inaccessible portions,—particularly along the Fraser River—on foot.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians belong to the Shuswap and Thompson River tribes and speak the languages known as Thompson and Shuswap. Many of the younger Indians speak fairly good English.

Vital Statistics.—There are three thousand seven hundred and forty-six men, women and children in the agency. During the year there have been one hundred and eighty-four deaths and one hundred and fifty-two births.

Occupation.—All of the bands give more or less attention to farming and stock-raising, and throughout the Okanagan division of the agency (the better agricultural and grazing portion) and parts of the Kamloops division many of them do so quite extensively. They possess large bands of horses which they are improving rapidly; also cattle and other domestic stock. Along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway many of them find ready employment as section hands, earn good wages, and give satisfaction. In the grazing sections they (with their horses) are employed by stock-raisers as cowboys, and they are experts in this occupation. In the mining portions, men, women and children make a good deal of money by mining, mostly by the primitive method of "rocking." As fishermen they earn a large amount, very difficult to estimate, in addition to providing food for themselves. The women earn a good deal as domestic servants and by dressing skins and making them into articles of clothing, such as moccasins, mitts and gloves, either for their own use or for sale; also by gathering wild berries, which grow in abundance.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians generally has been good. With the exception of a mild outbreak of measles around Osayoos, no contagious disease has appeared among them. They keep their houses and premises fairly neat and clean—in some instances commendably so—during the fall, winter and spring seasons. During the warmer season they adopt camp life, dwelling in tents.

Medical Treatment.—Considerable attention has been given to the Indians by medical men located in different portions of the agency, and much benefit has resulted from such professional treatment. In outlying portions, where doctors are rarely available, small quantities of medicines have been distributed, mostly through the agency of the priests.

Lytton Hospital.—This institution continues to benefit many Indians by treatment, surgical and otherwise, and by dispensing medicines, under the management of the energetic secretary, the Venerable Archdeacon R. Small, of the Anglican denomination. Doctor Wade, of Kamloops, makes regular monthly professional visits to this institution.

Buildings.—Their houses and outbuildings on most of the reserves are comparatively good. They do their own building and many of them can do good carpenter work. Sixteen dwelling houses and twenty outbuildings have been completed during the year, and there is a fine church at Spallumcheen progressing towards completion.

Progress.—In portions of the agency better adapted and situated for farming, progress is being made in clearing, fencing, breaking and bringing under cultivation a large acreage. In other portions, where the amount of tillable land is either limited, of inferior quality or comparatively useless through lack of water for irrigation purposes, things remain in much the same condition from year to year.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with wagons, sleighs, ploughs, &c., harness and saddles. Besides using their wagons and saddles on their farms, they do a good deal of freighting and packing in some parts. The latter trade is diminishing.

Irrigation.—This is required more or less on nearly every reserve in the agency. The natural facilities are good, and no very great amount of labour is necessary to construct ditches for this purpose. There are exceptions, however. At Halaut and Halkam Reserves adjoining, where they have a large area of tillable land, the irrigation of which involved a great amount of work and expense, it was found necessary to ask assistance for the Indians. This has been given to a considerable extent in the way of supplies and in the employment of a foreman to direct the Indians and to supervise the work, which is now well advanced. Though the Indians there have derived no direct benefit from the work, still they have, on the expectation of being able to apply some

of the water, sown a much greater area than usual, and on account of the unusual quantity of rain this season they have succeeded in raising good crops. The Indians of Skichistan (Deadman's Creek) Band have also been assisted to the extent of some \$140 in extending and repairing their ditch, which for a number of years had been broken and useless, all attempts to repair it having resulted in failure. The ditch is now in operation.

Food Supply.—The past year has been an extra good one for salmon, and the Indians were able to lay by good stores for winter consumption. The supply of food furnished by hunting is diminishing year by year.

Crops.—These are good all over the agency. In quantity and quality they range much above the average, and prices promise to be good.

Distribution to the Destitute.—The sum of \$195.94 has been distributed among those destitute of food and clothing.

Kamloops Industrial School.—This institution continues to be run to its fullest capacity and in a very efficient manner, under the management of the Reverend Principal, A. M. Carion, and sisters of the Roman Catholic denomination. Progress is apparent in every branch of study and industry. A brass band of seventeen pieces was started during the year, and the progress the pupils have made has been remarkable.

Religion.—With the exception of one, who is classed as pagan, all the Indians profess Christianity and belong to the Roman Catholic and Anglican denominations, the Roman Catholics numbering two thousand two hundred and thirty, Anglicans one thousand five hundred and fifteen. They are very strict in the observance of the rites and ceremonies of their respective denominations, and on nearly every reserve the principal and most conspicuous building is a church. The priests and clergy are assiduous in their labours.

I have, &c.,

A. IRWIN,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KOOTENAY AGENCY,

FORT STEELE, 15th August, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898,—an inventory of the Government property, as required by the department, having already been forwarded.

Location of Agency.—The agency is situated in the south-east portion of British Columbia, and is bounded by the Rocky Mountains on the north and east and the United States territory on the south and the Okanagan Agency on the west.

Reserves.—The reserves embrace an area of forty-two thousand and sixty-one acres.

Tribe.—The reserves are occupied by the Kootenays and a small band of the Shuswaps, known as the Kinbasket Band.

Population.—The combined population of the several bands is five hundred and forty-three, including men, women and children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians was good until the beginning of spring, when the weather turned cold and wet and a number of the old Indians and some of the younger ones died of consumption and la grippe. The sanitary

regulations were carefully looked after on the different reserves, and at the village of St. Eugene, near the St. Mary's Reserve, where the Indians gather from time to time to attend their religious duties; the dwellings and streets were cleaned and swept and the refuse gathered up, removed and burned. Vaccination was also attended to.

Occupation.—*St. Mary's Band.*—The Indians of this band depend upon farming, cattle-raising, cattle and horse herding and packing, for a living. They are industrious and trustworthy. During the past year an irrigation ditch was built for them by the department, which will give an abundant supply of water for irrigation. Those who used it since its completion see the advantage of it, as their crops promise an excellent yield.

Tobacco Plains Band.—The Indians of this band follow farming, cattle-raising and hunting. They have a good reserve, well watered and timbered, and a good range for stock. They are only twenty-five miles from the line of the Crow's Nest Railway, where they now find a ready market for all the grain and vegetables they raise. They are beginning to pay more attention to agriculture. The Provincial Government is building a bridge on the Elk River, which will give them easy access to and from the railway at every season of the year.

Columbia Lake Kootenays.—This band keeps up its reputation for good farming. All the conditions are favourable—plenty of water, timber for fencing, very little clearing to be done, as the land is partly prairie and open timber, with very little underbrush. They follow farming and cattle-raising almost entirely, and now find a good market at Windermere, where the mines are most promising, and where several important mineral discoveries have recently been made.

Lower Kootenays.—The Indians of this band depend mostly on packing, canoeing, acting as guides for prospectors, hunters and others. Very little farming is done, as the land on the Kootenay River is subject to overflow, and crops cannot be depended on. The Indians of late are making an effort to raise cattle, and cut wild hay; they will have an opportunity of disposing of both from time to time, as the Crow's Nest Railway comes near their reserve at Goat River.

The Shuswap Band.—The members of this small band still keep the lead for industry and progress. They depend upon cattle, horses and farming as their means of living. They have the best kept farms in the agency, and their land is easily cultivated and is well supplied with water for irrigation, and their crops seldom fail.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The few dwellings that were built during the past year on the reserves show a very great improvement. They have lumber floors, larger windows, and are covered with shakes or shingles. The work was done by two ex-pupils of the industrial school, François and Ignatius, and reflects great credit on them. The improvement, it is hoped, will induce others to follow the example set, and erect a better class of dwellings.

The Indians of the several bands continue to improve their stock by purchasing a better class of bulls and stallions, they are trying to rid themselves of their cayuses by selling them to prospectors and others, although they bring only a very small price.

The Indians are beginning to recognize the use and value of sheds, where they can store their wagons, tools, farming implements and harness.

Education.—The Indians of this agency are pleased when an opening occurs so that they can send their children to the industrial school, and no difficulty is found in keeping up the attendance. The Rev. N. Coccola, O.M.I., is principal, with the Sisters of Charity as his assistants. During the year satisfactory progress has been made by the pupils in their several studies. The teachers are painstaking and earnest, and discharge their duties with zeal and fidelity. The boys are taught farming, gardening, care of cows and horses, shoemaking and carpentry, and the girls general housework, such as cooking and baking bread, knitting, darning, mending and making clothes, laundrying and butter-making; also the use of the sewing-machine.

Religion.—The Rev. Messrs. Coccola and Ouelette of the Oblates have charge of the missionary work in this agency. All the Indians are Roman Catholics, and are zealous and attentive to their religion. At the village of St. Eugene a beautiful church

was recently opened for the use of the Indians, a monument to the energy of the Rev N. Cocola, to whom all credit is due for its erection and completion. There are churches at the Shuswap and Tobacco Plains Reserves, and one has been built recently at the Lower Kootenay Reserve, where services are held regularly every Sunday.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of the several bands are industrious and law-abiding, and are steadily becoming richer and more self-supporting.

On the St. Mary's Reserve the most industrious Indians are François, André Como, Pierre and Abram, who carefully look after and attend to their little farms and their stock. They are seldom found in Fort Steele, but keep to work on the reserve. Catshan-mi-yuke built himself a new house and renewed his fencing.

At Tobacco Plains, Semo, François and Toma are certainly the most industrious and set a good example to the others by being constantly at work.

At the Columbia Lakes, Little Tim brought in an irrigation ditch, and fenced in a nice field. John, Joseph and Louis Abel of this band have improved their farms and put up good fencing.

On the Lower Kootenay Reserve Eustace the Chief, Colose, Anasta, and others are trying to raise cattle and cut hay, as their little farms are destroyed yearly by the overflow of the river.

Of those on the Shuswap Reserve, I may mention Isaac, Louis Stowekin, Alexander Kinbasket, Eugene and Louis Paul and his two sons, all good workers, and careful and industrious. Their farms will compare favourably with those of their white neighbours living near them. Isaac and Louis Stowekin last year purchased some fruit trees, which look well, and it is to be hoped that others will follow their example, as this country is admirably adapted for fruit farming, which would give a good return.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance and immorality are almost unknown amongst these Indians, and their conduct has been excellent.

I have, &c.,

R. L. T. GALBRAITH,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KWA WKELTH AGENCY,

CAPE MUDGE, 29th August, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my agricultural and industrial statistics together with my annual report and list of Government property under my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location of Agency.—This agency includes all the Indian villages and reserves that lie between Cape Mudge on Valdes Island and Smith's Inlet on the mainland of British Columbia, and all the villages and reserves in Quatsino Sound on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Kwawkwelth nation, excepting three bands which are known as Licukwiltah Indians; but all speak the same language.

Population.—There are one thousand five hundred and ninety-seven Indians in this agency, including men, women and children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health generally of the Indians has been very good, though there was an outbreak of measles in the industrial school and girls'

home, but there were only some twelve or fourteen cases altogether, and the disease was of a very mild form. The cases as they appeared were promptly isolated. Scrofula is the prevalent disease among them, and quite a number are more or less afflicted with it. I visited as many villages as I could in the spring, and had all objectionable matter removed. I also vaccinated those that needed it, except in the case of some of the old people, who are very averse to it.

Resources and Occupation.—It may be stated first that these Indians have no regular occupation. They go to the salmon canneries during the season, and, if the run is good, earn fair wages, but not nearly as much as formerly, owing to the greater competition by whites and Japanese. They cut cordwood and saw logs, act as guides to tourists and prospectors, make canoes and cedar bark mats and baskets, catch fish for sale, and hire themselves out to any one wanting them. They work well for a short time, but are averse to steady occupation. They have an unlimited supply of food ready to their hand in the shape of fish of all kinds, and obtain a fair amount of venison and seal meat, besides large quantities of berries in the spring and summer.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Heretofore the dwelling houses of these Indians have been of the roughest description, many of them not weather-tight, and most of them large, but the Indians are improving in this way and are building many smaller frame houses, and seem to like the privacy and comfort of the smaller dwellings. So very little farming is done among these Indians, owing chiefly to the scarcity of good land, most of which is densely wooded, that it is hardly worth mentioning. There are only two reserves on which farming can be done at all, and on one of them only in a very limited way. They have only one plough and no other implements except hoes and mattocks. Farming can never become an occupation with them, except on the two reserves mentioned.

Education.—There is a more general desire among these people for the education of their children; perhaps I ought to say the desire comes from the children themselves, and the parents are less opposed to it than formerly. The schools are fairly well attended, and good progress is being made by the pupils who attend at all regularly, particularly at the industrial school and girls' home at Alert Bay, where the progress made is most encouraging.

Religion.—Most of the Indians who profess Christianity belong to the Anglican Church, some few are Methodists and Roman Catholics, but a large proportion are still pagans. They do not take much interest in religion, even those who profess Christianity.

Characteristics and Progress.—All these Indians are more or less indolent. The fact that it is so easy for them to procure sufficient food is no doubt the chief cause of it. Another reason is that living as they do in a kind of commonwealth, there is no incentive to better their condition, for as soon as they accumulate a few hundred dollars it has to go into the general fund. As a rule they are very law-abiding and compare favourably with the whites in this respect. I think, as a whole, they are better off than they were ten years ago, and are getting more comforts about them than formerly.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance is not a virtue among these Indians; they do not seem able to resist the temptation to drink when it is placed in their way. They do not get nearly so much liquor as in former years, owing to the increasing difficulty of obtaining it, but they still get it at times in small quantities.

They are still very immoral, but there is, I think, a slight improvement in this respect.

General Remarks.—That there is some improvement among these Indians there is no doubt, but a great difficulty lies in the fact that no occupation can be found for them to keep them at home. Farming is out of the question, as there is no land, and until private enterprise provides some occupation near their homes, it seems that they will have to go away to find employment.

I have, &c.,

R. H. PIDCOCK,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY,
METLAKAHTLA, 3rd August, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward this my annual report of Indian matters for the year ended 30th June, 1898, together with my tabular statement.

HAIDA NATION.

Location.—The Haida nation of Indians belong to the Queen Charlotte group of islands, and are now gathered together from various small settlements into two villages named respectively Massett and Skidegate.

The centralizing of the Haida population has been effected for the convenience of trade, and (through the influence of missionary teachers) for the accommodation of educational and religious teaching.

Population.—The Haidas number this year six hundred and twenty-five souls, an increase of sixteen for the year, being the most noticeable natural increase since the Haida nation was ravaged by small-pox and other diseases many years ago.

Reserves.—Their reserves amount to two thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight acres.

Three hundred and seventy men, women and children claim to belong to the Anglican Church, two hundred and twenty-five to the Methodist Church, and twenty-seven adults to the Salvation Army.

NISHGAR NATION.

General Remarks.—The Nishgar nation of Indians, inhabiting the Naas River Valley, are steadily improving in educational and religious training, temperance and morality, and are becoming richer every year. They are, however, barely holding their own in numbers, being at present eight hundred and forty-eight souls, divided into seven bands.

The Nishgars have large reserves aggregating sixteen thousand four hundred and fifty-four acres, much of it fairly good land.

Religion.—In religious matters they are divided as follows: Three hundred and eighty belong to the Anglican Church, one hundred and twenty-one to the Methodist Church, and three hundred and forty are pagans.

TSIMPSEAN NATION.

Location.—The Tsimpsen Indians inhabit the Skeena River Valley, the sea-shores of the mainland near the mouth of the Skeena, and the islands near the Skeena River.

Population.—They number one thousand three hundred and seventy-six, and are divided into six bands.

Reserves.—They have reserves aggregating one hundred and sixteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-five acres.

Religion.—The Anglican Church claims four hundred and nine souls, the Methodist Church eight hundred and forty-seven, and the Salvation Army one hundred and forty-five.

OWEEKAYNO NATION.

Location.—These Indians are settled at the head of Douglas and Gardner's Channels, Rivers Inlet, and upon the islands in the vicinity of Milbank Sound.

Population.—They number one thousand two hundred and sixty-four souls. This nation is divided into five bands.

Reserves.—Their reserves aggregate seven thousand six hundred and fifty-six acres.

Religion.—Six hundred and seventy-eight claim to belong to the Methodist Church, and two hundred and twenty-one are classed as pagans.

TALLION NATION.

Location.—The Indians of the Tallion nation inhabit the land at the head of Dean's Channel and the head of Bentinck Arm and South Bentinck Arm.

Population.—They number three hundred and thirty-four; live in three different villages, and form three bands. There has been an increase in the Indian population during the year of thirty births over deaths.

Reserves.—Their reserve lands comprise four thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven acres.

Religion.—Amongst these Indians there are thirty Methodists and three hundred pagans.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Language.—Each of these five nations speaks a different language.

Many of the Haidas and Oweekaynos understand and speak English, and fully one-half of the Nishgars and Tsimpseans speak and understand the English language.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition of the Indians of these twenty-three bands is improving each year, and excepting that of Tallion and Kimsquit, is very good. It has been difficult so far to stir up the pagan Indians of Tallion and Kimsquit to clean up their village streets and houses, as well as their persons; and yet they seem to be as free from epidemic diseases as any. The greatest proportion of deaths occurring in this agency during the year was at Port Simpson.

Agriculture.—There is a steady increase in the quantity of potatoes and other roots raised by the Indians. The cultivation of roots and vegetables is the only agricultural industry that can succeed on the coast so far north; and it is likely to become an important source of food supply.

Buildings.—Very little building has been done this year by the Indians for themselves owing to an unusual lack of money through a partial failure of the salmon catch of last year at Rivers Inlet and Skeena River. A few good dwelling houses have been erected at Port Simpson.

Hunting.—Some of the coast tribes were quite successful last spring at hunting and catching fur seals near their villages, and the fur catch, both by land and sea, has been good.

Temperance and Morality.—Drunkenness amongst our northern Indians is steadily decreasing, so that the cases brought to the knowledge of the authorities have this year been less than a tenth part of that of eight or ten years ago. The morality of the Indians has also wonderfully improved within the last few years.

Religion.—Religious contention amongst Indians has this year almost wholly subsided, although the Haidas of Skidegate have still some bitter feelings against each other, because of agitations still kept up amongst them.

Education.—Secular and religious education is going on increasingly. The system adopted by the department of establishing industrial schools, and assisting mission

schools, together with the increasing efforts of missionary societies and teachers, is rapidly educating and enlightening the North-west Coast Indians.

Loyalty.—There is a growing desire amongst our Indians for enfranchisement, and it is noticeable that this desire arises mostly from pride of being "British," and a strong ambition to become citizens of the country. Many of them will become good citizens.

General Remarks.—The destitute sick amongst the Indians have been few, and they have been helped by the department with food and clothing to the amount of \$108 during the year.

The departmental steamer "Vigilant" is in good running order, and, with the present engineer, D. P. Wilson, is running with greater economy of fuel per mile than ever before, and with equal speed.

I have, &c.,

C. TODD,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WEST COAST AGENCY,
ALBERNI, 27th October, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report to the 30th June, 1898.

Agency.—The West Coast Agency extends from Otter Point to Cape Cook, comprising two hundred miles of the west coast of Vancouver Island.

Reserves.—There are eighteen tribes in this agency. They have one hundred and fifty reserves and fishing stations, aggregating twelve thousand four hundred and twenty acres. There are two large reserves in Barclay Sound, one at Alberni, belonging to the Tseshahtha, containing one thousand and thirty acres, and the other at Numakamis, belonging to the Oiahta, containing one thousand seven hundred acres of good land. The acreage of the other reserves ranges from two acres to two hundred and fifty acres each. These reserves are mostly rocky, timbered, and tidal lands, with only small patches suitable for cultivation.

Tribe.—These tribes all speak the same language with dialectic differences, and have been called the Aht nation, this synonym comes from Mr. Sproat, a pioneer of the West Coast, and was adopted as the termination of the tribal names of these people by the former Indian Superintendent of British Columbia, but is not known or used by the Indians, it is taken from Mahty, house, and Mahtymas, people, but the termination signifying people is really "ut" pronounced as in rut with the "t" more accented, but in use slightly altered to suit the euphony of the name preceding it, thus, while Mo-utch, the Indian name for deer, makes Mo-utch-ut, the name of the Nootka tribe; Opitches the name of a village, gives Opitcheset the name of the tribe; Tsesha the name of the first settlement of this tribe in Barclay Sound, Tseshat; Heshque, Heshque-ert; King George-ut signifies Englishmen, and Boston-ut Americans.

PRINCIPAL RESERVES.

Tseshahtha, No. 1 Reserve, Tsahahheh, west bank of the Somaas River, Alberni, one thousand acres; population, one hundred and thirty,—thirty-seven men, forty-two women, fifty-one children and young people.

Opitches-aht, No. 1 Reserve, Ahahswinis, east bank of the Somass River, ninety-six acres ; population, sixty-six,—fifteen men, twenty-eight women and twenty-three children.

Howchuk-lis-aht, No. 2 Reserve, Elh-la-teese, at the head of Uchucklesit Harbour, Alberni Canal, four hundred acres ; population, fifty-one,—seventeen men, seventeen women, and seventeen children.

Oiaht, Nos. 7 and 8 Reserves, Ah-adz-oas, part of Diana Island, one hundred and fifteen acres, and Haines Island, thirty acres, eastern entrance of Barclay Sound ; population, one hundred and eighty-three,—seventy men, sixty-four women and forty-nine children.

To-quaht No. 1 Reserve, Mahcoah, Village Passage, Barclay Sound, one hundred and twenty-four acres ; population nineteen,—nine men, six women and four children.

Ewlh-u-ilh-laht, No. 1 Reserve, It-tat-so, one hundred and sixty-two acres ; population, one hundred and seventy,—fifty-eight men, fifty-six women and fifty-six children.

Cla-o-quaht, No. 1 Reserve, Opitsat, Clayoquot Sound, one hundred and eighty acres ; population, two hundred and sixty-seven,—ninety-one men, one hundred and three women, and seventy-three children.

Kelsemaht, No. 11 Reserve, Yahksis, Flores Island, Clayoquot Sound, one hundred and eighty acres ; population, seventy-five,—twenty-eight men, twenty-nine women and eighteen children.

Ahousaht, No. 15 Reserve, Mahktosis, Matilda Creek, Clayoquot Sound, two hundred and fifty acres ; population, two hundred and seventy-six,—ninety-three men, ninety-six women and eighty-seven children.

Heshquiaht, No. 1 Reserve, Heshque, Heshquiat Harbour, two hundred and twenty-two acres ; population, one hundred and fifty-five,—fifty men, fifty-three women and fifty-two children.

Moo-a-chaht, No. 1 Reserve, Yuquot, Friendly Cove, Nootka Sound, two hundred and ten acres ; population, two hundred—seventy-three men, seventy-eight women and forty-nine children.

Matchitlaht, No. 15 Reserve, Cheshish, back of Bligh Island, Nootka Sound, twenty-nine acres ; population, fifty-seven—twenty-four men, nineteen women and fourteen children.

Noochahtlaht, No. 1 Reserve, Nuchatl, Esperanza Inlet, sixteen acres ; population, seventy-six—thirty-three men, twenty-nine women and fourteen children.

Ehattisaht, No. 10 Reserve, Oke, Esperanza Inlet, thirty-two acres ; population, one hundred and sixteen—forty-one men, forty-three women and thirty-two children.

Kyukaht, Nos. 1 and 2 Reserves, Aktese, Village Island, one hundred and eighteen acres ; Kukamukamees, Mission Island, seventy-five acres, Barrier Islands, Kyuquot ; population, three hundred and eighty-four—one hundred and fifty-eight men, one hundred and fifty-three women and seventy-three children.

Chaicclesaht, No. 1 Reserve, A-co-us, Battle Bay, Ou-ou-kinsh Inlet, one hundred acres ; population, one hundred and twenty-three,—forty-five men, thirty-nine women and thirty-nine children.

NITINAHT TRIBE.

These Indians live in four villages at the entrance of Juan de Fuca Strait, viz. :—

Tsooquahna, No. 2 Reserve, two hundred and thirty-five acres ; population, thirty-one,—ten men, ten women and eleven children.

Wyah, No. 3 Reserve, one hundred and thirty-two acres ; population, seventy-seven,—twenty-seven men, thirty-two women and eighteen children.

Clo-oose, No. 4 Reserve, two hundred and forty-eight acres ; population, fifty-nine,—seventeen men, twenty-one women and twenty-one children.

Carmanah, No. 6 Reserve, one hundred and fifty-eight acres; population, forty-eight,—fourteen men, twenty women and fourteen children.

Pacheenaht, No. 1 Reserve, Pacheena Port San Juan, one hundred and fifty-three acres; population, seventy-two,—nineteen men, thirty women and twenty-three children. This tribe is a distinct tribe from the Nitinahts, with their own chiefs, but are allied to them and speak the same dialect, and at sealing time all the Nitinahts congregate at Pacheena Reserve, it being the only harbour on their coast.

Nitinaht Villages.—Each of these four villages has its own chief, but there is one head chief of the Nitinaht tribe, who resides at Wyah, and to this village nearly the whole of the tribe resort for the fall salmon fishing, and generally stay there part of the winter.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Population.—The population of the whole agency is two thousand six hundred and thirty-five: nine hundred and twenty-nine men, nine hundred and sixty-eight women, and seven hundred and thirty-eight children and young people under sixteen years of age.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—While the birth-rate is about the same as last year, the death-rate has been heavier, deaths chiefly from tuberculous diseases. An epidemic of whooping cough began along the coast in the spring months, and was fatal in some cases, where it attacked weakly children, or was complicated with bronchitis; the Indian's constitution does not resist lung disease well. In the month of March a case of smallpox was reported at the Kelsemaht village, Clayoquot Sound. The patient was isolated by the local authorities, and the provincial government sent a doctor and official from Victoria to take charge. However, it proved to be a bad case of syphilitic eruption. I visited Clayoquot Sound myself with a supply of vaccine and vaccinated forty-six at Ahousaht, including twenty-eight school children. I found the village there in a good sanitary condition, the Indians under the direction of Mr. J. Russell, the Presbyterian missionary, cleaned up the houses and removed all refuse matter. I also vaccinated some Indians at Kelsemaht and Ucluelet; these vaccinations were all successful except in the case of one girl at Ahousaht. There is some advance in the sanitary condition of the villages generally, but there is still room for improvement.

Resources and Occupation.—There was a further decrease of over \$40,000 in the income derived by the Indians from the sealing industry, not so many schooners being employed and seals being scarce, the average catches are much less than formerly and decreasing yearly; about nine hundred skins were taken by canoe from shore along the coast, and the Nootka Indians secured twelve sea otter skins, eight of which brought from \$160 to \$185 each. If the demand for Indian hunters on sealing schooners ceased, the Indians would turn their attention more to hunting from shore by canoe, also to the making of dogfish oil, if a market could be found for it; a little is still made in Barclay Sound, Nootka and Kyuquot, but the demand is limited and the price given twenty per cent less than formerly. Some trade is still done with the East Coast Indians in canoes, and there is a good market for dried halibut of which the Kyukahts particularly make a good deal. A little trade was done by the Clayoquot Indians in sending fresh halibut to Victoria by steamer, and some of the Nitinahts, who own several small schooners, do a regular trade in supplying Victoria with the same fish. The Indians at Alberni earn some wages by canoe work transporting prospectors to places in Alberni Canal and Barclay Sound, and some of the young men have made money supplying logs to the local saw-mills, while others have supplied cedar blocks for shingle-making. The Clayoquots also earn some wages by transport of prospectors, and there is a small cannery there which gives employment to the women for the fishing season, cleaning and cutting fish. Those from the different tribes who went to the Fraser River canneries did fairly well, although some were unable to get work owing to the number of Japanese employed. The women earned from \$45 to \$60 each cleaning and cutting salmon.

Buildings, Stock, and Farming Implements.—Owing to the decrease of the sealing industry and consequent scarcity of money, not many new houses have been built during the past year. At Alberni one new house has been put up but is not yet finished, and a little new fencing and clearing have been done. At Clayoquot a couple of new houses have been partially built, a few garden patches fenced in, and a few fruit trees planted. At Ucluelet there are four small houses in course of erection and several others have been painted and finished. At Heshquiat one new house has been finished and several others lined and painted; the Roman Catholic church and mission house have also been repainted. At Clo-oose, Nitinaht, adjoining the Methodist Mission, George Sitecub, who has several children attending school, has built a new house; altogether nineteen houses have been erected during the year. The Alberni Indians have less horses than they had last year, several have been sold, and others died last winter. A few cattle have been sold at Alberni and Ucluelet and there is an increase in the number of stock in the agency. These Indians have no work oxen or plough horses and do not buy any farming implements except a few scythes and gardening tools. The Alberni Indians have a few buggies and road carts, which they use for driving about the settlement and occasionally over the road to Nanaimo. In Barclay Sound, Clayoquot Sound, and Nootka, a few of the Indians are acquiring cattle. On the coast they require little, if any, feed in the winter, and are saleable where there are any white settlers adjacent.

Education.—The Alberni Indian Home still has the average number of inmates, a few deaths have occurred since last year, but other children have been taken in, and the pupils attend the day school with regularity, make fair progress, and appear happy and contented. Garden work is done by the boys under the superintendency of Harry Thomas, a late pupil, who is employed to do the outside work at the mission; a root and store house has also been built and some clearing and improvements, taking out stumps, &c. The pupils are fed and mostly clothed by the Presbyterian mission. A wind-mill has been erected, connected with a force-pump, and iron piping from the river to a tank built near the top of the mission building, so that now they have a plentiful supply of water. At the Presbyterian day school at Ahousaht the lads learn rapidly, Mr. Jno. Russell is most painstaking in his endeavours to teach the boys English, and is himself learning the native language at the same time. On my last visit to the school several of the pupils were writing letters in English to their friends who were away from home. At the Presbyterian school at Ucluelet some of the children attend regularly and are learning well. The Rev. Mr. Swartout teaches himself at Oiaht when not otherwise employed, renting an Indian house there, and hopes to secure a resident teacher for this place next year. Except the grants to Alberni and Ucluelet day schools, this work is carried on without aid from the department.

The Roman Catholic school at Clayoquot is well attended, except during the summer months, when the Indians are mostly away, by the young men as well as boys and girls. The Rev. Father Van Nevel has to rent an Indian house for teaching purposes. He is an experienced teacher, and has a school-house at the outer village, moving with the Indians there in the spring to continue teaching. The Rev. Father Sobry has reopened school at Kyuquot. He labours under disadvantage, as the village is situated on two islands, the mission being at the smaller settlement of the two, and the majority of the children are unable to get to school in bad weather. All the day schools labour under disadvantages from the roving habits of the Indians; the lads when they arrive at the age of fourteen generally go sealing, and the adults have to move to various fishing stations and to the canneries to make a living and generally take their children with them, although there seems an increasing desire to get education.

Religion.—The Roman Catholic missions still carry on their work at Kyuquot, Heshquiat, and Clayoquot where they have resident priests and churches, there have been no services at the churches at Alberni and Oiaht during the past year. The other churches are well attended, particularly at Heshquiat and Clayoquot. There is also a church at Nootka, to which place the Rev. Father Brabant of Heshquiat pays occasional visits. The church at Clayoquot is now handsomely finished and provided with new and commodious seats.

The Rev. Mr. Tate of the Methodist Church resided part of the year on the Opitsat Reserve, Clayoquot, and held regular services at Opitsat and Kelsemaht. The Methodist Church proposes to establish a mission at Clayoquot. The Rev. Mr. Stone is carrying on the work at the Nitinaht Methodist Mission, half of the school-house being used for church purposes. The Rev. Mr. Swartout, Presbyterian missionary, is at work in Barclay Sound, Miss Armstrong at Ucluelet, and Mr. Russell at Ahousaht, holding services in the school-houses on Sundays and attending to the sick, besides teaching, and have great hopes for the success of their missions. Services for the Indians with Sunday school are held in the Alberni school-house, and the pupils from the Home and some of the Indians attend the services at the Presbyterian church, the Rev. Mr. Taylor, home missionary, attending to the spiritual wants of the Indians.

The Roman Catholics, whose missions have been many years established on this coast, number one thousand and sixty-six, Presbyterians in Barclay Sound and Ahousaht two hundred and eighty-nine, and the Methodists at Clayoquot and Nitinaht two hundred and seventy-one; the remainder, one thousand and nine, are classed as pagans, although they have no form of pagan worship and seem always to have acknowledged one supreme being, but this belief mixed up with a vast amount of superstition.

Characteristics and Progress.—The West Coast Indians as a race are industrious and law-abiding; no serious crime has been committed by any of them during the past year. While, as in all communities, there are some lazy and indolent, the majority, especially the older men, are generally at work. They do not take to agricultural pursuits, for which the most of their reserves are unsuitable. The gardening work is mostly done by the women; the men when not in their canoes, fishing or hunting, are at work round the houses putting their fishing gear in order, making paddles, &c. Many of the young and middle-aged men are good axemen and take naturally to the use of tools. A few of them work in silver. Many of them are good carpenters, imitating the whites in the finishing and ornamentation of the outside of their houses. The women spend their spare time in making mats of the bulrush and cedar bark, and table mats and baskets of various sizes and shapes of coloured grass to sell to the whites. They are naturally quick at cutting out and making their own clothes and quite a number possess sewing-machines. I do not consider that they are becoming materially poorer as a community. They are not provident, and except in a few individual cases, do not accumulate money. With the young men, when they made more at sealing it was all spent before the next season and advances taken before shipping again. The fact of there being less money earned affects the old and sick most, as friends are not so able to help, and there are not so many potlaches and feasts given. Although I have had no occasion to enforce the law against the potlach, this custom seems to be gradually dying out, not nearly so many are given as formerly, and those given are in moderation and chiefly among friends.

Temperance and Morality.—I may still report favourably under these heads: there has been little drunkenness or traffic in whisky, and while there have been some cases of men leaving their wives and children, the efforts and teaching of the missionaries on the coast have a good effect in mitigating the evils arising from intoxication and immorality.

I have, &c.,

HARRY GUILLOD,
Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY,

CLINTON, 28th July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report, together with statistical statement and list of Government property in my charge, for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location of Agency.—This agency is situated north and partly west of the Kamloops-Okanagan Agency, south of the Babine Agency, having the Rocky Mountains as a portion of the eastern boundary, and the Fraser Agency for its west boundary.

Area.—There are seventy-four thousand and sixty-five acres reserved for this agency.

Resources.—Most of the reserves contain land fit for cultivation, and farming is carried on with fair success, many of the Indians being now able to sell considerable quantities of hay and grain. Some are turning their attention to the raising of cattle, for which there is always a market. The lakes and streams are well supplied with fish, and large game, such as mountain sheep, deer and goats are plentiful. At low water considerable quantities of gold dust are secured from the bars of the Fraser and other streams.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong chiefly to the Salish and Tinneh peoples.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one thousand nine hundred and twenty, composed of six hundred and eighty-seven men, seven hundred and sixteen women and five hundred and seventeen children, an increase of thirty-six since my last report. The number of births was one hundred and two, and the number of deaths sixty-three, and migrations three.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians is good. During the year just ended they were not visited by epidemic diseases of any kind; sanitary precautions are insisted on; most of the deaths were those of very old people and young children. After a great deal of persuasion I have succeeded in making them understand that refuse matter around their houses is a source of disease, and I was glad to see on my last visit that all such was removed, and the yards swept clean. I vaccinated all those who had not already been vaccinated.

Occupation.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming, stock-raising, working as farm hands for white settlers, guides to tourists, teamsters and packers, while quite a number are engaged as labourers on gold-dredgers.

Buildings, Stock, and Farming Implements.—Their houses are comfortable and fairly well kept. There are quite a number of stables, well supplied with horses and a fair quantity of farming implements of all kinds.

Education.—There are one hundred and fifty-five children of school age, but only one school in the agency, the Williams Lake Industrial under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. There are fifty pupils cared for at this school.

Religion.—Twenty-four are of the Anglican faith; the rest are all Roman Catholics. There are several Roman Catholic missionaries stationed in different parts of the agency, and at nearly all the reserves there are churches or places of worship, there being nineteen churches in all. Some of the buildings are very fine and finished off in the most modern style. These Indians manifest great interest in religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and the majority are becoming better off. Quite a number own their own horses and wagons and are constantly engaged as freighters.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance is decreasing, while in other respects the morality of these Indians is not below the average standard.

General Remarks.—At the Alkali Lake, Auchan, Kenim Lake and Soda Creek Reserve these Indians have made extensive improvements during the year, having fenced nearly the whole of their reserves, in this way preventing stock from trespassing; and in the winter season many of the stock-raisers will willingly pay them for a chance to turn their cattle inside these inclosures.

I have, &c.

E. BELL,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
VICTORIA, 31st October, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour herein to present my annual report upon Indian affairs in the province of British Columbia for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

From the respective Indian agents throughout my superintendency the yearly reports, together with their statistical statements, have been received and in each case without delay forwarded to the department.

It is hoped that the above reports and statements sent in by the agents may meet with the requirements in that direction, especially as the latter have repeatedly been urged by me to be most particular in carrying out the instructions of the department so clearly laid down for their guidance in the "circular" issued to that end, a copy of which was forwarded to each agent in due course.

The following brief summary under the different headings designated will, I am sure, be gratifying to the department, as indicating in a general way the satisfactory condition of the native peoples in this superintendency.

Population.—According to the returns received, and judging from my own personal observation, I may state that there is no appreciable increase or diminution in the native population as a whole.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—A satisfactory advance is noticeable in improved sanitary measures, the outcome of continued and effective supervision exercised by the agents, and of an improved intelligence on the part of the Indians respecting a matter of such vital importance to themselves; to this, and also in a measure to the mildness of the winter during the year reported upon, may be attributed the unusually good health that prevailed and the freedom from epidemics of a serious nature, and from fatal contagious diseases. In the Kamloops-Okanagan Agency a mild type of measles appeared, which by careful attention soon passed away, leaving no disastrous traces behind. In the industrial school and in the girls' home at Alert Bay an epidemic of a like nature appeared, attacking some of the pupils, but prompt measures for the isolation and proper care of those affected being taken by those in charge, the spread of the disease was prevented and the epidemic stamped out before any fatal results occurred. In the Cowichan Agency the deaths therein recorded were mostly caused by pulmonary disease, and in the Kootenay Agency, owing to the prevalence of heavy rains and unusually

cold winds, several of the very old and some of the younger Indians passed away, whilst suffering from consumption, in the early spring

Very satisfactory results continue to be reported from the hospitals assisted by the department, these charitable and healing institutions being looked upon by the white and Indian population in their vicinity as a boon of priceless value to such as may be afflicted with ill health and indigent circumstances. Too much praise cannot be given to those under whose kindly supervision the charitable and medical offices are administered in these establishments.

Buildings, Stock, Farm Implements, &c.—Improved dwelling houses and out-offices, such as stables, barns, &c., are noticeable throughout many of the agencies, and a desire to increase the area of land under cultivation is also observed. In some instances cattle are gradually taking the place of comparatively worthless and useless Indian ponies, and upon many of the reserves, especially where the land is being cultivated to any extent, a great advance has been made in the class of horses now being bred and used. There is an increase also in farming implements, which gives satisfactory assurance of a steady progress in agricultural industries.

Education.—Reports from the respective industrial and boarding schools carried on in the superintendency have been duly forwarded and are well worth consideration as showing the steady, and it is to be hoped, lasting benefits to be expected from these places of instruction. The different denominations under whose auspices these schools are carried on are deserving of all praise for their devotion to the work in hand, and it is gratifying to know that each year the native people, as a whole, seem to appreciate more and more the provision, both as affects the present and the future, made in these establishments for their children, and, instead of any feeling of distrust now existing, it is rather with a feeling of appreciation and thankfulness that such efforts for their civilization and advancement are regarded. This commendable feeling produces, as a natural consequence, amongst those without such means within reach for the education and general care of their offspring, a most fervid desire for the establishment of such institutions amongst them.

The day schools, as has previously been reported upon, are not as successful as it is wished they might be. The Indians, in their struggle for existence, having periodically to move from place to place in pursuit of work and food, as their necessities require, and by taking, as they are obliged to do, their children with them, they prevent the latter from reaping the full benefit of the education and training otherwise at their disposal, precluding the possibility of such advantages as under more favourable circumstances might reasonably be expected.

Religion.—Religious services and observances continue to be practised with much zeal by such of the natives as have embraced Christianity, and the tendency to forsake their heathenish customs and join the majority at the respective missions seems to gain headway year by year among the pagans. Some new and very well built churches have been erected during the year, and others are in course of construction, and under this head it may be said that everything seems most encouraging.

Characteristics and Progress.—The aborigines of British Columbia are, as a people, industrious; when hired out as farm labourers, stock-drivers, boatmen, packers, guides, loggers, fishermen, section men on the railway, &c., they give good satisfaction in every way. In some of the agencies they turn out voluntarily in large gangs with teams and wagons, &c., and do extensive and valuable work upon the public roads in the vicinity of their reserves. They also in some cases have fenced in their reserves for miles, and cultivate large tracts of land profitably. At the Okanagan Lake Reserve some hundreds of tons of wheat are raised and delivered at the mills annually; and at Enderby the Spallumcheen Indians, a small band, have delivered as much as one hundred and fifty tons of wheat in the season. In other localities there are also striking instances of the capabilities of the natives as farmers and stock-raisers, besides creditable performances as house and boat-builders, carpenters, blacksmiths, &c. Many of the Indians, especially those who have good reserves and stay by them, are becoming, if not rich, at least very comfortably off. Throughout the province the Indians have been peaceably disposed, fairly industrious, law-abiding to a commendable degree, and friendly in their relations with the white people and those in authority.

Temperance and Morality.—The consumption of intoxicants, and consequent ill-effects arising therefrom, has not been as great as during preceding years ; whether this “falling off” in a habit so prejudicial to the general advancement of the Indians is to be attributed to the fact that their earnings at the canneries have not been as great as in former years, or to a general improvement in their morals, it is at all events a pleasing feature in the condition of the Indians during the period under consideration. In other respects appearances and reports would seem to indicate a general improvement as to morality.

The following remarks show approximately the condition of the Indians at the close of the year in the different agencies :—

THE NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY.

These Indians have an abundant supply of timber, fish, game and fur-bearing animals frequenting land and sea. They also manufacture considerable fish-oil, which is a source of much profit. They find during the season employment at the salmon canneries, and, although their is not a farming country, there is a steady increase in the quantity of potatoes and other root crops grown by these Indians ; the climate and the quality of the land admit of no other agricultural produce, but that named promises to become an important item in their food supply.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency are not inclined towards farming pursuits, even where the nature of the soil in their reserves is fit for cultivation. They are, however, intelligent and active and industrious in other respects. Some of these people own schooners and are fairly expert seamen. They make good wages at sealing, both on their own account and when employed on sealing schooners owned by white men. The bays and inlets abound in fish all the year round. Fish-oil is a staple amongst them, and the poorest without any great effort can always provide themselves with food.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

These Indians have no regular occupation. They visit the salmon canneries during the season in search of employment, and, if the run is good and conditions favourable, they earn good wages ; each year, however, their opportunities in that direction are becoming less favourable owing to the increasing competition created by the influx of whites and Japanese. During other seasons of the year they get out saw-logs for the mills, cut cordwood, make canoes, cedar-bark mats and baskets, catch fish for sale, and hire themselves out as occasion offers to tourists and prospectors, and others. As a rule they work well for short periods, but cannot endure steady work. They have an unlimited supply of food ready to their hands in the nature of fish of many kinds, deer, hair-seal, with large quantities of berries in the spring and summer.

KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency for the most part carry on farming and stock-raising with very fair success. Many of them find employment as section hands along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and always give good satisfaction to their employers. In the sections favourable for stock-raising, they and their horses find employment on the stock ranches of their white neighbours as cowboys, in which pursuits they are experts. In the mining localities men, women and children, during the season of low water do very well mining with rockers upon the different bars, &c. They realize a considerable profit from fish taken for sale and for their own use. The women earn money as domestic “helps” and by dressing skins and converting them into articles of

clothing such as moccasins, gloves and mittens. They also gather large quantities of berries, which prove an acceptable and wholesome addition to their food supply.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

Many of the able-bodied men and women of this agency find considerable employment during the summer months at the Fraser River salmon canneries and at the hop-fields. They also to a certain extent raise cereals and root crops and cultivate fruit, but unfortunately in many instances the attention they give to the latter is of a desultory character owing to the attraction found at the canneries and hopfields. Boat-building for the canneries affords, to such as engage in that occupation, good wages. Some of these Indians also act as packers and guides to mining prospectors and tourists; and their women engage in making articles of domestic manufacture, which contributes to their support.

FRASER RIVER AGENCY.

Considerable farming of a mixed nature is carried on by these Indians; they also go in for stock-raising to a limited extent. Many of them seek employment at the salmon canneries during the summer, and find remunerative employment gathering hops, &c., on the farms in their vicinity. Some of the Indians in the fall mine for gold on the bars of the Fraser; money is also earned in cutting cordwood, in logging and in the taking of fish and game. The Indian women work profitably at making baskets, mats, &c., and add considerably to their food supply by the gathering of roots and berries in their season.

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

Farming and stock-raising is carried on chiefly by the Indians in this agency. The reserves are of fairly good land, and, when irrigated, produce good crops. There are good summer ranges and meadows also embraced within the reserves, of which the Indians make profitable use. The settlement of the country produces good markets for all kinds of produce; mining industries and railroads, &c., creating the increased demand for such supplies. Packing with horses for mining prospectors and mine-owners also enables many of the natives to earn a good deal of money. The lakes and streams abound with fish; in the mountains game and fur-bearing animals are hunted and trapped though not as successfully as in former years when the animals sought after were much more plentiful.

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

The occupation and resources of these Indians may be classified as farming, stock-raising, working as farm-hands on white men's ranches, packers, teamsters (in both instances, as a rule, using their own horses and wagons) guides to tourists and mining prospectors, and (during the year reported upon) finding remunerative employment upon the gold-dredgers in operation upon the rivers in their neighbourhood. They find good markets for their produce and labour owing to the extensive mining carried on in the Cariboo country. The rivers and streams are well stocked with fish and wildfowl. Fur-bearing animals and game are found in the mountains, and in some localities gold can be taken from the river bars during low water; and salmon for their winter supply is taken from the Fraser River.

BABINE AGENCY.

These Indians from their more or less isolated position in the interior, and their remoteness from centres of civilization, have been slower in their advancement than others of their race more favourably situated. The facilities for getting in and out of

their country are yet amongst the most backward in British Columbia, causing disappointment to the traveller whose business takes him to those regions not only by unforeseen delays retarding his progress, but also by the excessive rates demanded for all transport requirements. The natives are, however, intelligent and active, have as a rule kindly dispositions, and of late years, in accordance with the constant advice and teachings of the Indian agent and missionaries, have done much towards improving their condition.

The chief food supply of these Indians is fish, and large game found in the mountains. They also possess some few cattle and horses and grow potatoes and other roots, which materially adds to their means of sustenance. Fur-bearing animals are in places fairly abundant, the trapping of which affords them considerable profit. Employment during the season is also found at the canneries on the Naas, the Skeena, and at Rivers Inlet. The women and children also gather, and dry for winter use, large quantities of berries during the summer and autumn months.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I may here state that in accordance with the desire of the department, medicines have been supplied to the different missionaries and agents throughout the superintendency for dispensing among such of the Indians as require assistance in that respect, and were unable through other means to procure medicinal aid; medical attendance has also been provided for those suffering under similar circumstances. Such of the natives as were through sickness, old age, or other causes, absolutely in want of food or clothing have been relieved to a reasonable extent, and every effort has been made to induce those that could do so to help their indigent friends, and to instil a feeling of self-dependence and support amongst them.

The earnings of the Indians at the canneries in 1897, were less than in any previous year. The salmon run at the northern canneries was a complete failure, and, owing to the unprecedented numbers of salmon running up the Fraser, the prices paid per fish were totally unremunerative and did not meet the general expenses incurred by the fishermen there employed.

The favourable opportunities existing in past years for the earning of good wages by the Indians have passed away, returns showing that during the last few years there has been a great falling off in the gross earnings of the natives in British Columbia. This is accounted for by the ever increasing influx of settlers of every nationality into the province. Where the natives used to be the only people available, white men, Japanese and Chinamen are at the present time to be found in great numbers competing with them in the labour market and in the pursuit of fish, fur-bearing animals, and game of all kinds. In view of these conditions, the Indians are being constantly warned to prepare for their future support and welfare by giving up their wandering habits in search of labour that does not pay and to devote themselves more to the cultivation and improvement of their reserves: to the raising of cattle, &c., and to such means as nature has, in many cases, with a prodigal hand placed within their reach.

The assistance given by the department to the Indians of the Halaut and Halkum Bands on the Thompson River, in the Kamloops-Okanagan Agency, towards constructing dams and ditches for irrigation purposes, has been received by these Indians with feelings of gratitude and the expressed intention of profiting to the utmost by the consideration shown them. They have, under the supervision of the foreman provided by the department, done some very heavy and extensive work; and next year, when it is hoped that the ditches, &c., will be completed and the much required water available for the season's irrigation, some hundreds of acres will be rendered productive that hitherto have been comparatively worthless.

The irrigation ditch constructed by the department on the St. Mary's Reserve in Kootenay has been of incalculable service to the Indians of that agency, not only benefiting those upon whose land the water is used, but also the entire native community, as the good crops now made possible upon the reserve mentioned incites the other

Indians to increased efforts in the cultivation of all such land as may be at their disposal.

On the West Coast the Indians have always made large sums of money by the sale of fur-seal skins taken by them, these natives being expert hunters; and it is hoped that they may not in any way be interfered with in such pursuits, which to a great extent is the chief support of many.

In my visitations among the Indians, I have been pleased by the evidence in most cases of a steady advance in civilization and comfort, their houses and mode of living become better each year, and more attention is being given to the improvement of their reserves in fencing and cultivation, &c. The children in many places appear clean and well dressed, and the families to a certain extent give one the idea of becoming less nomadic and more inclined to establish homes, &c.

This report should have been completed and forwarded at an earlier date were it not that I have been waiting for the reports of some of the agents.

I have, &c.,

A. W. VOWELL,
Indian Superintendent for British Columbia.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, 5th November, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present for your information, a report of the work performed by the Indian Reserve Commission, and by the two surveyors employed in the survey of Indian reserves in British Columbia, during the past year.

The late Reserve Commissioner, Mr. O'Reilly, retired from office on the 28th February last, upon which date I assumed the duties pertaining to that office.

On the 1st April I directed Mr. Green, the surveyor attached to the Indian Reserve Commission, to proceed to Metlakahla for the purpose of subdividing a portion of the reserve at that place into garden allotments, the Indians having many times applied to the department expressing their desire to secure garden patches in severalty.

On the completion of this work, Mr. Green surveyed forty-six additional lots as an extension of the Port Simpson townsite. This duty occupied him until the 23rd April, when he returned to Victoria.

Acting under your instructions two parties of surveyors were placed in the field, at as early a date as practicable, during the present year.

Mr. Skinner left Victoria for the Upper Skeena River on the 12th May, and surveyed the reserves for the Kuldoe, Kisgegas, Hazelton and Kitsumkaylum Bands of Indians. In the early part of the season he was much delayed by high water; he, however, has completed a fair amount of work when the inaccessible nature of the country, and the long distances to be travelled, are taken into consideration.

Mr. Devereux was detailed to survey reserves on the Stuart and Babine Lakes. Leaving Victoria on the 15th June, he completed the reserves for the Necoslie, Trembleur Lake, and Tache Indians; but while *en route* to the Babine an abscess on the back of his head, requiring immediate surgical treatment, compelled him to abandon further operations for the season. He returned to Victoria on the 29th September.

The amount of work performed by Mr. Devereux was, for the short time he was employed, very satisfactory: this may be partly accounted for by the easy transport

obtainable on the lakes, and by the lightly timbered and comparatively level country in which he operated.

I inclose the reports of Messrs. Skinner and Devereux, with a schedule showing the reserves surveyed and the mileage run.

On the 30th June, accompanied by Mr. Surveyor Green, I proceeded to the Upper Skeena River for the purpose of defining reserves for the tribes which had not as yet been visited by the Commission. At Hazelton I secured the services of an interpreter, who accompanied me during my stay in that vicinity.

The allotment of lands for the Kuldoe, Kisgegas, and Kispyoux Indians was satisfactorily accomplished, and no difficulty was experienced with the latter tribe, who, it will be remembered, in 1891 obstructed the late Reserve Commissioner in the execution of his duty, preventing him from defining the reserves, &c.

At Kitwancool I found the Indians were not unanimous in their opinion regarding their lands. The younger members of the tribe were in favour of reservations being made, but the principal chiefs and older men were strenuously opposed to it, thus preventing the possibility of any satisfactory arrangement being arrived at. I have no doubt that before another year expires petitions will be presented by these people praying that reserves be laid off for them, the same as has been done for other bands; it would then be much easier to deal with them, as they will be less exacting and more reasonable in every way.

I have, &c.,

A. W. VOWELL,
I. R. Commissioner and Indian Supt.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

VICTORIA, 3rd October, 1898.

A. W. VOWELL, Esq.,
Indian Reserve Commissioner,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the following report covering the past season's work in the survey of Indian reserves in New Caledonia District.

In obedience to your instructions of June last, I left Victoria with a party of three for Fort St. James, situated on Stuart Lake, arriving at that place on the 3rd July.

Owing to the unprecedented rush of gold-seekers into the Omenica and other districts in that locality this year, much difficulty was met with in obtaining means of transportation for the party and supplies from Quesnelle to Fort St. James, and I may add that the rates charged for freighting in supplies were excessive on this account, and far beyond my anticipation.

The surveys of the reserves allotted to the Necoslie tribe of Indians were begun on 7th July and completed a fortnight later.

A start was made for Pinche, on Stuart Lake, which belongs to the Tache tribe of Indians, on the 25th July and the party was engaged upon the survey of this reserve until the 30th.

On the 3rd August the Trembleur Lake work was taken up and the surveys of the five reserves belonging to this tribe were finished on the 18th.

The party was then moved back to Stuart Lake, and the surveys of the allotments for the Tache tribe were continued and brought to a completion on the 2nd September.

We next started for Babine outpost, situated on Babine Lake, intending to complete the surveys for this tribe before the close of the season; but while *en route* an abscess broke out on my head with such severity that I was obliged to disband the party and make all haste to obtain medical treatment.

The camp outfit was carefully dried and stored for the winter at Babine, and the party left for Victoria where they arrived and were paid off on the 29th September.

I have inclosed herewith a schedule showing the reserves surveyed and the mileage run, and I must say that though the season was a very short one a great deal of work has been accomplished ; we having run sixty miles of line while in the field.

I have, &c.,

F. A. DEVEREUX.

SCHEDULE of Reserves Surveyed by F. A. Devereux, 1898.

Date.	Tribe.	Chains.	Miles.	Remarks.
	<i>Necostie Indians.</i>			
July... ..	Reserve No. 1.....	475 00		
"	" 4.....	500 00		
"	" 3.....	220 00	14 94	
	<i>Trembleur Lake Indians.</i>			
August.....	Reserve No. 1.....	610 00		
"	" 2.....	90 00		
"	" 3.....	211 00		
"	" 4.....	92 00		
"	" 5.....	500 00	20 03	
	<i>Tache Indians.</i>			
July.....	Reserve No. 2.....	475 00		
August.....	" 1.....	640 00		
"	" 5.....	175 00		
"	" 4.....	305 00		
"	" 3.....	410 00	25 06	
			60 03	

F. A. DEVEREUX,
I. R. Surveyor.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

VICTORIA, 31st October, 1898.

A. W. VOWELL, Esq.,
Indian Reserve Commissioner,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the following report covering the past season's work.

In obedience to your instructions I left Victoria on the 12th May by the steamer "Boscowitz," en route to Hazelton on the Skeena River, for the purpose of surveying the Indian reserves in that locality, and I arrived at Essington at the entrance of the river on the 17th.

Leaving Essington on the 20th May, I proceeded up the river by canoe, making slow progress owing to the high water.

Before reaching Kitselas, one hundred miles from Hazelton, where I had decided to commence work a sudden rise in the river caused a delay of three days, preventing further progress and compelling me to return to Kitsumkaylum, fifteen miles lower on the river, where I dismissed the Indian canoemen and commenced the survey of the reserves for the Kitsumkaylum tribe.

Commencing work on the 1st June I completed the surveys on the 24th, having experienced much difficulty owing to continued freshets on the river, the land being in many places overflowed.

The steamer "Caledonia" arriving at Kitsumkaylum on the 1st July, on her way to Hazelton, I took passage on board and arrived at Hazelton late in the evening of the 10th. Pitching camp on the 11th, I commenced the surveys for the Hazelton tribe of Indians.

Having completed Hazelton Reserve No. 1, on the 5th August I next went to Tsitsk, No. 3, on the Hogwilget River and completed the survey of that reserve on the 12th, returning to Hazelton on the 13th. I then made preparations to proceed to Kisgegas on the Babine River.

Leaving Hazelton on the 15th August, I arrived at Kisgegas on the 19th, and commenced the survey of the reserve at that place.

On Monday, 22nd August, I proceeded from Kisgegas to Kuldoe, on the Skeena River, twenty-seven miles across the mountains, and surveyed the reserve for the Kuldoe Indians, returning to Kisgegas on the 27th.

Having completed the reserve at Kisgegas on the 17th September, I left on the 19th and arrived at Hazelton Reserve No. 4 on the 22nd, completing it on the 26th.

Thence I moved to Hazelton, and surveyed the Timber Reserve No. 2, thus completing the surveys for the Hazelton tribe on the 3rd October.

I had much difficulty with the work during the latter portion of the season, my transit instrument being seriously damaged by a fall while engaged on the survey at Kisgegas. This accident caused me much delay, and compelled me to abandon my intention of surveying the Kispyouks reserves this season.

The rough nature of the country, coupled with the dense growth of timber and underbrush in most places, prevented a larger amount of survey work being accomplished.

Leaving Hazelton on the 6th October I travelled to Essington by canoe, arriving on the 10th, and taking passage on the steamer "Danube" on the 14th, arrived in Victoria on the 17th, where I paid off the men and stored the Government property in my charge.

I inclose a schedule of reserves surveyed, the mileage run, and the acreage, which will, I trust, prove satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

E. M. SKINNER.

SCHEDULE of Reserves Surveyed by E. M. Skinner, 1898.

Date.	Tribe.	Reserve.	Miles.	Chains.	Acres.
June.....	Kitsumkaylum.....	Kitsumkaylum No. 1.....		599.46	1,042
"	"	Zimagord No. 3.....		116.71	72
"	"	Fishery No. 2.....	11 23.10	186.93	130
July.....	Hazelton.....	Hazelton No. 1.....	19 38.26	1,558.26	2,605
August.....	"	Connection to No. 2.....		124.05	
"	"	Tsitsk No. 3.....		377.69	450
"	Kuldoe.....	Kuldoe.....		345.94	455
"	Kisgegas.....	Kisgegas traverse.....	13 28.72	221.04	
September.....	"	Kisgegas.....		868.18	2,415
"	Hazelton.....	Aulaw No. 4.....		243.02	129
"	"	Timber Reserve No. 2.....	17 10.75	259.55	360
October.....	"	Connection No. 2.....		33.16	
"	"	" to No. 3.....	1 11.53	58.37	
		Total mileage.....	62 32.36		

E. M. SKINNER,
I. R. Surveyor.

REPORTS OF PRINCIPALS
OF
INDUSTRIAL AND BOARDING SCHOOLS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

ST. JOSEPH'S INDIAN HOME,

FORT WILLIAM MISSION, 1st July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—We have the honour to submit our annual report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location.—The St. Joseph's Home is situated on the Kaministiquia River, on the Fort William Indian Reserve. There is one acre of land in connection with it.

Buildings.—The home is a frame building 70 x 45 feet, two stories and basement, with a stone foundation. The basement comprises : two play-rooms, two furnace-rooms, laundry, kitchen and refectories for sisters and pupils ; on the first floor are boys' dormitory, infirmary, lavatory, music hall and chapel ; on the second floor : girls' dormitory, infirmary, lavatory, sewing-room and the sisters' apartments. The school is an old frame building 44 by 20 feet. Last fall the department had the school painted on the outside, also cleaned and painted inside, which adds very much to its appearance.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for thirty-five pupils.

Attendance.—The total attendance during the year has been twenty-two, of these sixteen were girls and six were boys. The average attendance for the year has been twenty. We sent one boy to the Wikwemikong industrial school last September.

Class-room Work.—The pupils' course of work is that laid down by the department in its programme of studies.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught housework, sewing, mending, knitting, cooking, bread-baking, and washing.

The boys do the gardening, all their own chores and go messages (with the approval of the department). When old enough to learn a trade they are sent to Wikwemikong Industrial School.

Moral and Religious Training.—Careful attention is paid to moral and religious training, discipline and order. Punishments are rarely resorted to, the conduct of the pupils being generally good.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has in general been excellent. With the exception of one little girl who died of consumption, contracted before entering the home, there have been no serious cases of illness. The sanitary condition of the house is very good.

Water Supply and Fire Protection.—By means of a force pump the house is supplied with water from the river. For fire protection we have four Star glass-lined fire extinguishers and two fireman's axes.

Heating.—The building is heated by two furnaces in which wood is burned.

Recreation.—As to recreation of pupils, this is provided for in the play-grounds, where the boys indulge in ball and other games while the girls have games and amusements of their own in their play-grounds and in their recreation room.

We have, &c.,

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MOHAWK INSTITUTION,

BRANTFORD, 4th August, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith a report on the Mohawk Institution for the year ending 30th June, 1898.

This institution was established by "The Corporation for Propagating the Gospel in New England," briefly "The New England Company," in the year 1831.

Location.—It is situated a mile and a quarter from the centre of the city of Brantford, most of the farm lying within the city boundary.

Lands occupied by the school comprise 416 acres, of which two hundred (the Mohawk Glebe) are rented.

Buildings.—The buildings are of white brick having a basement, first and second floors, with a third floor in part arranged in case of need as a hospital for contagious diseases.

The basement comprises girls' play-room, boot-room, clothes-room and lavatories, kitchen and dining-rooms for officers and pupils.

The first floor: two school rooms, sewing room, officers' quarters, visiting room and offices.

The second floor: dormitories, and sick rooms in both boys' and girls' departments. The west wing of the building forms the Superintendent's residence.

The laundry, a detached two-story brick building is fully equipped and has shower baths for the girls.

A detached play-house for the boys. The basement, of brick, contains clothes and dressing-room and a lavatory with shower baths; the upper story, frame, contains reading, play-rooms and band-room.

All floors are of hardwood, oiled, excepting the play-rooms which have cement floors.

The farm buildings are extensive, having accommodation for sixty cattle and twenty horses, and there are two greenhouses.

Accommodation is provided for one hundred and twenty-five pupils (fifty-five boys and seventy girls).

Attendance.—On the 30th June there were fifty-six boys and seventy-one girls, classified as follows:

Standard I	8 pupils.
" II	10 "
" III	24 "
" IV	20 "
" V	39 "
" VI and advanced	26 "

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The average attendance for the year was one hundred and twenty-one.

Class-room Work.—Covers the full course of the public schools of Ontario, the public school leaving examination being the "pass" standard of the school. The work during the past year has been thoroughly satisfactory.

The school hours are from 8.30 to 12 a.m. and from 1.30 to 4 p.m. in summer; and in winter from 8.45 to 12 a.m., and 1.30 to 4 p.m., and from 7 to 8 p.m.



PUPILS OF BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

All pupils in Standards V and VI have private study from 8.30 to 9.30 p.m.

Pupils form two divisions, A. and B. ; 1st week A. division attends school in the morning, B. division in the afternoon ; 2nd week the order is reversed.

Standard I is in school full time throughout the year and Standard II during the winter months.

One boy obtained a "Commercial" certificate end of second year's course in the Collegiate Institute ; he continues his studies at Deseronto. One girl and one boy passed the "entrance" examination.

Farm and Garden.—The farming operations were very successful, showing the balance of \$1,258.85 after defraying the cost of two silos \$300, an addition to the greenhouse \$57.20, a large amount of repairs to buildings and implements and the writing of ten per cent off tools and implements in stock. The cash received from sales was \$2,293.82, and the supplies to the institution \$2,618.47. The value of the stock on hand increased \$217.

Industries Taught.—Industrial work is carried on by the division out of school, *all* pupils being employed from 7 to 8 a.m. and 5 to 6 p.m.

The girls are trained in domestic work, including sewing, knitting, baking, laundrying and butter-making.

Farming and gardening form the principal occupation of the boys, including the management of hot-houses, and a dairy of forty cows.

A few boys are also instructed in carpentry, painting, &c., and under direction of the trade master erect and repair all buildings connected with the institution, the mission stations and schools (nine) on the reserve.

Other boys may be apprenticed to any trade they wish in the city shops.

Nineteen of the boys receive instruction from the bandmaster and form a brass band.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening prayers are conducted for the whole school daily, and divine service at the Mohawk church at 11 a.m. on Sundays.

Religious instruction is given daily in the schools, and on Sunday from 9 to 10 a.m., 2.30 to 3.30 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m.

The boys are organized as a company of cadets, divided into four sections under senior boys who are responsible for the cleanliness and order of their respective sections. Four section monitresses exercise similar supervision over the girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The year has been marked by a very serious outbreak of typhoid fever in August and continuing for several months, the last case commencing 31st December.

There were nineteen cases in all, two of which proved fatal. There was also one death from acute tuberculosis. In the preceding twenty-five years there were but five deaths, none of which were from fever. At the present time the health of the pupils is excellent.

No cause could be assigned for the fever, but a complete system of sewers and drains connecting with the main sewer of the city of Brantford has been put in and water-closets have taken the place of dry earth in the girls' department.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied by a wind-mill from a well, and by recent tests has proved to be of excellent quality. To keep up the supply of water rendered necessary by the introduction of water-closets a horse-power has been attached to the wind-mill for use when there is no wind.

Fire Protection.—The buildings are lighted by electricity. Every dormitory is furnished with two or more fire escapes, and for further protection we have one "fire-king," twelve "ever-ready fire-extinguishers," fire grenades in all principal buildings, axes and buckets filled with water in specified places.

Heating.—The buildings are heated throughout with coal furnaces, furnishing a constant supply of warm fresh air, the foul air being removed by heated flues drawing it off the floors.

Recreation.—The recreation hours are one hour at noon, two hours in the evening in summer, and one hour in the winter, and for school-divisions throughout the year from 4 to 5 p.m. ; also one half-holiday each week.

There is no school from the 16th July to 21st August, during this time the master and governess take their vacation, each pupil has half a day holiday, the industrial work of the institution goes on as usual.

The boys are furnished in their play-ground with swings and horizontal bars, they also have a field where they play cricket, baseball and football. The girls are provided with swings, croquet, balls, skipping ropes, &c. Those who prefer to read are furnished with magazines and books from the school library, the boys have the daily newspapers sent to their reading-room.

I have, &c.,

R. ASHTON,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF SIX NATION INDIAN RESERVE SCHOOL BOARD.

REPORT on the schools of the School Board, Six Nation Indian Reserve, for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

This board was established in 1878. The present members are :—

E. D. Cameron, Esq., Indian Superintendent, chairman.

Rev. R. Ashton, Superintendent of Mohawk Institute, hon. secretary.

Rev. J. L. Strong, Missionary.

W. Wilkinson, Esq., M.A., Principal of Public Schools, Brantford.

Joab Martin,

J. S. Johnson,

Wm. Smith,

} Chiefs of the Six Nations.

The nine schools are inspected twice a month by the Rev. I. Bearfoot, the board's superintendent. The teachers are all Indians who have been specially trained at the Mohawk institution ; one holds a public school certificate, and most of the others have attended a high school for terms varying from one to three years.

Attendance.—The table appended shows an increase of thirteen names on the roll, and of 24.6 in average attendance, and of 4 in the rate per cent of average attendance, making the latter 41.4.

There were two hundred and nineteen school days. Six pupils made full attendance, twenty-six attended two hundred days and over ; seventy-four one hundred and fifty and over ; two hundred and two, less than fifty days.

Nearly twenty-five per cent of children of school age never enter a school.

The teachers make constant inquiries after absentees, and the board offers to the children money prizes, highest attendance, \$2 ; next, \$1.50 ; two hundred days, \$1 ; one hundred and seventy-five days, 75 cents ; one hundred and fifty days, 50 cents.

During the year a brick school-house was erected and opened in section No. 9, at a cost of \$750, exclusive of which the expenditure was \$14.37 per pupil on the average attendance.

REPORT for the year ended 30th June, 1898, Comparative Condition of Schools.

No. of School.	Name of Teacher.	No. on Roll.	Average Attendance.	Rate per cent of average upon Register No.	Number present at Examination.	Standard of Attainment.
1	Mr. E. Bearfoot.....	44	19.6	44.5	21	<div> V 1 IV 3 III 1 II 3 I 13 </div>
2	Miss L. Davis.....	58	26.9	46.3	22	<div> III 3 II 5 I 14 </div>
3	Mrs. W. Smith.....	51	17.3	33.9	23	<div> IV 3 III 3 II 4 I 13 </div>
5	Mrs. M. J. Scott.....	44	20.9	47.5	18	<div> V 2 IV 2 III 3 II 1 I 10 </div>
6	Mrs. W. Curley.....	31	10.7	34.5	8	<div> III 2 II 3 I 3 </div>
7	Miss N. Latham.....	84	35.1	41.8	43	<div> V 1 IV 1 III 7 II 14 I 20 </div>
9	Mr. J. Lickers.....	60	35.4	59.0	35	<div> V 4 IV 6 III 9 II 10 I 6 </div>
10	Miss S. Davis.....	62	20.3	32.7	25	<div> VI 1 V 3 IV 3 III 2 II 5 I 11 </div>
11	Mr. P. Adams.....	65	20.4	31.4	17	<div> IV 1 III 4 II 6 I 6 </div>
	Totals.....	499	206.6	41.4	212	212
Total number in each Standard.....						<div> VI 1 V 11 IV 19 III 34 II 51 I 96 </div>

BALANCE SHEET, Year ended 30th June, 1898.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.		Total.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance brought forward.....				782 85
Department of Indian Affairs.....	2,950	00		
Sale of School Building No. 9.....		50 00		
Methodist Conference.....		250 00		
			3,250	00
EXPENDITURE.				4,032 85
By Salaries.....	2,566	17		
Building and grounds.....		796 66		
Fuel.....		122 75		
School requisites.....		53 36		
Printing and office expenses.....		18 78		
Prizes.....		68 75		
Sundries.....		15 30		
School fees.....		13 45		
Insurance.....		47 88		
Bank interest.....		7 49		
			3,710	59
Balance in bank.....				322 26
				4,032 85

R. ASHTON,
Hon. Secretary,

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION,
MUNCEY, 25th August, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In reporting on the condition and prospects of the Mount Elgin Industrial Institution for the year ending 30th June, 1898, I want to say that the magnificent new institution, with all its modern appliances, is greatly admired by visitors from many lands. This, together with the extensive improvements now being carried forward on the outbuildings, to bring them up to the level of the new, has drawn out much commendation from the surrounding public. The high state of cultivation and the wonderful yield of the industrial farm, together with the select quality as well as quantity of live stock, has been greatly admired and is an illustration of the possibilities of the farm.

Farm.—With the best of machinery, down to the latest, the corn harvester; with silos, cold storage, milk separators and steam cooked food for stock, farming is fast becoming little more than a recreation. The comparative ease and brevity with which our boys become familiar with all classes of farming machinery and the care of live stock is highly commendable. It is safe to say that scores of the boys, who have been trained on the farm, and the girls, who have been trained in general house work, laundry and repairing, have and are now filling good positions as a consequence.

Shops.—In regard to the work of the shoe and carpenter shops I cannot speak so hopefully. The introduction of machinery in the manufacture of all styles of boots and

shoes has left but little for the ordinary shoemaker but repairing, and that at greatly reduced prices. The wisdom of learning the trade in the old manner is, to say the most, very doubtful and the trade itself a very unpromising business.

School.—Under our system of careful classification we have all the advantages of a graded school so that two second-class professional teachers have handled an average of over one hundred pupils successfully. Our school days, text books, promotion papers, examinations for entrance to high school and public school leaving, are all the same as the public schools of Ontario, and we are subject to the county school inspection. Our long list of successful competition for the high school entrance examination was increased this year by two who made high marks.

Inspection.—The boys' department, including play-room, lavatory, assembly-room, dormitories and clothing-rooms, is all under daily inspection by the male teacher, while the corresponding inspection of the girls' department is a part of the daily charge of the matron.

Accommodation.—Our Government number of pupils is one hundred, and our average for the year has been slightly in excess of that number. When the two attic dormitories are completed and the kindergarten school department provided for we can accommodate fifteen more girls and a like number more boys. When the present improvements are completed on the outside buildings this summer we hope to undertake the work of reconstructing the old building, so as to furnish kindergarten school accommodation, music hall and hospital, &c., with home for male cook and watchman.

Girls enrolled, fifteen; girls withdrawn, twelve. Boys enrolled, fifteen; boys withdrawn, eighteen.

Our pupils represent eighteen reserves, so that, while we may know their whereabouts for a few months, it is difficult to trace them afterwards.

Religious Training.—The regular family worship and Sabbath school services are rendered more attractive by the alternate reading of the Scriptures, judicious questions, illustrations with the use of the maps, blackboards, charts and plenty of music. We are blessed with a missionary and church on two sides of the institution at less than a mile, to which the pupils go once a Sabbath accompanied by an officer. The church that furnishes the best music and brightest services, with plenty of illustrations, is the drawing card.

Heating and Fire Protection.—The building is heated with hot water, and is provided with a complete system of hose and chemicals on each flat as a protection against fire.

I have, &c.,

W. W. SHEPHERD,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SHINGWAWK HOUSE,

SAULT STE. MARIE, 6th September, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Shingwauk Industrial School for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location.—The Shingwauk Industrial School is situated on the banks of the St. Mary's River, one and a-half miles east of the town of Sault Ste. Marie, in the province of Ontario.

Land.—The area of land in connection therewith is ninety acres, which is the property of the school.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of : Shingwauk Home, main block 74 x 37 ft., three stories ; north wing, 21 x 27 ft., three stories ; west wing, 32 x 30 ft., two stories ; bake-kitchen, 24 x 16 ft., one story ; south-east corner wing (principal's residence), 38 ft. 6 in. x 48 ft. 6 in., two stories ; visitors' entrance hall on southwest corner, 17 ft. 6 in. x 17 ft. 2 in., one story ; drill hall and school, 30 x 60 ft., two stories ; chapel, nave and chancel, 57 ft. x 30 ft. ; vestry, 7 x 11 ft. ; porch at west end, 10 x 14 ft. ; industrial building, 30 ft. 6 in. x 20 ft. 6 in., two stories, and 20 ft. 6 in. x 36 ft., one story ; factory, 24 ft. x 40, two stories, 14 x 24 ft., one story ; hospital, 20 ft. 6 in. x 20 ft., two stories ; hospital kitchen, 12 x 12 ft., one story ; cottage, 29 ft. 6 in. x 20 ft., one story ; cottage wood-shed, 12 x 10 ft., one story ; band-stand, 7 ft. 6 in., diameter inside ; dairy, 27 ft. 6 in. x 21 ft. ; stables and loft, 20 ft. 6 in. x 43 ft. 6 in. ; cart shed, 16 x 40 ft. ; wood shed, 24 x 16 ft. ; farm cottage, 31 x 18 ft. 6 in., one story ; barn and cow stabling, 35 x 50 ft. ; carpenter's cottage, 24 x 16 ft., two stories ; 24 x 14 ft., one story ; closets, 16 x 16 ft.

Accommodation.—Under present arrangements there is sleeping accommodation for sixty-five boys ; in other respects, school-rooms, dining hall, &c., ninety pupils could easily be accommodated.

Attendance.—The total attendance at the school during the year was seventy-three, fifteen boys were admitted, and five were discharged. The average daily attendance was sixty-four.

Class-room Work.—The school is divided into senior and junior schools, under the tuition of two male teachers in separate buildings.

The majority of our pupils during the past year were in the former. The subjects taught are : Scripture, arithmetic, geography, history, grammar, reading, spelling, writing and drawing. The hours of attendance are from 8.30 to 12 and 1.30 to 5 p.m. with fifteen minutes for recess in the middle of each session. There is also an hour of study from 7 to 8 p.m., Wednesdays and Saturdays excepted. Satisfactory progress was made in both schools.

The standing of pupils at present in attendance is as follows :—

10	boys in Standard I.	reading Book I., Part I.
24	"	I. " I. " II.
14	"	II.
12	"	III.
8	"	IV.

Industries Taught.—The following industries have been in operation during the past year : Carpentering, farming, shoe-making, tailoring, and for a time, weaving.

Our carpenter boys under the supervision of a competent foreman, have been steadily occupied in repairs and renovations to the various buildings comprising the Shingwauk Home, and deserve great credit for the effective manner in which their work has been carried out. Every branch of carpentry work is taught, from the dressing of a board to the building of a house. Our shop is well supplied with all necessary tools, a steam plant for sawing, planing-mills, &c.

The farm is worked by a number of boys with a practical farmer in charge. About forty acres are under cultivation, twenty of which consists of hay land. The soil is light and is only worked to advantage when, like last year, the season is a particularly good one. Sufficient roots and vegetables for our requirements and fodder for the use of the cattle were raised. In winter, besides the care of stock, the farmer and his boys are engaged in teaming, chopping, and sawing of wood for the institution. Our funds not permitting the employment of a professional shoemaker, the shoe-shop has been in charge of two of our senior boys. All the patching and repairing of boots and shoes and shoe-packs for the school has been done in this department, with the exception of about \$9 paid out for work done during part of vacation. With the exception of new uniforms (contracted for), all the sewing of the institution, patching and mending has

been done in our tailor shop, as well as the making up of new material into coats, trousers and vests for everyday wear.

Moral and Religious Training.—The religious training is that of the Church of England. Two services are conducted each Sunday in the Shingwauk chapel, except when the pupils attend St. Luke's pro-cathedral in town, which has been frequently the case during the year. Morning and evening prayers are held in the school-room every day, and Sunday-school on Sunday afternoons. The pupils are well-behaved and reverent during the services. Nine boys were confirmed in May. The conduct of the pupils generally has been very good. Methods of punishment adopted are fines, impositions and keeping in to work on half-holidays. Corporal punishment is administered in cases of gross disobedience only, and as a last resource.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—With the exception of one boy who was laid up seven weeks in an hospital suffering from pelvic scrofula, the health of the pupils during the year has been very satisfactory. The sanitary conditions of the school is good. Drains are kept clean and regularly flushed. Lime and other disinfectants are used. All large refuse is placed in a barrel and carted to the farm daily.

Water Supply.—An excellent supply of water is obtained from the river, and is pumped by steam power through iron pipes into large tanks placed on the roof of the main building and laundry.

Fire Protection.—Hydrants are situated at convenient distances outside of the main building and on each flat of the interior, to which fifty feet of hose with nozzle kept ready for use in case of fire can be readily attached. The home is also supplied with four chemical fire-engines and fireman's axes.

Heating.—The main building is heated throughout by a hot water system. The system is satisfactory. Wood stoves are used for heating the factory, boot shop, senior school room, laundry, hospital and other detached buildings.

Recreation of Pupils.—Outdoor games are encouraged and freely indulged in by the pupils.

In summer the chief recreations are football and baseball. Indoor games are provided in the winter, but skating on the St. Mary's River is the principal attraction.

I have, &c.,

GEO. LEY KING,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
WIKWEMIKONG, 1st July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on this institution for the past year.

Location.—This industrial school is located on the unceded part of Manitoulin Island, ten miles north of Manitowaning Agency, in the Wikwemikong village, on the hillside which forms the west shore of Smith Bay. The school is operated in connection with the mission, and the Indians some years ago granted us the use of about two hundred acres of land for the support of both institutions together.

Buildings.—The boys and girls are educated in two different institutions, about two hundred yards apart, which are managed by two separate staffs of men and women

respectively, under the common superintendence of the principal. The boys' school is a two-story frame building 50 x 100 feet; it contains on the first floor two class-rooms each 24 x 40 feet, one of which is allotted to the day scholars, and a play-room 48 x 40 feet, with a hall between. On the upper floor is the dormitory with a floor area of 3,250 square feet; the infirmary, the dining room and the wardrobe. The staff have their lodgings in the mission building, in which are also the kitchen, the chapel, the library, &c. The girls' school is also a frame building 108 x 50 feet; on the first floor is a class room 40 x 20 feet for the day scholars, the dining room for the girls and another one for the staff; the kitchen and two parlours. On the second floor is another class-room 40 x 20 feet; the chapel; a sewing-room and rooms for the staff. On the third floor are the dormitories and wardrobes. A new wash-house has been finished during the year, a two-story frame building 40 x 50 feet. Towards the shore stand the blacksmith, tinsmith, and paint shops combined. Close to the shore is the carpenter shop in connection with the saw-mill, and wood-working machinery for planing, matching, turning, making mouldings, doors and sashes, &c. The shoemaker shop and the bakery are in the old mission building. There are, besides, in connection with the farm three barns with spacious stables in the basement of each, piggeries, henneries, a silo, and sheds for agricultural implements and carriages.

The grounds adjacent to the schools and for the immediate use of the pupils are rather limited, and cannot be easily enlarged on account of the hilly nature of the land and the neighbours that surround the school property; but the pupils have the use of a large football ground for their sports, at a distance of half a mile, besides an unlimited tract of wooded land for their promenades.

Accommodation.—No more than sixty boys can be accommodated in the school proper, but, using vacant rooms in the mission buildings, we could accommodate comfortably ninety boys altogether. There is accommodation for about sixty girls.

Attendance.—We have had present in the course of the year sixty boys and fifty girls, making a total of 110 pupils. The department allows a grant of \$60 per capita for ninety pupils only, the balance of twenty pupils are provided for at the expense of the mission.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work is governed by the official programme of studies for Indian schools. The time appointed for it is from 9 to 11.30 a.m., and from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m., with a short recess in the middle of each session. There is also another hour of study at 7 p.m. for religious instruction and private work such as reading, letter writing, &c. The boys of the 5th Standard were present in class only 2½ hours, the rest of the time being employed at their trades. All the girls attend class the full time, except such as are detained by turn to help in the general housework. The pupils are about equally divided into four sections and are under the tuition of four different teachers. The lower grades are taught in the same room with the day scholars. The annual entertainment at Christmas and the public examination held at the close of the year were well appreciated.

Farm and Garden.—About a hundred acres of the land at our disposal are tilled and the rest is used as a pasture. The farm is managed with a view of supplying the mission and school with meat, vegetables, milk and butter. The quality of the land is fairly good, but very stony. The farm is well stocked with cattle, sheep, horses, hogs, and chickens. The work is done partly by the boys with the help of Indian workmen. About two acres are laid out and cultivated as a kitchen garden.

Industries Taught.—Boys in the 5th Standard are trained to different industries from 7 to 9 a.m., and from 4.30 to 6 p.m. We had this year five carpenters, two shoemakers and sixteen farmers. Our trade instructor for tinsmithing and blacksmithing died last fall and was not replaced, chiefly because experience proved that our young men, owing to particular circumstances of the village, drew very little benefit from those trades.

Besides this special training given to a limited number of boys, all the other pupils are employed three hours daily, each one according to sex and ability, at various kinds of labour, such as sweeping, scrubbing, washing, sawing and splitting wood, dairying

gardening, stock-feeding, helping in the kitchen, in the mill, on the farm, &c. They like these various occupations and become quite industrious.

The laundry work has been done at the girls' school, and so far under very trying circumstances, there being no sufficient supply of soft water and no other appliances but the tub and washboard. We are now erecting a wind-mill and a tank that will supply the water necessary to the whole institution. A grant of \$2,125 has been made by the Department of Indian Affairs for this object. A boiler for steam heating and drying is already in use to the great satisfaction of the ladies in charge of the girls' department.

Morals and Religion.—The pupils are instructed very carefully in morals and religion by the missionaries themselves, and I am pleased to say that the general conduct has been good, and but few punishments had to be administered last year. The discipline is enforced almost exclusively by means of religious exhortation, prizes and distinctions of honour. However, the scattering of the boys all over the premises for their daily work and industrial training, has a tendency towards weakening their spirit of obedience and relaxing the discipline. They attend all the religious services held in the parish church and receive twice a week special religious and moral instruction.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been generally good until early in the spring, when we had several cases of influenza. All recovered with the exception of one boy, who is yet very sick.

The sanitary condition of both schools is good, owing to their healthy location and their general arrangement. There are infirmaries provided for those who may be unwell at times. No refuse matter is allowed to decay around the premises. A new system of ventilation has been placed in the boys' school, which works fairly satisfactorily.

Water Supply.—A new system of water supply is now in course of erection, with wind-mill and tank, as already said.

Fire Protection.—The principal protection against fire will be the new wind-mill and tank for water supply. Besides we have ten Star fire extinguishers, five firemen's axes and buckets full of sand against lamp explosions, all of which are distributed in the various rooms of the school. There are also barrels full of water and buckets on the upper floors.

Heating.—Both schools are heated with box stoves and kept quite comfortable.

Recreation.—Two hours daily, besides Saturday afternoon, are given exclusively to recreation. On the Saturday of each month all pupils who have deserved it by their good conduct are allowed to spend the day at home or with relatives or friends. Both schools have good playgrounds, although small, furnished with suitable games and gymnastic appliances. The boys' favourite game is football; they also take much interest in gymnastic exercises. The girls love the swing better and other quieter amusements. They have also play-halls for rainy weather, winter and evening recreations.

General Remarks.—The pupils progressed this year very much in general good manners. They are docile and pleased with their stay at school.

English alone is allowed in the school, and most of the older pupils speak it quite fluently.

The institution is becoming more and more popular among the Indians and many are very anxious to place their children here, and they bear very impatiently the delay of two or three years imposed upon them, for the want of room, or rather for want of means to support a larger number of pupils.

I have, &c.,

G. A. ARTUS, S.J.,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

BRANDON, 1st July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The Brandon industrial school is situated about two and seven-eighths miles north-west of the city whose name it bears. It is two-thirds of the way up the hill which must have formed the bank of the Assiniboine River in earlier days. The farm, in the midst of which the school has been built, has three hundred and twenty acres of land, about two hundred of which are available for purposes of cultivation. The remainder, which is unbroken, is made up of barren hill-sides, spring creeks and lakelets. Nearly two hundred acres are under tillage this year, and present appearances indicate an excellent return.

Buildings.—The buildings at present erected and in use are as follows :—

Principal's residence, 32 x 28 feet, ten rooms.

Assistant principal's residence, 22 x 28 feet, five rooms.

Farmer's residence, 18 x 30 feet, six rooms.

Carpenter's shop, 20 x 30 feet, with store-room overhead.

Ice-house, 14 x 20 feet, capable of holding fifty tons of ice.

Root-house, 60 x 30 feet, " eight hundred bushels of roots.

Laundry, 30 x 33 feet.

Bake-house, 23 x 16 feet.

School-room, 30 x 33 feet.

Barn and stable, 80 x 36 feet.

Main building, 93 x 93 feet.

In this last mentioned which is the Institute proper, there is accommodation for nine members of staff, and also for one hundred and twenty-five children. This is a large, convenient and substantial edifice, ninety-three feet front, ninety-three feet in depth, and thirty feet in width, has an excellent stone basement surmounted by two stories of brick veneer, and one story covered by mansard roof.

Within are two class-rooms, two dormitories, two play-rooms, one dining-room, one kitchen, one buttery, one pantry, two wash-rooms, two bath-rooms, one store-room, two closet-rooms, two cold air rooms, three furnace-rooms, one wood-room, one coal-room, and nine rooms for the accommodation of the members of the staff.

During the past year a laundry-room and an extra school-room have been added. The whole building as at present constituted is valued at \$31,000.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation here for nine single members of the staff, allowing one large, airy room for each person. There is sufficient dormitory room for fifty girls on the second floor, and the third floor will allow us to place seventy-five beds for boys. The two school-rooms have accommodation for one hundred pupils. Supposing that thirty-five would be on duty at any one time, it is considered that the school has sufficient room for one hundred and twenty-five pupils.

Attendance.—The total attendance at the school during the year has been eighty-three. Of these forty-two are boys from nine to eighteen years of age. Forty-one of our number are girls, at ages ranging from seven to eighteen years. The average attendance at the school for the year has been 74.5.

Class-room Work.—Class work is the same both morning and afternoon, and consists of reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, drilling and calisthenics. Very few of the children can attend school through the whole of the day, owing to the duties claiming their attention here and there about the farm.

Grade of Pupils.—Standard I, 21 ; Standard II, 22 ; Standard III, 35 ; Standard IV, 5.

Besides the class work immediately connected with the school, there are regular lessons given each day in sewing, cooking, baking, laundry work, dining-room work and general housekeeping. There are also classes under the direction of the farmer and the carpenter, and the assistant matron.

The hours observed in the school proper are from 9 to 12, and from 1.30 to 4.

Work hours for pupils are from 8 to 12, and from 1 to 5. No child is required to work more than half a day, unless under the most pressing circumstances and at rare intervals, and they are then consulted and asked if they will work during the extra hours.

Farm and Garden.—The farm consists of three hundred and twenty acres, which are disposed of in the following proportions :—

	Acres.
Uncultivated land	100
Pasture land	60
Unreclaimable land	48
Fallow land	27
Sown in wheat	25
Sown with vegetables	10
“ oats	25
“ millet or grass	25
The crops reaped last year are as follows :—	
Bushels of wheat	250
“ oats	300
“ potatoes	500
“ turnips	300
“ mangels	400
“ beets	40
Tons of hay	15

It is our purpose to devote increasing attention to the growth of garden produce, inasmuch as the boys may never become extensive grain growers, but all of them may grow roots with a minimum of labour and a maximum of profit.

Industrial Work.—The exercises under this heading are conducted within somewhat narrow lines. The boys' duties consist of labour in the fields, construction of fences, care of stock, care of horses, the duties of the carpenter's shop, mending clothes and the baking of bread.

The duties of the girls consist of sewing, cooking, dairy work, dining-room work, and general housekeeping.

It is pleasant to be able to refer to the pupils as being obedient and willing to work. They have also evinced no ordinary degree of ability along industrial lines.

Moral and Religious Training.—The following is a list of the services held for the moral benefit of the pupils of our school :—

1. Prayers after breakfast in the school-room.
2. School is opened every day with prayer.
3. The singing of hymns is frequently interspersed with the duties of the day.
4. Public prayers held every evening at 8 o'clock.
5. Private prayers are frequently held in the dormitory and with the sick children in the hospital room.

On Sabbath morning those of the pupils who so desire are permitted to attend the church in the city. In the afternoon of the Lord's Day we have a Sabbath school service for the benefit of all.

At the close of the Sabbath we have a service of song and prayer and exhortation attended by all the pupils.

With rare exceptions the conduct of our pupils has been very good indeed. They manifest a good deal of carelessness, but there is nothing in the conduct of those who

are now with us that can be called malicious. At times they are cunning, and sometimes forgetful, but speaking generally they are submissive and faithful. Severe punishment has seldom been administered. We have kept within the lines of our written instructions in all matters pertaining to corporal punishment. Conversations have been held with the erring ones, in which the right and the wrong have been clearly defined. Those who have done wrong have been put upon their honour and have been taught to make apology to those whom they have injured. In this way efforts have been made to build up an intelligent and conscientious moral nature.

Health of the Pupils.—The average health of the pupils during the year has been very good, and through the mercy of a kind Providence no child has died. There have been serious cases of sickness, three cases of scarlet fever have developed from time to time. There has been one case of inflammation of the lungs. Hemorrhages, more or less serious, have occurred. There has been an epidemic of chicken-pox. There is at present but one person sick and it is feared that her case may be serious enough to warrant her return to the reserve. Everything is being done to mitigate suffering; but consumption seems once more to be doing its deadly work, with the usual symptoms of physical distress and mental unrest.

A number have been taken to their homes during the year, and pleasing contrasts in manners and general appearance has helped our zeal and awakened feelings of respect for our work in the minds of observers.

Sanitary Conditions.—Under this head reference may be made to the excellent facilities afforded for ventilation, drainage and the removal of waste matter. All our windows can be lifted from the bottom and pulled down from the top, thus admitting free and ample circulation of air. In the winter when the storm sash is on, the Smead-Dowd system draws off the cold air from the floor and supplies an abundant supply of fresh air which has first been heated by the large furnaces. Direct vents opened into the foul air flue have much improved the general condition of things in this respect.

All waste water is conveyed into the main sewer underneath the basement floor and thence to a cesspool one thousand one hundred feet south-west of the main building. A wind-mill keeps the catch basin empty and the drainage clear.

Hospital Accommodation.—We have also hospital accommodation for both boys and girls in the north-west corner of the building, where it is possible for us to isolate all serious cases when danger of infection or contagion is feared. Great care is exercised, where there is anything resembling scrofula, to keep the patients from the wash dishes and towels used by healthy pupils. Our school is remarkably free from this scourge because children showing signs of this disease have been systematically refused admission. Due regard is also had to both quality and quantity of food supplied so as not to occasion physical disturbance either by over-richness of articles of diet or by over-indulgence in the good things placed upon the table.

Our surgeon has been regularly in attendance when required, and both skill and diligence have frequently been called into exercise in the treatment of the several ailments which have befallen the pupils during the year.

Water Supply.—A well on the hillside has afforded us a never-failing supply of excellent water. A powerful air motor wind-mill, sixty feet above the ground level, pumps the water into two tanks having a capacity of one thousand gallons each. From these the water supply is distributed by means of lead pipes to all parts of the building. On every floor we have fifty feet of hose connected and nozzled, and behind these is all the pressure of the quantity contained in the tanks.

Fire Protection.—Every possible precaution is taken against danger from fire. Two Babcock extinguishers, three Star extinguishers, and twelve Canadian extinguishers, charged and ready for action, are placed at strategic points throughout the building. Forty-eight hand-grenades are distributed wherever it is thought they might be most required. Thirty-six pails of water are placed in groups of four throughout the building. Hose attachments are found in the basement, in the kitchen and in the several halls of the building; and hose, ample in length and size, is hung at convenient points so as to be in readiness for emergencies. It is difficult to see how with all these appliances fire could attain very great headway.

Heating.—The building is heated exclusively by hot air to most of the private rooms by furnaces manufactured by McClary of London, and by Stewart, Burrow & Milne, of Hamilton. The class-rooms, dormitories and halls are heated by two large Smea'l-Dowd furnaces. There has been no trouble whatever in heating the building sufficiently, only the amount of fuel, always very great, has increased considerably during the past winter. I attribute this to the fact that as the building grows older, cracks and openings increase, making it more necessary to run the furnaces at high pressure.

Recreation.—For the physical development of the pupils of our school there have been provided games and amusements of sufficient variety. Swings have been built on both boys' and girls' sides. A large double croquet set has been provided for the amusement of the girls. Football and lacrosse are among the special attractions afforded for the boys. The one game which seems to be popular with the boys is football; but the girls pay most attention to their swing. The boys are looking forward very anxiously to the time when they shall be able to organize a brass band. This is looked upon as the climax of prospective advantage.

General Remarks.—While recognizing with pleasure and gratitude the kind and ample support given to our work by the department during the past year, we desire to give expression to the earnest hope that we may be authorized to proceed with the erection of the building at the rear commenced during the past year. We are very much in need of extra room, especially in the upper story, and we earnestly hope that we may be directed to proceed in this direction at an early date.

I must not close my report without making due recognition of the valuable help afforded by the several members of the staff whose individual exertions have contributed no little towards the success attained during the year. Special mention might very properly be made of certain members of the staff, but suffice it to say that taking them as a whole we have very little to complain of and very much to commend.

Last season the great difficulty in our way seemed to be the unwillingness of the parents to send their children to the Brandon industrial school owing to its remoteness. This has been rather increased in the experience of the past year. It is claimed that boarding schools are to be erected on the principal reserves, around Lake Winnipeg, and the people are convinced that it would not be wise to send their children to distant points when there are good schools at their doors. Applications for admission are being made from beyond the treaty limits in advance of our power to accommodate. This change of front has, I believe, resulted mainly from the letters which the children themselves have written home, and some who have returned from the school to their homes have spoken so well of it that numbers are trying to have their names entered as prospective pupils.

Gratified at the effective work already done, and hopeful that future action may far outdo the efficiency of the past.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SEMMENS,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

ELKHORN, 27th August, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I herewith have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Buildings.—During the past year we have still occupied the buildings which were rented after the disastrous fire of 13th November, 1895, when the Boys' Home was the only building left standing. As, however, we hope in a very short time to take possession of the magnificent home which has been erected for us, I purpose now giving a description of the same.

The new home is situated about one-quarter of a mile from the town of Elkhorn and stands in about the centre of what was formerly known as the Gore, a level piece of excellent turf some forty-two acres in extent and bounded on one side by the Canadian Pacific Railway main line. West of this land and immediately adjoining it lies our farm of 320 acres, which contains excellent pasturage and wheat land.

The main building fronting the town possesses a large back wing and a smaller front wing. It is a three-storied building with basement on stone foundation, having frame walls with brick veneer and a mansard roof covered with metallic shingles, deck of same being covered with galvanized iron. It possesses an octagon shaped bell-tower also covered with metallic shingles. Its dimensions are as follows:—

Main building 32 ft. x 113 ft., back wing 32 x 40, front wing 6 x 32, height from ground to top roof 46 ft., bell-tower 26 ft. x 6 ft. (average diameter).

The basement is floored with cement and contains two large rain water tanks of solid brick, plastered with cement, two store-rooms, a large boiler-room, two lavatories, a pantry and one large extra room 32 ft. square.

On the first floor are the two school-rooms, one at each end of the main building and each measuring 24 ft. x 32 ft.

In the back wing of the same floor is the dining-room, 32 ft. x 34 ft., while the remainder of the floor contains the kitchen, office, reception-room and two spare rooms.

The second and third floors contain each two large dormitories 32 ft. x 36 ft. and a large number of smaller rooms to be used as sick-rooms and for the accommodation of the staff, while the third floor also contains a large water tank lined with lead.

Particular attention has been paid to the matter of stairways and exits. There are two large main stairs running from basement to top floor, one back stair from basement to top floor, and one front stair from first floor to second floor.

There are no less than eight separate exits from the ground floor and three from the basement, while two wrought-iron fire-escapes run from top to bottom of the outside of the building. Not the least noticeable thing about the building is the finished appearance of the inside. Hardwood floors have been put in each of the three stories, while all the corridors, halls and large rooms have a wainscoting of beautifully grained fir. All the woodwork has had several coats of oil and varnish which considerably brightens the interior and makes a fine contrast to the plaster above.

One of the most pleasing features in connection with the building is the fact that a large amount of the carpenter work has been done by our own Indian boys. In all, nine boys have done steady work there, which has included work on the construction outside, the lathing of the whole building, the making of a large number of the frames, sashes and stairs and also a part of the finer work known as "finishing."

The foreman, Mr. Manson, speaks most highly of their work and states that they have given him complete satisfaction. The names of these boys are: J. J. Stevenson,

J. H. Thomas, H. Cook, A. Smith, J. Brass, A. Brass, J. Bunn, Joseph Thomas and A. W. Anderson. Mr. Manson also states that as workmen some of them are now worth two dollars a day.

Accommodation.—Our new home will accommodate one hundred children.

Attendance.—There are now eighty-two pupils on the roll, with a daily attendance of seventy. These numbers are below our previous average, but it was thought wiser to obtain new pupils when we enter our new building than to obtain them in numbers during the past year and thus to overcrowd the temporary buildings we now occupy.

Class-room Work.—In the school-room the system of shortened hours has been maintained, as the same room has to do duty as a dining-hall and the children naturally require some time to prepare the room for use as a class-room.

During the past year Victoria Sutherland, one of the senior pupils, has been acting as pupil-teacher and has made most excellent progress in her work with the junior standards. After the change of buildings is made she will take the position of assistant teacher and have charge of one of the two school-rooms which will then be used. In the senior standards there has been good, steady progress. Arithmetic, reading and composition are all good and a good deal of progress has been made in geography, history and other subjects.

Farm and Garden.—We have now about six acres planted in potatoes and other vegetables and a very fair crop is expected. All the junior boys help with this branch of the work as well as a few of the seniors. As we have not yet received the necessary implements and teams with which to work our wheat land, this has been let on the share-system to a neighbouring farmer. He with the help of some of the boys has put in about fifty acres of wheat, which promise a fairly good yield.

INDUSTRIES TAUGHT.

Boot-making.—Very good progress has been made by the pupils working in this shop, instruction being still received by them although the shop is no longer in connection with the institution.

Printing.—In this office which is in a like manner no longer under the control of the institution, steady work has been done by the pupils. Job-work is done of a most varied nature and the *Elkhorn Advocate*, a weekly local paper, is issued from this office. All the mechanical work, from the original type-setting to the proof-correcting, being done by the boys.

Carpentry.—Most excellent progress has been made by the pupils in this shop under the foremanship of J. Cook, an ex-pupil of the institution. As previously mentioned, a great deal of the work on the new buildings has been done by the boys, while in the shop itself cabinet-making, all branches of the wheelwright's art, and repairing of every description has been taught.

Harness-making.—Charles Macdonald, Angus Anderson and Francis Brass have been working steadily at this trade in the local harness store, and their employer speaks most highly of the progress made by them.

Girls, Industrial Training.—The girls receive instruction in knitting, sewing and dressmaking at the hands of a competent resident dressmaker. They perform all the necessary household work, and among other branches are thoroughly taught the cooking and laundry work. Many of the girls are becoming most competent in the work, and I consider the results obtained from them as reflecting great credit on the work done.

Moral and Religious Training.—Prayers are held morning and evening in the school-room. On Sundays the children attend St. Mark's Church, the rector of which also holds a weekly Bible-class in the home. Sunday school is held in the institution for the junior pupils, the seniors attending the town school. A number of the pupils are regular communicants, while all of them take considerable interest in their religious training. The conduct of the children during the past year has been very good indeed. Punishments have been of rare occurrence and no serious offences have been committed.

Both girls and boys have their time fully taken up with either work or play, and thus the main incentive to wrong-doing is done away with.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the year we have been almost entirely free from any sickness of a serious nature and we hope under new conditions to maintain and if possible improve this satisfactory state of affairs.

It is impossible to speak definitely of the sanitary condition of the new buildings yet, but this will be noticed in our next year's report.

Water Supply.—The water supply at the new buildings is excellent, water being obtained at a depth of ten feet.

Fire Protection.—There is a well organized fire brigade in the institution, the boys receiving weekly drill. In the new buildings the McCrobie fire extinguishing apparatus has been placed. This consists of a large chemical in the basement with a hundred feet of hose on each floor. At a recent trial 198 lbs. of pressure was produced in 25 seconds and a stream of water thrown to a height of 85 ft., so that any part of the building can be played upon in a very short period of time after the discovery of fire.

Heating.—The heating will be done by a system of hot water pipes, but as they have not yet been placed in the building I cannot speak definitely of the working of the system.

Recreation.—Sports are encouraged in the home in every possible way. This year the football team has again succeeded in winning the district championship and has thus become the owner of the fine cup held by it last year. In the winter skating and hockey are favourite amusements of the boys. The girls have their own playground. Their chief games are croquet and others of a similar nature, while some slight variation is given them in the way of walks and picnics on the prairie.

The band has made most excellent progress during the past year, and in the early part of the summer successfully undertook several engagements to play at other towns where in every case the report of both the boys' playing and of their conduct while away from home was most satisfactory.

General Remarks.—During the past year there has been steady progress in the work done by the children, and we trust under the more favourable conditions which lie before us to materially increase this progress.

I have, &c.,

A. E. WILSON,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL,
WINNIPEGOSIS POST OFFICE, 1st July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting my report on the Pine Creek school for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location.—The Pine Creek school is located at the mouth of the Pine Creek River on the shore of Lake Winnipegosis.

Land.—There are one hundred and sixty acres of land connected with the school which belong to the Roman Catholic mission.



BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—PRINCIPAL'S RESIDENCE IN THE DISTANCE.

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Buildings.—The class-room is 30 x 25 ft. the dormitory for the girls 32 x 15, the boys' dormitory 18 x 15, the kitchen 13 x 15, the recreation hall 18 x 20, the working room 20 x 18, the chapel 26 x 22.

Attendance.—With few exceptions the attendance is very good.

Class-room Work.—Most of the children work very well.

Farm and Garden.—Five acres of land are under cultivation. Potatoes and barley are our principal products. We have in our garden onions, pease, beets, carrots, rhubarb and lettuce.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming, gardening, haying, raising cattle and care of horses. The girls are taught sewing, knitting, cooking, washing, dairy work and care of poultry.

Moral and Religious Training.—Every day there is one hour for religious training.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—All the boarders have enjoyed good health during the whole year. There was no serious illness. A little cold now and then, fever and bile were the only things we had to contend with. The buildings are well aired, and the exercise is plentiful.

Water Supply.—The river and the lake supply the water.

Heating.—The buildings are heated by ordinary stoves.

Recreation.—The children have recreation after breakfast, at noon, at four o'clock and after supper.

I have, &c.,

A. CHAUMONT, Ptre., O.M.I.,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BOARDING SCHOOL,

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, 9th November, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward to you herewith, the annual report of the Portage la Prairie boarding school up to the 30th June last.

Location of School.—The school is located at the extreme east end of the town.

Area of Land.—The land in connection with the school consists of twelve lots which surround the buildings.

Buildings.—The buildings comprise one dwelling-house with eleven rooms, woodshed, play-room and school-house adjoining.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the past year is thirty-two.

Class-room Work.—The classes range from Standard I to Standard V, and the progress made in class work during the year has been satisfactory.

Industries.—Gardening is taught, and the girls are trained in all branches of domestic work. A number of pupils are now out at service and are giving satisfaction.

Moral and Religious Training.—Careful attention is paid to the moral and religious welfare of the pupils.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition of the surroundings has been carefully attended to and the health of the pupils is good.

Water Supply.—The water supply is excellent and the fire protection good.

Heating.—The building is heated by a wood furnace.

Recreation.—Out-door exercise is insisted upon, and all recreation necessary for the health of the pupils is allowed.

I have, &c.,

ANNIE FRASER,
Principal, (per BESSIE WALKER).

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
RAT PORTAGE BOARDING SCHOOL,
RAT PORTAGE, ONT., 1st July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the Rat Portage boarding school for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Opening of School.—This school was opened towards the end of the last fiscal year, in the month of May, 1897. The present commodious structure, however, was not ready for occupation till the fall of the same year, but the work of the school was carried on in buildings already existing on the property. The present is the first annual report in connection with the school.

Location.—This school is situated near the town of Rat Portage, on the shores of the far-famed Lake of the Woods. A narrow inlet separates the property from the town proper and secures privacy. For scenic effect a more beautiful location could not be desired. It was the purpose of the management to erect a structure worthy of its surroundings and of its destination, and, judging from popular comment, the object in view has been fairly well attained.

Land.—There are fifty-one acres of land in connection with the school, the property of the Catholic mission.

Buildings.—The new building is frame with brick veneer. It is composed of a main body 36 x 30 feet, three stories high and an extension 36 x 26 feet, two stories high, the whole resting on a stone foundation. The interior is plaster finish, except the ceilings which are of wood. Sufficient room has been provided in the basement for furnaces and cellar. A summer kitchen 16 x 14 has been added to the rear of the building during the present year.

A temporary store-house and shed was put up at the time the house was built.

Besides these new buildings there is a cottage 20 x 16 feet, two stories high and stone foundation, with kitchen and wood-shed attached; also a carpenter's shop 20 x 14 feet. These buildings were on the property when purchased by the mission. The cottage has been thoroughly renovated and will likely become the principal's quarters.

Accommodation.—There is suitable accommodation for forty children in the institution. The upper flats are dormitories for boys and girls respectively. The second flat of the main building comprises office, principal's room, infirmary, girls' sewing and recreation-room. On the first floor are found the parlour, chapel, class-room, children's dining-room, private dining-room, pantry and boys' recreation-hall.

Attendance.—The number of children on the roll for last quarter was twenty-nine, and the average attendance for the year was eighteen.

Class Work.—The class-room is finely equipped with desks of the latest design, and a wall blackboard extending around two sides of the room. The work of the class-room

extends over the three first standards. Boys and girls are taken to class alternately, and the hours being short little excuse is found for absence. The children like to go to class, and as a rule, are very attentive and diligent.

Farm and Garden.—A vegetable garden was put in this spring, which entailed much labour, as most of the land had to be cleared for the purpose.

Industries Taught.—The boys are exercised in all the occupations that go to the making and keeping of a country home. The principal aim is to instil into them habits of industry. Very gratifying progress is noticeable in this line. The girls, under the supervision of a competent matron, attend to all the duties of good housekeeping. They also do considerable hand and machine sewing, and a seamstress directs them in this department.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral training of the children is the object of continued attention and vigilance. The spy system, though, is discounted as much as possible and individual conscience and character gradually built up. The children attend devotional exercises morning and evening in the chapel, and religious instruction is given them every evening in their own language. About half of the children admitted were heathens, and four of the best prepared have been admitted to baptism at their own request during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Barring a few cases of a scrofulous nature, on account of which the discharge of one boy was called for, the health of the children has been excellent. The physique of the children has notably improved during the few months of their stay here.

The sanitary conditions of the school are, I believe, all that could be desired. The grounds are dry, the house is roomy, bright, clean and well ventilated.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied from the lake and is hauled to the house by horse and cart. It is not very good during the hot season.

Fire Protection.—No special provision has yet been made in the way of fire protection. There is easy access from the girls' dormitory on the third floor to the flat roof of the extension, and there are several ladders around the house.

Heating.—The building is heated by two hot air furnaces which give great satisfaction so far. In addition there is a stove in the boys' hall.

Recreation.—One hour is allowed for recreation at noon and the same in the evening. In summer an extra half hour is granted in the evening. Skating and coasting are the boys' principal amusements in winter. Bathing and boating are favourite pastimes during the summer season.

General Remarks.—Periodical visits from our genial inspector, Mr. J. A. Levêque, have had a tendency to stimulate the class work and encourage the efforts of the management. Our boys took part in the cantata "Esther" which was so successfully rendered in Rat Portage last winter, and acquitted themselves very creditably. The majority of our children have good voices, and they have already mastered several pieces of the ordinary school repertoire. The singing of hymns adds also to the interest of the religious exercises.

In conclusion, I must acknowledge the sympathy and support the school has received from the people of Rat Portage irrespective of creed. Calls for special assistance have been always generously responded to, and the genuine sympathy extended the institution by a large number of citizens has been of immense comfort to the management.

I have, &c.,

C. CAHILL, O.M.I.,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

RUPERT'S LAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

MIDDLECHURCH, 6th July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending 30th June, 1898, the eighth in the history of the school.

Location.—The school is situated on the banks of the Red River, about seven miles north of the city of Winnipeg, being river lot No. 18, in St. Paul's parish, twelve chains wide and about four miles long, containing about three hundred and sixty acres. The West Selkirk branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway crosses the property near the school and we have the convenience of a flag station and siding on our own lot.

Buildings.—The buildings are of white brick, resting on a stone basement, and having first, second and third floors.

The basement contains the lavatories, furnace-rooms and engine, and the balance of the space is used for storing coal and wood in winter.

On the first floor are the dining-rooms and kitchen, junior school-room and visitors' room.

On the second floor are the sewing-room, office, officers' quarters and girls' dormitories. Here also are bath-rooms and lavatories, clothing-room and store-room.

On the third floor are the boys' dormitories, with their clothing-rooms, tank-room and master's room.

At the back of the main building is a small frame building which serves temporarily for a laundry, and to the north of the main building stands a large frame building, 60 x 30 feet, with basement for furnace and coal, recreation-room for boys on first floor and senior school-room on the second floor.

About fifty yards further north there is a small frame building of one and a half stories, used as residence for the farm instructor, and printing office.

The carpenter shop and blacksmith shop are east of the main building about one hundred yards.

The farm buildings are in good repair and are capable of holding thirty head of cattle, six horses and twelve hogs, and we keep them filled to their utmost capacity.

The grounds in the front are nicely laid out in gardens and lawns and the trees and shrubbery well cared for.

Attendance.—The attendance has been good throughout the year; the school has been kept full with scarcely a break. I have been able to place a number of children in good situations. One boy working with a farmer has put \$40 in the bank, another boy has over \$60 saved, one is working as carpenter in Winnipeg at \$2 a day, another as a blacksmith in Winnipeg at \$1.50 a day, another gets \$6 a week in the department warehouse, Winnipeg, one was placed with a surveying party at \$1 a day and board, and several others are doing steady work. I am pleased to be able to state that with only one exception every boy placed during the year has proved sober and reliable.

Class-room Work.—The work in the class-rooms has been excellent and the children have made great progress. For part of the year I had a male teacher in charge of the upper school, but I changed and put lady teachers in charge of both schools and it has been a great improvement. The pupils' papers at the annual examination in June would be creditable to any white school.

Farm and Garden.—Our farm yielded during the year over five hundred bushels of grain, eight hundred bushels of roots and over eighty tons of hay, besides small fruit and vegetables. We also had a couple of good beeves to kill and about fifteen hundred

weight of pork. This spring we put in nearly eighty acres of crop, and if the yield is good we will have much more of everything than last year.

My aim is to make the farm supply all the flour and coarse feed needed and the beef and bacon for at least six months of the year, but this cannot be accomplished until nearly double the quantity of land has been brought under cultivation, which is of course a gradual process. We have broken up twenty acres more this year.

Industrial Work.—The industrial work is chiefly confined to farming and carpentry for the boys and to all branches of domestic work, sewing, knitting, laundry work, bread and butter-making for the girls.

Our school took the first prize and diploma at the Winnipeg Industrial Fair for its exhibit of industrial work, and also took ten firsts and as many seconds at the St. Paul's and Kildonan Fair. Our boys put up about fifteen hundred rods of new fencing this spring, and without boasting I can say that many of our girls cannot be excelled by any family in this part of the country for bread-making or butter-making. Whenever we have butter to sell it brings the highest price in the city.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given in the schools daily as part of the curriculum, and on Sunday from 2.30 to 3.30 p.m. Morning and evening prayers are read daily in the school, and on Sundays we attend divine service at the parish church at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the school has been excellent throughout the year, with the exception of la grippe or influenza we have had practically no sickness, for though we had three consumptives that required a great deal of careful nursing, it was inherited disease of long standing.

The sanitary condition of the school is good as shown by the health bill.

Water Supply.—The water supply is obtained from an artesian well which gives an abundant supply for all household purposes. It is forced by a small hot air engine to a tank in the top story and thence distributed throughout the building.

Fire Protection.—This consists of hose attachments in each flat connected with a large tank in the attic. Three Babcock extinguishers and six household extinguishers, besides hand-grenades placed conveniently in various parts of the building.

There are two fire-escapes providing means of exit in case the stairs were rendered useless.

Heating.—The main building is heated by Smead Dowd furnaces and one wing by a hot water furnace. These heat the building comfortably.

Recreation.—The boys play all games, cricket, football, baseball, quoits and many others, which they enjoy heartily, the girls have ball croquet, swings, see-saw and such games out of which they take a great deal of pleasure.

In conclusion I may say that I am well satisfied with the year's work, it has been one of marked progress, and I thank the department for its ever ready assistance.

I have, &c.,

JNO. H. FAIRLIE, ,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

ST. BONIFACE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

ST. BONIFACE, 30th June, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In reporting the condition and prospects of the St. Boniface industrial school for the year ended 30th June, 1898, I am happy to say that this year has in many respects been the best in the history of the institution.

Location.—The school is beautifully situated on Meuron Avenue, one mile from the town of St. Boniface, whose name it bears, and two miles from the city of Winnipeg. Owing to its admirable situation, natural advantages are enjoyed, and every effort has been made with the force under command to lay out the grounds to best advantage, so that in the future neatness of appearance and utility may be properly united. Many trees have been planted, walks laid out and gravelled, and the appearance of the property is materially benefited by it.

Buildings.—The buildings wholly constructed, which are in a very good state of repair, are the following :

(1.) The institution proper is a capacious and suitable edifice of two stories, brick veneered and covered by a gable roof. The dormitories, dining-rooms, kitchen, one of the school-rooms, infirmary, office and private sleeping-rooms are well laid out and admirably adapted for the purpose which they serve.

(2.) The recreation-halls which were last year at a distance from the main building, have been successfully removed near it. They rest on good stone foundations and have been fitted out and repaired anew.

(3.) The barn building is comfortable and affords good accommodation for fifteen head of cattle and four horses.

(4.) The ice-house is a substantial frame building having capacity for the storage of twenty tons of ice.

(5.) The carpenter-shop and shoe-shop are under the same roof. It is a spacious frame building having upstairs accommodation for the storage of sundry implements.

(6.) Last fall a hen-house was erected over the old root-house, which is now kept free from moisture and frost.

(7.) A new building has also been erected at the rear of the present main building. The new addition is in size 20 x 28, two stories high. It contains on its first floor a music-hall, on the upper floor is the senior school-room, airy and well lighted.

(8.) A laundry and a store-house also at the rear of the main building are very commodious. The laundry, whose attic is used as a drying room, affords all accommodation for the laundry work, which is much appreciated.

Accommodation.—Under present arrangements we have ample accommodation for the authorized number of one hundred and ten children, but find it impossible to complete the number, as the reserves are at a considerable distance.

Attendance.—The attendance this year showed an increase of about nine per cent.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies authorized by the department is adhered to as closely as possible. A satisfactory progress is noted in the senior and junior school-rooms. Lessons in calisthenics, gymnastics, drill, dumb-bell exercises and singing are daily given to the children. In music the pupils take a very active interest; the band progresses rapidly under its skilful leader.

Farm and Garden.—There are forty acres of land in connection with the institution, sixteen acres being bush and the remaining twenty-four acres, excepting yard,

under cultivation. Last year the crop yielded satisfactorily, and present appearances indicate a better yield this year than last. Some means will have to be taken to bring more land under cultivation; the needs of the institution require more. The raising of stock is most profitable, and attending to the same is what eight to ten boys are employed at in winter time. Outside of the roots grown on the farm, about two-thirds of an acre is set apart for a garden, which is worked and attended to by some of the boys.

Industrial Work.—The following trades are taught :—

Carpenter-shop.—From six to eight boys are employed in this shop under a competent instructor. They make all repairs to buildings and furniture, erect buildings, do all the painting and make household furniture, such as washstands, dressers, cupboards, &c.

Shoe-shop.—For this shop, where all repairing is done, an instructor is hired by the day such time as deemed necessary.

Sewing room.—All the girls receive instructions in making new clothes, cutting, repairing, knitting, &c. They make all their own clothes and nearly all of those worn by the boys. They also receive instruction in all kinds of household work, and learn to cook, bake and do laundry and dairy work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Being aware of the necessity and importance of developing the moral faculties of the children from their childhood, all efforts are made to teach them the principles of Christianity and their duty to God, to others and to themselves. They are brought up in the fear of God and in obedience to the authority which rules them. The pupils' conduct is all that can be desired; they give us as much satisfaction as can be expected. There is no need of corporal punishment, and this alone is, I am convinced, a fair proof of their docility and good will.

Health.—The school has been free from contagious diseases during the year, the cases of sickness and death resulting from consumption, as is generally the case with Indians. Daily instruction is given in hygiene. Careful nursing is given to the children, and a doctor attends regularly.

Sanitary Condition.—The buildings are situated on a dry place, well drained, and nothing impure is allowed to remain about the place. The rooms are large and well ventilated. Our buildings were not planned on the most approved sanitary condition, but we have made alterations from time to time and now the school is placed in a fairly good sanitary condition. The old closet system, which was altogether defective, especially in the dormitories, has been replaced by flushed closets. The ventilation and light of the dormitories were also defective. Six new attic windows have been added. These alterations have made a great improvement.

Water Supply.—The water is forced up by a hot air engine into tanks in the attic. From these tanks the supply is distributed by means of pipes to all parts of the buildings. An ample provision is made for every need.

Fire Protection.—Every possible precaution is taken against danger from fire. Fire-extinguishers, Carr chemical fire engine, fire-pails, axes, pipes and hose nozzled ready for action, besides numerous hand-grenades are kept in conspicuous places about the buildings.

Heating.—The main building is heated by a hot water system which has always given satisfaction. The system has been extended through the recreation-hall, but did not prove quite satisfactory. Another furnace will have to be placed in the recreation-hall for its exclusive use.

Recreation.—Both boys and girls have large and well-laid-out play-grounds. The boys engage in the ordinary amusements of white people. Their favourite pastimes in summer are baseball, football, pitching quoits and other games; they are also permitted to ramble in the bush near by, taking more extended meanders when accompanied by the disciplinarian. In winter they enjoy skating, curling, coasting and tobogganing. The girls are kept in their own play-ground, but very often take a walk with their teacher.

General Remarks.—The faithful efforts of the staff and employees have been crowned with due measure of success in the different departments.

I acknowledge with gratitude the considerable supply of equipment and the encouragement received from the department, and trusting that our success may be increased under the present and more favourable conditions.

I have, &c.,

J. B. DORAIS,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
WATER HEN RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL,
WATER HEN RIVER RESERVE, 30th June, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report for the school under my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location.—This school is situated on the bank of the Water Hen River.

Land.—The land in connection with the school embraces about ten acres, and it belongs to the school.

Buildings.—There are two buildings, the dimensions of which are 70 x 30 ft. and 31 x 24 ft., respectively.

Attendance.—The attendance during the year has been twenty-six.

Garden.—The garden contains potatoes, turnips, onions, carrots, cucumbers, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—The Ten Commandments, Lord's Prayer, and Scripture reading constitute the moral and religious training of the pupils.

Recreation.—The pupils amuse themselves in their own way, singing, playing cards and other games.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These are good.

Water Supply.—The water supply is obtained from Water Hen River.

Heating.—The school is heated by four stoves.

I have, &c.,

I. H. ADAMS,
Teacher.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
BATTLEFORD, SASK., 1st July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The following report on this school for the fiscal year just ended is respectfully submitted.

Location.—The school is located on the south bank of the Battle River near its junction with the North Saskatchewan, and is nearly two miles from the town of Battleford.

Land.—There is a reserve of land in the immediate vicinity of the school comprising nearly five hundred acres, of which, however, only a comparatively small portion is suitable for farming purposes. We have about thirty acres under cultivation. The department also owns a hay marsh of about three hundred acres, distant three miles from the school, and from this we get nearly all the hay required for the stock.

Buildings.—The main building, with the exception of some additions and alterations found to be necessary for the present work, is that formerly occupied as a residence by the Hon. David Laird when he was Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Territories and Battleford was the capital. The portion used as the council chamber during that period is now used for our class-room work.

The building as it now stands contains class-rooms, dining-room, kitchen, staff-rooms, dormitories, wash and bath-rooms, also sewing-room, sorting-room, &c. Apart from this, and from each other, are the Principal's residence, hospital, carpenter shop—with printing office in upper part—blacksmith-shop with paint-shop above and implement shed as a lean-to, recreation room, stable, piggery, cottage, laundry, bakery, coal-shed and other outbuildings.

Accommodation.—The school has accommodation for the authorized number, about one hundred and fifty, but under existing circumstances it has not been found possible to bring the number of pupils up to this, although there are more than enough children in this agency many of whom have not attended any school for years past. The policy of the department, if judiciously put into effect all over, should serve to settle this question satisfactorily here and elsewhere.

Admissions and Discharges.—During the year six boys and seven girls were enrolled as pupils, while twelve boys and six girls received their discharge; there were, besides these, four deaths.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year was one hundred and three. The total on the roll at the end of the year is one hundred and nine, sixty-five boys and forty-four girls, representing three tribes, Bloods, Crees and Stonies.

Class-room Work.—This is carried on in two class-rooms by two teachers. Standards I and II are in the "junior" room, and Standards III, IV, V and VI, in the "senior." The course of studies prescribed by the department is well carried out, and a very marked improvement is noticeable all through. The hours are from nine to twelve, and from half past one to half past four, with a quarter of an hour intermission in both forenoon and afternoon. All pupils, excepting the smallest or most backward, attend on the "half-time" system. In order to equalize things and give the same chance to all, and also for convenience in every way, the whole school is divided about equally into two divisions, "A" and "B." One week "A" division attends class work in the forenoon while "B" is at trade work the next week the order is reversed. The system works well.

Industries Taught.—Sewing and mending, cutting out and making clothes, baking, cooking, washing, and all the ordinary household duties; also blacksmithing, carpentering, painting, printing, farming and gardening, dairy work, the care of horses and cattle, pigs and poultry.

Moral and Religious Training.—This is carefully attended to as being the only sure foundation on which to build up a truly useful life; there are daily prayers, morning and evening, Sunday services and Sunday school. Several members of the staff take part in teaching each a class in the Sunday school, and their assistance in this respect is very valuable; it tends also to give more effect to their efforts with the pupils in secular work.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of all generally has been very good. The sanitary arrangements are carefully watched and have been well spoken of by the medical officer.

Water Supply.—We have good wells on the premises; the water is pure.

Fire Protection.—All boys who are considered to be old enough for it, are formed into a fire brigade in squads assigned to stations in different parts of the main building, each squad under proper supervision. We have a good supply of Babcocks and some household fire extinguishers, ready for use; also hand-grenades, buckets and axes in different parts of the building, besides some hose connected with water tanks which are always kept full of water near the top of the house.

Heating.—The premises are heated by furnaces and stoves, wood being the regular fuel used.

Recreation.—The pupils are well supplied in this way, swings, lawn tennis, football, drill, walks, &c.

General Remarks.—The pupils are steadily and surely acquiring the English language and the practice of speaking out distinctly. Many of them never make use of the Cree at all now, although it is their mother tongue. Each member of the staff assists in accomplishing this. The more advanced pupils also aid in this way. The faithful efforts of the staff are producing good results in every department; the pupils are contented, happy and teachable. Under God's blessing the outlook is promising.

The boarding or industrial school system—away from the reserves, if possible—is the sure way to solve the long-debated "Indian problem." It is the way to civilize the Indian and merge him into the corporate life of the country—his true and proper destiny. He has given ample proof of this where he has had a fair opportunity. Most of those educated in these schools do not wish to return to the reserve life, but to strike out amongst the settlers and make their own way. Where the way for this has been open the pupils have, in most cases, shewn that they are capable of adapting themselves to the various requirements of modern civilization, and they are prospering.

The policy of the department—that of insisting on the education of *all* the children—is the proper one. But one thing remains, and that is to *put the policy into force*. Until this is done the full results desired cannot be shown.

I acknowledge with sincere gratitude the past kindness of the department to this school.

I have, &c.,

E. MATHESON,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY,

BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL,

BIRTLE, MAN., 22nd Aug., 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report on the school under my charge for the year ended June 30th, 1898.

Location.—The school is located within the town of Birtle, in the province of Manitoba.

Land.—There are thirty acres of land belonging to the school. There are about five acres under cultivation. In these are grown sufficient vegetables for the supply of the school besides roots, such as turnips and mangolds, which are fed to the beef cattle.

Buildings.—The school is a large stone building with three flats above the basement. Besides the school building there is a good sized barn upon a stone foundation, which will accommodate fifteen head of stock. There is also a smaller shed stable for the accommodation of the Indians' ponies in the winter when they come to visit their children.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for forty-five pupils.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year was forty-two.

Industries.—The industries taught are, for girls, cooking, baking, washing, scrubbing, ironing, dressmaking, tailoring, knitting and button-making; for boys, care of stock, gardening, sawing wood.

Religious Training.—The religious training consists of morning and evening worship, study of Bible and catechism in school-room, and as a rule all of the children attend the Sabbath school in the town Sabbath afternoon and most of them go to church at least once on each Sabbath.

Sanitary Conditions.—On account of the splendid situation of the school the health and sanitary conditions are all that could be desired.

Water Supply.—The water supply is not all that one might wish. The drinking water has to be drawn a distance of about three-quarters of a mile, but water for washing purposes is usually in abundance in the cistern, which is supplied from the roof of the school.

Two wells have been sunk but water has not been secured.

Fire Protection.—For fire protection the department supplied us with four chemical engines and one dozen pails. Besides these there are usually several barrels of water kept in convenient places.

Heating.—The building is heated by two furnaces which burn cordwood, and except in the very coldest weather are sufficient for the heating of the building.

Recreation.—In the summer the children have no lack of recreation. All of them can go outside and run and skip and jump to their heart's content.

In the winter season the boys have football, and the girls' chief recreation is skating, going to the rink usually twice a week.

The children in the school room are graded as follows: Seven in Standard IV, six in standard III, two in standard II, twenty-seven in standard I.

All the subjects of the programme of studies are taught, but chief stress has been laid on the acquisition of English, writing a legible hand, recognition of words and the thoughts conveyed by them, and a grasp of the necessary parts of arithmetic.

I have, &c.,

W. J. SMALL,

Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

BLACKFOOT BOARDING SCHOOLS,

GLEICHEN, ALTA., 26th August, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the St. John's Homes on this reserve, conducted by myself as agent of the Church Missionary Society, and to acknowledge with gratitude the substantial Government aid received by us during the past year.

Location.—The homes are situated at the north and south reserves, about ten miles or more apart, and within a few yards of the Bow River in each case. That at the north reserve (known as Old Sun's school) is almost the centre of the largest village and about four miles from Gleichen, on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The school at the south reserve (known as White Eagle's) has—with the exception of two or three shacks, likely soon to be forsaken, I believe—no village near it. In each case a few acres of land have been fenced off around the buildings, portions of which are under cultivation. The buildings are well situated both as regards drainage and as a good centre for the children. The post office is Gleichen in each case.

Buildings and Accommodation.—Old Sun's school comprises two good sized buildings. The boarding-school itself, for girls only, consists of two wings connected by the dining room and kitchen downstairs, an isolated dormitory and a clothing-room upstairs. The dining-hall, kitchen and staff sitting-room and the teacher's bedroom have been carefully plastered and improved. The hall of the south wing is also to be plastered and painted this month, and in many ways the building is very much improved. The school-house is a large, well ventilated building, heated by a furnace. Both buildings are enclosed by a picket fence. At the rear of the boarding school is a frame-built laundry, containing well and pump, cook stove and brick chimney, with stands and tubs for washing. This building is connected with the home by a wooden sidewalk, and other outhouses are also provided. This home has accommodation for about fifty children.

At the south reserve the house is in every way a large and pretentious looking building. It has been improved and made warmer since my last report. It was erected at the request of the Indians there and comprises under the one roof both home and school-room. It has large spacious dormitories and dining-hall and is capable of accommodating about fifty pupils. This building is for boys only. Stable, driving-shed and other outhouses are provided.

Attendance.—We have at present on the rolls twenty-nine boys and eleven girls. With accommodation for so many more children it is sad to see that so many are allowed to grow up under the influence of camp life without any of the benefits of these institutions. Unfortunately the Indians of "treaty seven" are for the most part strangely prejudiced against education.

Class room Work.—We have every reason to be satisfied with the progress that our children have made during the past year, we find that the younger the child is on entering, the quicker it picks up English and loses the influence of camp life.

Farm and Garden.—At our south camp, where we have about two acres under careful cultivation, the boys have raised an excellent crop of vegetables under the direction of the staff, which compares favourably with any in the district. The boys have in addition had the care of the stables and poultry, and have acquitted themselves in their work with credit. At the girls' home the garden was not, on the whole, a success. The soil evidently needed more careful preparation.

Industries Taught.—No special industries are taught to our boys. This is left to the industrial school, to which we trust all will in time be drafted. They are, however, in addition to the farm and garden work already mentioned, taught to make bread, to wash and mend their own clothes and to help in many other ways as required.

The girls have made considerable progress during the past year. In addition to their class-room work, they received regular and careful instruction in cooking (including bread-making), in all general laundry work, sewing and dressmaking, they are also taught to wait at table and to make themselves generally useful and are able to act without supervision.

Moral and Religious Training.—Particular attention is paid to this branch of instruction, both in the class room and in daily life; and the many old scholars who have, we trust, become sincere Christians and good workers encourage us to look for the same result in those at present in our homes. Several of our old boys have, I am pleased to report, taken cattle and settled down to a quiet farm life.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—I am pleased to report that another year has passed without a death; and the presence of our mission hospital has been of the very greatest assistance in maintaining the present healthy condition of our children. Every attention is given to the sanitary condition of our buildings and their surroundings.

Water Supply.—The homes are supplied with water from wells on the premises. As these are fed by the Bow River they need more attention than if they were fed by springs. That at the north home is in excellent condition, but the other needs re-cribbing and probably deepening a little.

Fire Protection.—Both homes are well provided with hand engines, buckets, grenades and axes sent up by the department, also with good fire-escapes from the upper stories. The buckets are kept full of water and are distributed through the buildings.

Heating.—The north home is heated by means of coal stoves in different parts of the building. The school house is heated by a furnace in the cellar. The south home has a large furnace in the cellar and several stoves about the building. The lofty nature of this building makes it difficult to heat satisfactorily.

Recreation.—A good deal is done to encourage the children in outdoor games, but nothing appeals to them so much as horse riding, and when we can obtain ponies for them from their parents they have all that they desire. They are also encouraged in indoor games in bad weather. The present healthy condition of the children is not a little due to their outdoor exercises.

I have, &c.,

H. W. GIBBON STOCKEN,
Missionary in charge and Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
BLOOD BOARDING SCHOOL,
MACLEOD, ALTA., 1st July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the following report on the above institution for the fiscal year ended June 30th last.

Location.—The school is situated on an island, on the borders of the Blood Reserve some thirteen miles from Macleod, in a southerly direction. The agency buildings are on the opposite side of the river.

Buildings.—The buildings connected with the school are as follows :—

1. Boys' home.
2. Girls' home.
3. Hospital (not completed.)
4. Church and school combined.
5. Wash-house.
6. Store-room.
7. Stables.

Grounds.—The quarter section of land belonging to the school is all fenced.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for eighty pupils. At present there are forty-six pupils in attendance, evenly divided between boys and girls.

Sanitary Condition.—We have no system of laid on water, so that there is no system of sanitary work. Care is taken to see that all outhouses are kept clean, all the refuse is cleared away and burned, no accumulation of dirt of any kind is allowed and things are kept in as sanitary a condition as possible under the circumstances.

Water Supply.—Our water is supplied by three wells about the buildings, and there is an additional one in the garden for watering when necessary.

Fire Protection.—We have lately been granted a barrel on wheels for this purpose, with a force pump attached and hose. This supplements the chemical engine, buckets, hand-grenades, and axes previously on hand.

Heating.—The girls' home is heated by a furnace and auxiliary stoves. The boys' home is heated by stoves alone, and the church and school by another furnace.

Recreation.—The materials for games are not on hand, and the greater part of the time is taken up with the necessary work, but time is allowed which the pupils spend in their own way under supervision.

Class Work.—Classes are held with great regularity, and progress is marked. The work under the lady teacher is most satisfactory.

General Work.—The work of the school outside the school work proper is divided as evenly as possible. The boys assist the farmer in his work in the garden and stables, do their own home work, their own washing and mending.

The girls do the work of their own home, also cooking for the school, mending and making clothes, and all other kinds of household work that it is possible to teach them under our present conditions.

Garden.—We have been able to plant and cultivate about three acres of ground, and besides keeping us supplied through the growing season with all our vegetables, we hope the final result will be that we shall be able to store enough to supply us throughout the winter.

Moral and Religious Training.—In this we can, thank God, see a great improvement, and if the obedience and bright cheerful work of the children speaks for anything there is a decided advance.

Health.—This is not as good as we could wish, owing partly to the generally diseased condition of the parents, and partly to our need of a competent nurse.

Staff.—I have great pleasure in acknowledging here the faithful work done by the staff generally in the school. Without their co-operation the work would suffer, and I therefore feel it due to them to mention their continued willingness and cheerful alacrity and proficiency in their own departments.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR DEB. OWEN,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
CALGARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
CALGARY, 30th June, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith my report on the above institution for the year ended to-day.

Location.—The school is situated close to the Bow River, about four and a half miles below the city of Calgary, on a half section comprising about equal portions of the river flat and the higher bench land. The soil on the flat is very light and sandy, but with plenty of manure and water it will in time be capable of raising large crops. That on the benches is of very little use for cultivation, as it is too stony to be worked, so that we use it solely for grazing purposes. If our numbers increase, it is likely that the question of securing a little more arable land will come up for consideration.

Buildings.—With a full year's residence with much larger attendance, we still find the arrangements in our main building on the whole fairly satisfactory, considering that the building is in an unfinished state, and on account of that fact some parts not as convenient as might be otherwise.

The lower story or basement is the most inconvenient; the bath-room and wash-room give us most trouble, and I think we shall have to make arrangements before long to secure an out-door laundry to replace the present system of using a room in this basement, and from which the steam and heat and moisture ascend throughout the whole house.

The other buildings in connection with the school besides the main building are:—

1. A commodious dwelling-house, about three-eighths of a mile from the main building, occupied by the farm instructor and his family. This was purchased, with the land on which it is built, when the site of the school was secured originally.
2. A horse stable close to the farmer's house, which is now not large enough for our use.

3. Cow stables and sheds attached to the horse stable, which, being only rough shacks with sod roofs, are in a bad condition and require to be renewed. This we hope to be enabled to do this coming year.

4. A large two-storied shop which I reported as having been commenced last year. The ground floor of this is used as our carpenter-shop, the upper story being divided into two portions, one being used at present as a store-room and the other as a paint-shop. Beneath the shop is a large frost-proof cellar, in which we store the roots and other produce for the consumption of the inmates of the main building. This large and complete building is a record for the work done by the boys in the first year of their work, and is an evidence of what can be done by them under such good instruction as they receive from their present capable teacher in this department.

Grounds.—With the absence of any system of irrigation, the work of beautifying the grounds is a difficult matter; we are doing all we can in the way of tree-planting wherever there is any likelihood of success.

All the grounds are fenced in by post and picket fences, which were used as being cheapest for the time being; we hope to secure neat palings before long for the main approaches and for surrounding the main building.

Accommodation.—The present number of inmates completely fills the portion of the school now built; by squeezing we might get in a few more. The lack of accommodation is most apparent in the dormitories, where even now the beds are really too closely situated.

Attendance.—We close our year with an actual attendance of forty-five. About one-half of these have been admitted within the last three months, and all (with the exception of one boy from the Piegan Reserve, who was away sick,) have been in attendance the whole of the portion of the year that their names have been on the register.

Class-room Work.—Until the beginning of April we have been under the disadvantage of having no teacher employed in the school, so that the school-room work has left much to be desired. With the excess of outdoor work necessary in the case of a new building such as ours is, this disadvantage has been of service to us as it has enabled us with few hands to give more time to outdoor occupation and so get things in order much more expeditiously than we could have done had more time been spent in the study rooms.

However, since April lessons have been regularly held and the improvement noticed in many ways is very encouraging.

Farm and Garden.—All the pupils take their turn in the farm work both in the morning chores, such as milking and feeding the stock, as well as in the morning industrial work.

The results last fall of our first year's work were, I consider, very good under the circumstances. We stored twenty-five tons of turnips for winter use for ourselves and the cattle, two hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes, three thousand pounds of carrots, three thousand pounds of beet, three thousand pounds of parsnips, besides keeping our tables supplied with all manner of garden produce during the growing season.

We also grew about twenty tons of oats and rye for green feed, besides cutting fifteen tons of hay on our own premises. This spring we have a much larger acreage under cultivation and with a favourable season we should do much better than last year, but it depends entirely on the amount of moisture we get, hence the attention the matter of the best way in which to irrigate our land has received.

At first sight it appeared that we would be able to irrigate from a spring on our own land, but on closer professional examination made under your instructions by Mr. Ponton it was found not so easy as appeared from a cursory glance. I have no doubt you have already received his report and recommendation, so that a further reference to the matter here is unnecessary.

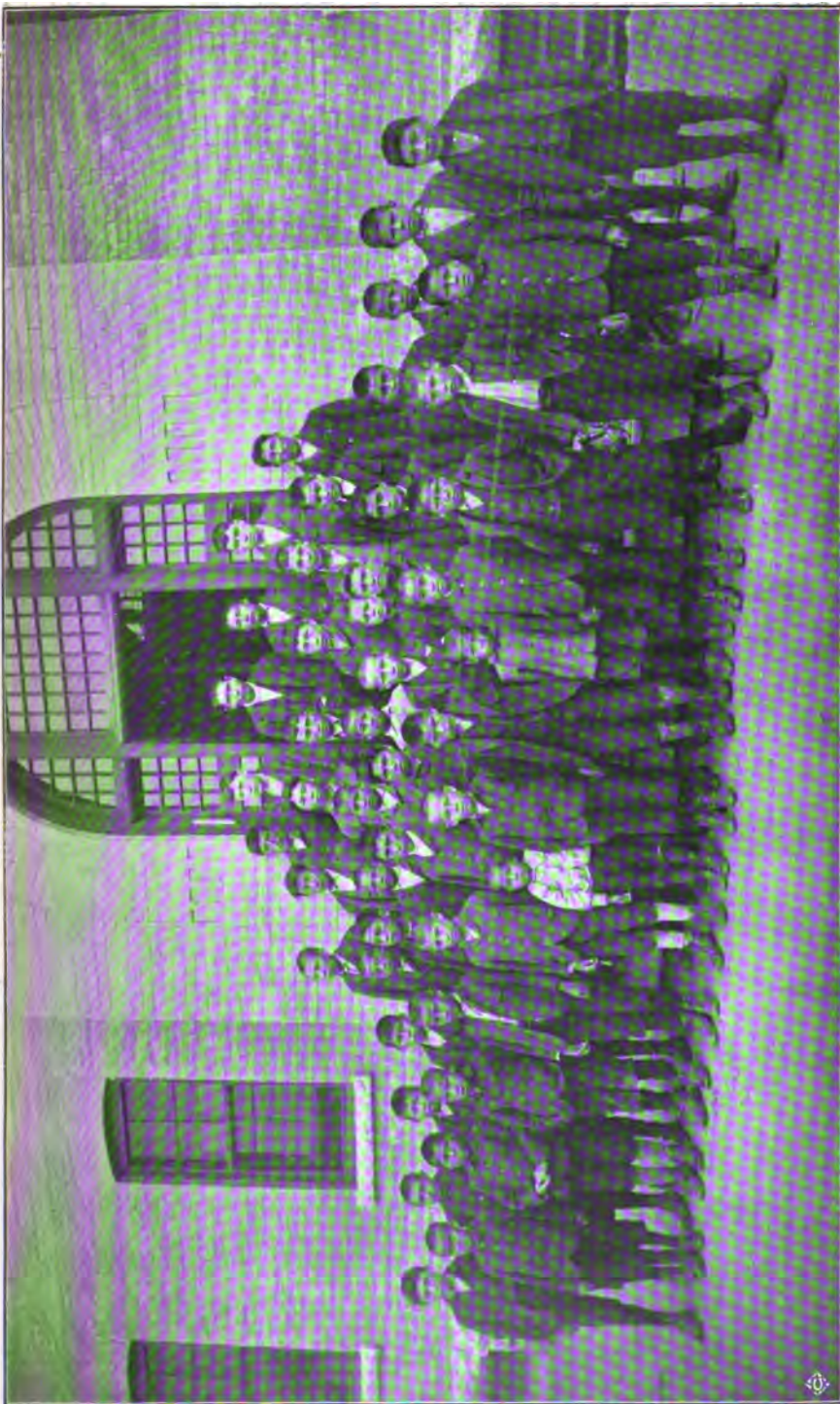
Industry.—Not being in a position to include girls in the admission to the school, the industry includes housework of every kind for the boys. They do all the scrubbing in the house, all the laundry work, washing and ironing, all the baking, and under the cook assist in preparing the meals. Each takes his turn, so that all are learning how to do these things, and if when they leave here they do not do those things themselves they will at least be able to tell their wives how to do them.

Carpentry is the trade taught in addition to the farm work, and here a most gratifying advance can be noticed. I have already had occasion, under the head of "Buildings," to mention the efficient instruction the pupils are receiving in this department. The pupils here do all the repairs in their line of work and make as much of the new equipment required as they possibly can; so that the shop has always a great deal of work ahead and the boys get ample opportunity for work and use of the various tools with which they are to become acquainted.

Morals.—It is with the greatest thankfulness that I feel able to report a most apparent advance in moral feeling among the boys. Though we have had very little trouble actually in this way, yet one could not help feeling that there was an undercurrent of a tone which would bear improvement. The older young men have, without exception, been a great help in leading the younger pupils aright, and their co-operation in matters of this kind means everything in the way of success or failure.

Religious Training.—Services are regularly held, and are taken great interest in. The whole teaching is in the direction of making men of the lads, in the truest sense of the word.

Conduct.—The conduct has been uniformly good, and no severe punishments have been required. The boys have been found to be willing and obedient and discipline, when administered with an even hand, and understood, is always heartily assented to.



PUPILS OF BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

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Health.—The year has not been free from sickness. We had a few cases last fall of a mild form of scarlet fever, none severe I am glad to say; and we are now recovering from an epidemic of measles. In other ways the boys have been thoroughly well and illness has been the exception.

Sanitary Condition.—With one exception the sanitary condition of the building is as nearly perfect as it well can be, the one exception being the bath-room which is also used as the wash-room. On the occasion of the last visit of the medical officer, he agreed with me that we are in need of some alteration there. So soon as I am able to obtain the necessary particulars, you shall be furnished with a statement showing how present danger may be avoided.

Water Supply.—Our supply still is as good as it ever was, the well gives all the water we require, and the hot air engine gives us great satisfaction.

Fire Protection.—The tanks in the attic give us a fair protection, and as the hose on each flat reaches to any corner of the flat on which it is situated, we are well provided in case of necessity. Buckets are kept always filled and axes always ready.

Heating.—The furnaces did not give us last winter quite the satisfaction we expected from them. From our experience then it appears that they really require some more responsible person to look after them; they require more attention than the pupils are capable of giving them. Whether it is from want of experience in the boys looking after them last winter or not I cannot say, but in the matter of fuel I think that they do not at all act up to their name. Their name is "Economy." I therefore think that the consumption of fuel is far too great for the size of the building to be heated.

Recreation.—The boys are allowed a very fair amount of recreation and the outdoor existence is a great factor in keeping them in health. In winter, skating and football are their pleasures, and indoors chess and draughts are well played by most of them. In summer, football and cricket are played, the staff helping them as much as possible.

General Remarks.—A large number of visitors have been received at the school, and all have expressed themselves as pleased with the general appearance of things.

It is a pleasure to record the help received from the staff as a whole, which leaves but little to be desired.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE H. HOGBIN,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL,
Coté P.O., 1st July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to present the annual report of the Crowstand boarding school for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1898.

Location.—The Crowstand school is situated on the south half of Section 19, Township 29, Range 31, west of the first principal meridian, and is forty-five miles north-east of the town of Yorkton, the present terminus of the Manitoba and North-western Railway.

Land.—The area of land connected with the school is three hundred and twenty acres, more or less, and is the property of the school.

Buildings.—The buildings comprise one stone building 30 x 40 ft., three stories high; one frame building 26 x 38 ft., two stories high, with log annex 27 x 40 ft., 1½ stories high; one log milk-house 1½ x 16 ft.; one ice-house 12 x 16 ft.; one workshop 18 x 24 ft.; one store-room 14 x 18 ft.; three outbuildings; log-stabling to accommodate six horses, fifteen cattle and fifty sheep.

Accommodation.—The buildings are of a size and with all arrangements and appliances necessary for the accommodation of fifty pupils, as well as for the staff necessary to carry on the work.

Attendance.—The number of children for which a grant is paid by the Indian Department is thirty. The average attendance of grant-earners for the year was twenty-six. The attendance has been regular and the work done fairly satisfactory.

Class-room.—In the class-room very satisfactory progress has been made. All the subjects of a primary English education are taken up, and the Indian children have shown considerable aptitude in the pursuit of their studies.

Farm and Garden.—About twenty-five acres are under cultivation each year. A vegetable garden of four acres is cultivated, but owing to drought last year, there were no returns.

Industries Taught.—In addition to a little plain carpentering, boys are taught farming, with especial attention to gardening and care of stock. Girls are instructed in sewing, knitting, baking, cooking, dairying, washing and general house-work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Advantage is taken of every available means of instilling a high moral ideal. The religious training is carefully looked after. In addition to family worship every morning and evening, the children attend church Sunday morning, Sabbath school in the afternoon and a children's service in the evening. There is also a mid-week evening service for the children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—With the exception of a mild form of measles last winter the school has been free from any epidemic sickness, and throughout the year the general health of the school has been good. Every precaution has been taken to insure as perfect sanitary conditions as possible.

Water Supply.—The school depends upon the Assiniboine River for its supply of water, which is drawn up in barrels. So far as known the water of the Assiniboine is pure and wholesome.

Fire Protection.—For protection against fire there are, in addition to two Babcock extinguishers, two dozen hand-grenades distributed through the various halls of the buildings. Buckets filled with water are kept in readiness where most likely to be needed, and there is a fire-escape ladder from boys' dormitory.

Heating.—The buildings are heated throughout by stoves, with one furnace. Wood is used altogether for fuel.

Recreation.—The time-table of the school is arranged with a view to giving sufficient time for amusement, and provision is made for engaging in healthful sports. Altogether the children have seemed happy and contented.

Library.—The school has a library of over one hundred and fifty volumes, consisting of books most suitable for young people.

During the winter months much good is obtained from this library.

I have, &c.,

NEIL GILMOUR,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,

DUCK LAKE, SASK., 1st July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location of School and Area of Land.—The school is agreeably situated about half a mile from the town of Duck Lake, facing the lake of the same name, and from its proximity to the railway station affords it every convenience for traffic. The land belonging to the Government comprises one hundred acres, and its legal subdivision is Section 4, Township 44, Range 2, west third meridian.

Buildings.—The main structure consists of entrance hall, reception-room, principal's bed-room, offices, class-room, refectory and kitchen. On the second floor are the boys' and the girls' dormitories, sewing-room and employees' rooms. Outdoor buildings are stables, granary, piggery, coach-house, dairy, ice and meat-house, wood-sheds, store-room, shed for wintering cattle, also bake-house, hen-house and laundry.

Attendance.—We began the year with an average of sixty pupils, and we are happy to state that the prejudice which existed for some time amongst the Indians against sending their children to school is dying out, and that our numbers have now increased to ninety-five.

Class-room Work.—The authorized course of studies is adhered to as much as possible, and in addition the pupils receive vocal and instrumental music lessons every alternate day. To excite a greater spirit of emulation the week's lessons are reviewed every Friday, and slight rewards are promised to those who can attain first places, and the consequent improvement is very satisfactory. During the spring months the bigger boys could not give the full time to class-work, their services being required out of doors.

Farm and Garden.—Last fall our garden produce was better than we expected, and this year the bigger boys have ploughed, cleared the ground, and planted over a hundred bushels of potatoes, half an acre of turnips, carrots and onions, also a quantity of cabbages and parsnips. The front garden has been greatly improved with rows of maple trees and lilacs, and if it had not been for some frosty nights in June we should have had sufficient fruit to make preserves for winter use from our own garden.

Stock.—Our stock has increased considerably, and feeding and caring for the cattle gives a great deal of employment to the grown boys. The stock consists of one hundred and thirty head of cattle, seventy sheep, twenty-three pigs, four horses and one donkey, besides a great number of fowl of all kinds.

Trades.—This work consisted in training the bigger boys to do all the carpentering that is required, under the direction of Mr. Alfred Boyer. They also help at painting and tinsmithing, and mend the boots and shoes when needed. Four boys do the baking three times a week, and the younger ones according to their strength and ability gladly give their services in sweeping and cleaning, carrying wood and water. The girls are taught under the sisters all branches of house-work, such as washing, ironing, scrubbing, sweeping, cooking, baking, sewing, knitting, tailoring, dress-making, and are well employed in keeping their own, the boys' and the employees' clothes in good repair.

Moral and Religious Training.—The general conduct of the pupils has been uniformly good, and their prompt submission to the rules of the school is most remarkable. Half an hour each day is devoted to religious knowledge and their Bible history lesson is the one they consider the most interesting. Morning and night prayers are said in common, and all sing a hymn before retiring to rest.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Except an attack of measles in the early part of the year, there has been a general immunity from sickness of an epidemic nature in the school. This we consider very providential, as the children of the white people who surround us were not so fortunate, many having found an early grave. The Reaper, Death, did not, however, pass us over, three of our pupils went to their last home. It would not be out of place to mention here the first who was called away, viz., Gabriel Poundmaker, son of Poundmaker, one of the greatest chiefs of the whole North-west. During the month of November, Gabriel had an attack of hemorrhage of the lungs from which he never recovered, and though he rallied for a few days, great care having been bestowed on him, he expired peacefully and happily on the 27th, retaining full consciousness to the last. This boy was a general favourite in the school, being of a gentle and amiable disposition. He was particularly kind to the small boys, who often went to him for comfort in their childish troubles. Though never strong, nor possessed of much talent, he showed great taste for music, and his cornet-playing was admired by all who heard him.

Sanitary Conditions.—These laws have been well enforced; the house, premises and children being kept clean and orderly. Things would have been to greater advantage, and much time and trouble been spared, had we a fair supply of water. In fact for a lengthened time we had none, our two pumps would not work, so that we were obliged to melt ice and snow for all the wants of the house, as well as to water our cattle. The kindness of the department, has, however, given promise of this evil being remedied.

Fire Protection.—Two Babcock extinguishers are placed in convenient positions in case of fire, and a number of hand-grenades are hung up throughout the different rooms.

Heating.—This is accomplished by means of one hot air furnace and one stove for kitchen use.

Recreation.—The time given to recess varies according to the season, but no more than two hours and a half can be given, the little ones are allowed more, especially in fine weather. Two splendid pic-nics were given during the year, which all enjoyed immensely. Football, baseball and races are the boys' favourite sports; while the girls amuse themselves more quietly; in summer they walk towards the lake, where they can find wild fruit and flowers.

Remarks.—The great progress of the school is not only due to my efforts and those of my employees, but also to the devotedness of our good agent, Mr. McKenzie, who has not spared himself day and night to help and encourage me by his good advice, and also by his timely and wise manner of acting with all the Indians and people in general.

M. J. P. PAQUETTE, Ptre., O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
EMMANUEL COLLEGE,

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., 30th Sept., 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the school under my charge for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location of School and Area of Land.—The school is located about two miles west of the town of Prince Albert. The land in connection therewith is a river lot, having twelve chains frontage and extending back two miles.

Buildings.—There are three buildings occupied by the staff and pupils. The main building is occupied by the female members of the staff and the girls. The bed-rooms, dormitories and lavatory are in the upper story, and in the lower story are the school-room for the senior classes, the dining-room, kitchen and pantry. In the second building is a dormitory for the younger boys, with a lavatory, also an office and apartment for the principal. The lower floor is used as a school-room for the junior classes. In the third building are dormitories, lavatory, bath-room, and recreation-room for the senior male pupils, and also a room for the head teacher.

Grounds.—The grounds, immediately attached to the buildings, are laid out to afford ample play-grounds for the pupils—both boys and girls.

Accommodation.—The buildings, as at present arranged, afford about sufficient accommodation for the number of pupils allowed.

Class-room Work.—The pupils all attend school twice daily, from 9.30 a.m. to 12, and from 1.30 to 3 p.m. Besides the regular school hours, they have study from 8 to 8.30 a.m. and from 7 to 8 p.m. The teaching generally is on the lines of the programme of studies authorized by the department. With the most advanced pupils, the work is directed specially to fit them for becoming, in due time, teachers of Indian schools, a work in which some of our former pupils are efficiently employed.

Farm and Garden.—Our crops last autumn amounted to one hundred and twenty bushels of wheat, three hundred and sixty bushels of oats, three hundred and forty bushels of potatoes, fifty bushels of onions, besides other vegetables. Turnips only were a failure. We had twenty acres under crop. This year we have twenty-three acres under crop and a prospect of a good yield. We have summer-fallowed three acres of old land and broken nine acres of new land.

Industrial Work.—All the general work required on the premises is performed by the pupils. The boys attend the horses and cattle, milk the cows, draw water, chop wood, do all the farm work and any other ordinary work required. We have a carpenter's shop, and they are practised in the use of tools. The girls are taught house-work, plain cooking, sewing and knitting.

Moral and Religious Training.—Half an hour each day is devoted to religious instruction, and every effort is made to instil into the minds of the pupils a sense of their duty to God and man.

Health of Pupils.—The health of the pupils has been generally good. The sanitary condition of the buildings and premises is fairly good, although the buildings are deficient in some of the arrangements that we find in those that have been constructed more recently and under more favourable conditions.

Water Supply.—We have three wells on the premises, which afford an ample supply of good wholesome water.

Fire Protection.—The department has supplied us with Babcock fire-extinguishers, hand-grenades, fire-buckets and axes.

Heating.—Stoves are used in all three buildings, as they were erected before the introduction of furnaces, for heating purposes, in this part of the country.

Attendance.—The number of pupils on the Indian Department list at the end of the fiscal year is fifty, with forty-three actually present. Besides these, we have eight pupils who receive no support from the department.

Recreation.—The boys and girls engage in the ordinary games and amusements of civilized people of their age. Most of them are fond of music, and, during the hours of recreation, the organ in the school-room is almost constantly in use. In this connection, I may mention that we always have two or three who are competent to act as organists in the church services.

I have, &c.,

J. A. MACKAY,
Principal

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL,

HOBBEMA, ALTA., 4th July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Buildings.—Thanks to the liberality of the department we have just completed a beautiful building 50 x 40 ft., three stories high with a French roof. On the first floor are two rooms equally divided. One is used as a dining-hall for the children and the other is the class-room. This last is also used as play-room when on account of bad weather the children must be kept indoors.

On the second floor are the boys' dormitory, the girls' sewing-room and another room for hospital purposes.

On the third floor is the girls' dormitory.

A fine kitchen, 25 x 18 ft., and a private chapel of the same dimensions are in a wing recently constructed. This unites the main building to the one in which the reverend sisters have their private apartments.

Wide and convenient stairs on each side of the building, doors of communication well disposed, would permit the children to escape easily in case of fire.

Location and Area.—These buildings are situated on a pretty hill from where we have very agreeable views.

The Calgary and Edmonton Railway passes at a little distance. We have a mile to reach Hobbema siding, Alberta. There is no post office, but our mail is delivered at the station. There is an area of twenty-two acres of land the Indians have conceded us.

Attendance.—We have in this establishment forty-two boarders, twelve of them are half-breeds or non-treaty Indians. The charges of these last are borne by the reverend sisters.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies given by the department is closely adhered to. The pupils do all they can to improve in their studies, and I am glad to say that a true emulation exists amongst them and the progress of a great number is very satisfactory. They are also becoming much more familiar with the English language. All entirely give up their own language.

Industries Taught.—The boys prepare the wood, draw the water, attend the horses and cattle, milk the cows. They cultivate the garden and do any other ordinary work in and around the building. The girls are taught house-work in its different branches.

Moral and Religious Training.—Careful attention is paid to moral and religious training, discipline and order. The conduct in general is very good. We have no serious disorder and no severe punishment to register.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils in general is excellent. They are neat and clean and tidily dressed. The food is substantial and of a good quality. All the rooms are spacious, well lighted and very clean.

Water Supply.—The water supply is sufficient. The quality of the water is excellent.

Fire Protection.—There are fire-extinguishers and pails given by the department. During the winter season barrels are kept full of water and distributed in convenient places. It is impossible to do the same in summer, for the water corrupts in a few days.

Heating.—The buildings are heated by box-stoves; being well constructed, it is easy to obtain a suitable and regular temperature.

Recreation.—At the door of the establishment there is a beautiful yard. During the fine season the children go on holidays to some agreeable places where they take their luncheon and enjoy themselves in all kinds of sports.

General Remarks.—I acknowledge with pleasure and gratitude the ample supply of class-room materials and house equipment given to this institution by the department during the last year. We are not in possession of all the furniture yet, but we expect the rest in a short time.

I have, &c.,

Z. LIZÉE, Ptre., O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
GORDON'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
KUTAWA, P. O., 4th July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this school for the year ending 30th June, 1898.

Location.—The school is located about twelve miles from the agency, on the west side of the reserve.

Land.—The area of land connected with the school is not known.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of the school, which is built of stone 42 x 48 feet, two stories high, with basement consisting of kitchen, dining-room, pantry, dairy and cellar.

The first floor consists of principal's room, matron's room, class-room school-room, boys' and girls lavatories.

The second floor consists of three bed-rooms, boys' and girls' lavatories.

The outbuildings are the old school, which is used for a laundry, store-house, and play-room, stables to accommodate ten head of cattle and five horses, besides a root-house, 16 x 24 feet, and an ice-house 12 x 16 feet, which were built last fall.

Accommodation.—We have ample accommodation for thirty-five pupils.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the past year is twenty-three. There were twenty-four children on the roll and one day scholar, making a total of twenty-five.

Class-room Work.—The pupils' course of work is that laid down by the department, a marked progress is noticeable in every division.

Farm and Garden.—We have about three acres under cultivation, in which were raised an abundance of vegetables required for table use, also a flower garden south and west of the building.

Industries Taught.—The boys help to do the gardening, attend horses and cattle, and do the milking and wood-chopping. They also have a plot of their own, in which they take great interest. The girls are taught sewing, knitting, bread-making, and general house-work, with very marked results, noticeable in the case of one of the girls who got married last fall.

Health.—During the past year the general health has been good, except one case of a boy, who took inflammation of the bowels, and died at his home.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition is good on account of the situation of the school.

Water Supply.—Our water supply is obtained from a well, about three hundred yards from the building, which is very good, and ample for all purposes. We also have a well within thirty feet of the building, with a good supply of water, but it is unfit for culinary purposes.

Fire Protection.—We have twelve fire-buckets which are always kept filled with water, and put in convenient places through the building, besides Babcocks and other extinguishers and axes, all of which are also kept in readiness. The children are also taught to turn out at any time by a bugle call, and take the places told off to them.

Heating.—The building is heated by stoves, and was very comfortable last winter, after having some slight repairs done to windows and doors.

Recreation.—In the winter coasting and other outside sports are engaged in, also different games during the evenings in the school-room; football is also indulged, and many other games during summer.

I have, &c.,

M. WILLIAMS,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
HIGH RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
DUNBOW, ALTA., 20th September, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1897.

Location.—The school is situated in a valley near the junction of the Bow and High Rivers, twenty-five miles south-east of Calgary.

Land.—Nine hundred and sixty acres of land are owned by the institution. Half of this is located in the immediate neighbourhood of the school; the rest, chiefly hay land, is situated about twelve miles south-east. A great part of the land near the school is of a hilly nature.

Buildings.—There are two main buildings—one for the boys, and the other for the girls. Besides these there are the following:—

A brick veneered cottage, 32 x 26 feet, men's quarters.

Paint, coal and lumber shed, 56 x 8 feet.

Carpenters' and shoemakers' shop, 24 x 30 feet, both well ventilated and lighted.

Shoe-shop on second story.

Blacksmiths' shop, 25 x 16 feet.

Bakery and flour-store, 45 x 15 feet.

Engine-house, 36½ x 16½ feet.

Hospital, brick veneered, 25 x 30 feet.

Laundry, 25 x 30 feet—a two-storied building with drying-room in second story.

Coal and wood-shed, 36 x 14 feet.

Ice-house and refrigerators, 32 x 16 feet.

New store-house, 36 x 18 feet.

Old store-house, 12 x 28 feet, used for storing storm-sashes, double windows, &c.

New and substantial horse and cow stable, 80 x 32 feet, with loft capable of holding eighty tons of hay. At the back and to one side of the stables are hay and cattle corrals. Wagon, implement and tool shed, 125 x 23 feet. At the other side:

Granary, 30 x 15 feet.

Calf-shed, 70 x 12 feet.

Pig-pen, 15 x 17 feet.

Grounds.—A large number of trees were planted this spring, and new flower beds laid out. Thus the work of improvement goes on year after year. The grounds near the building are divided to afford play-room for both boys and girls.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for one hundred and forty children at present, and this is to be improved, as it is proposed to raise the walls of a part of the girls' building, and give better light and ventilation.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year was only one hundred and one, exclusive of pupils at service or on sick leave. The actual attendance on the 30th June was one hundred and five, being twenty-five short of the number authorized. As I remarked last year, there is a falling off in the number of recruits, and the difficulty of obtaining children is increasing.

Admissions.—Eight. Three Bloods, two Piegans, one Blackfoot and two Crees.

Discharges.—Seventeen. Three Bloods, six Blackfeet and eight Crees.

There were no deaths during the year.

Class-room Work.—In the three class-rooms, the programme of studies adopted by the department is strictly followed, and improvement is general. The use of the English language is compulsory, and only after supper are the pupils permitted to converse in their own. The library continues to be used in winter evenings, and is a great aid to the pupils in learning English, beside fostering a love for reading.

The institution met with a severe loss in the death of R. P. Brangan, teacher of the junior division, who died April last. He was a very clever teacher, and had a brilliant professional future in store.

Farm and Garden.—The result of last fall's harvesting is as follows :—From forty acres of oats we received three thousand one hundred and seventy-five bushels. From six acres of potatoes, five hundred bushels, and from six acres of turnips and mangolds, one thousand five hundred and fifteen bushels. Our kitchen garden furnished us with all the onions, carrots, cabbages and cauliflowers necessary for our own consumption. Twenty-five acres of land were summer-fallowed last year, and one hundred and fifty tons of hay were cut. This year ninety-two acres are under cultivation. Twenty-six of these were harvested for this season. The above consists of twenty-eight acres of oats, ten acres of wheat, thirty-five acres of rye (for fodder), sixty of barley, five of turnips, one and a-half of mangolds, one of corn (for fodder), and five and a-half of potatoes. Thirty-five acres of land have been broken, and we have left some twenty-six acres to be summer-fallowed. Our cattle are increasing in numbers, and the farm furnished the institution with over \$347 worth of beef, and our inventory of live stock shows an increase over last year of \$251. Our cattle number ninety-one head, and our horses twenty-four.

All boys do farm work, even the apprentices in different shops not only work on the school farm, but go out to work for the farmers during haying and harvesting.

The boys now own cattle purchased from their earnings to the number of seventy head. A large amount of freighting is done by the farm boys. Supplies and lumber are hauled from Calgary when work on the farm will permit, and all our coal is hauled from Dewinton, some nine miles distant.

Industries Taught.—*Carpentering.*—Seven boys are employed in this shop. They are occupied in erecting new buildings, in charge of the instructor, and keep the buildings and furniture in repair, besides making any furniture such as benches, cupboards, sideboards, washstands, &c., that may be required. Apprentices, after leaving the school, do not as a rule make as much use of their trade as might be expected; perhaps opportunities to do so do not occur. An engine-house, a large barn and a calf shed were erected during the past year.

Shoemaking.—The shop was closed in September last, when the apprentice in charge, a Blackfoot boy, was granted his discharge by the Commissioner. Although this young man was under salary, the work became too monotonous, and he desired a change. Very little work has been done in this department since, as the other apprentices were too young to be trusted with the management of the shop. From time to time they have done a certain amount of repairing.

Baking.—The apprentice in this shop was removed as he did not care for the work. No others could be found who wished to learn this trade, and none were urged to do so, as it is highly improbable that they would have an opportunity of using it when they return home. The tradesman, unassisted, bakes for the institution.

Blacksmithing.—There is not sufficient work to keep a blacksmith busy all the year round, so one is engaged only as need arises. On these occasions two apprentices are employed in the shop.

Sewing-room.—All the girls learn to sew and knit, to repair clothes and to darn. They are also taught the use of a sewing-machine, and to make new clothes. All their own clothing is made by them, as well as suits, shirts, &c., for the boys. In household work they receive daily instruction, and learn how to cook, bake and do laundry and dairy work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Instruction in the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church is imparted to all pupils. Prayers are said in the dormitories, on arising and before retiring, by their bedsides. All assist at mass every morning at 6 o'clock in summer, and at certain times there are other religious exercises. Divine service is held twice on Sundays: at 9.30 a.m. and 6 p.m. The usual catechism class is also held in the afternoon.

The conduct of the children may be classed as good, and to enforce discipline it has been necessary in one or two cases only to use severe measures. The usual punishments are detention during play-hours or a little extra work. The system of employing monitors has been continued with good results.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Throughout the year the pupils' health has been good, although they suffered somewhat from an epidemic of measles in the month of June. I am pleased there is no death to record. Dr. J. D. Lafferty is very attentive, and has operated successfully on some scrofulous cases. Our drainage system works well and the sanitary condition is good.

Water Supply.—Our water supply is now excellent, and is pumped into tanks by a fourteen horse-power steam engine. The hot air engine before in use was not powerful enough to keep our supply of water up to the maximum quantity required.

Fire Protection.—The tanks are kept full in the different buildings, and we have hose and pipe connection to tanks on each flat. Babcocks, grenades, fire-axes and fire-pails ready for immediate use are distributed throughout the passages and rooms. Fire-escapes lead from all dormitories, besides the usual modes of exit.

Heating.—The boys' building is heated by hot air furnaces, and the girls' by stoves.

Recreation.—The three divisions have separate play grounds and recreation rooms. The pupils have two hours and a half recreation every day. They have the regular weekly half-holiday on Wednesday afternoons. The boys have a very good football and hockey team. They won the medals awarded to the champion association players at the tournament held in Calgary on the 24th May last. The tournament was open to the Territories and British Columbia. Their hockey team was also very successful. They defeated both the Dewdney and Millarville teams, and were only beaten by the Calgary Fire Brigade by one goal; and this only on a play off after time for first goal. Dominoes, checkers and other parlour games are favorite indoor amusements in winter.

General Remarks.—*Out-pupils.*—Thirty pupils worked out for periods ranging from two weeks to six months. Their earnings amounted to almost \$1,100. With this they purchased forty-six head of cattle (calves, yearlings and two-year-olds), and spent the balance in clothing and presents for their parents. The reports received of their conduct and work were good indeed. If left too long in one place they get homesick and want to return to the school to see their companions, but a week at the school will satisfy them, and they are anxious to go out again.

Ex-pupils.—Good reports on the whole were received of our ex-pupils. Some were doing very well, others passably, and a few were disposed to be wild. If the discharged girls could be married before leaving school it would be to their benefit.

I have, &c.,

A. NAESSENS, *Principal.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

LAC LA BICHE BOARDING SCHOOL,

LAC LA BICHE, 1st July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to forward you the annual report of our school for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location.—The school is built on the west shore of the lake. The location is healthy and the view of the lake and surrounding country beautiful.

Land.—About seventy acres of land are set apart for the use of the school; this land belongs to the reverend fathers of the mission.

Buildings.—The buildings are large enough with the exception of class-rooms and dormitories, but our new school building at Saddle Lake is almost completed. It is large and suitably divided into the various departments necessary for the convenience of the school.

Attendance.—Attendance is regular, owing to the fact that the pupils are all boarders at the institute.

Class-room Work.—Class-room work consists of reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, composition, drawing and vocal music.

Farm and Garden.—A certain portion of each day is devoted to farming and gardening. Besides this, the pupils are taught sewing, knitting, cooking, laundry and all kinds of house work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Careful attention is paid to moral and religious training, discipline and order.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils and sanitary condition of the buildings have been very good. No deaths have occurred during the year.

Water Supply.—The lake supplies excellent water for all the wants of the school.

Fire Protection.—Ladders are attached to the house in case of fire, and fire-pails are always at hand.

Heating.—The school is heated by wood stoves.

Recreation.—Part of the recreation is passed in outdoor exercise, and the remainder in house games.

I have, &c.,

H. GRANDIN, *Ptre.*,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE R.C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE, 2nd July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my report on the above mentioned school for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location.—Saint Bernard's mission is situated on the north-eastern banks of Lesser Slave Lake, on a beautiful hill which slopes towards the lake and commands a view of the surrounding country.

Buildings.—There are three buildings, one of which is not entirely completed. This structure is 72 feet long by 28 wide, and of three stories; the two others are respectively 30 by 24 feet, one being of three stories, the other of two. All are well aired and have plenty of light.

Accommodation.—One house serves as dormitory and refectory for the boys and kitchen; the other as dormitory and refectory for the girls; there are also two classes for the younger children in this building. Several rooms are occupied in the convent, among them one as a class for the most advanced pupils, another as a recreation hall.

Land.—The area of land connected with the school is about nine acres and belongs to the mission.

Attendance.—Our pupils for the greater number enter school in September and leave at the end of June. The average attendance is between thirty and forty pupils; about twenty remain during the summer months.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work is done neatly and with much application.

Farm and Garden.—About two hundred and twenty-five acres of land are under tillage, the farm comprising two hundred and fourteen acres, the rest is cultivated as a vegetable garden.

Industries Taught.—The young girls learn the culinary art—washing, ironing, sewing, dress-making, in a word, everything that a good housekeeper should know; the boys are early accustomed to work on the farm, and some have commenced carpentering.

Moral and Religious Training.—Their moral and religious training is based upon the pure and unsullied doctrine of Holy Scripture and on the teaching and examples of our Saviour.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—With the exception of a few slight colds, the pupils have all enjoyed perfect health during the past year. The climate is most healthy.

Water Supply and Fire Protection.—Very good water is supplied by wells dug close to the house. These wells are our only protection against fire.

Heating.—Our houses are heated by stoves, in which we burn pine, spruce and birch. The surrounding forests abound in trees of this kind.

Recreation.—During the summer months the children amuse themselves with foot-balls, swings, skipping-ropes, bow and arrows, marbles and boating; in the winter they have tobogganing, skating and indoor amusements common to their age.

I have, &c.,

C. FALHER, O.M.I.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
TOUCHWOOD HILLS, ASSA., 12th July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward you the annual report of the Muscowequan's Boarding School.

Location.—The Muscowequan's school is situated on the quarter of section 14 north-west, township 27, range 15. The ground on which the school stands, is a piece of table land, surrounded by big sloughs formerly full of water, but now dried up.

The little Touchwood Hills are a few miles away. They have the appearance of a long belt, rising gradually and gently to the north-west side.

Land.—The land connected with the school is a homestead of 160 acres, being the property of the Society of the Oblates. The school has the use and draws all the benefits from it, as if the land were rented, without paying anything to the Oblates.

Building.—The school building includes the old church which was turned into a school, 24 x 56, and another building put up two years ago having the following dimensions, 50 x 30 ft. This new building contains two stories, an attic and a large cellar, 7 feet high, of the same dimensions as the house itself.

The other part has a story downstairs, used as the class-room, the other story upstairs is used as boys' dormitory. There is no cellar to that part of the building.

Accommodation.—Although the architect combined his plan to accommodate fifty children, it seems to me difficult to find room for so many at least in the dormitories. So far as I can see the accommodation cannot be extended to more than forty children.

Attendance.—Thirty pupils have been attending school during the last quarter.

Class-room Work.—The four standards followed as nearly as possible the studies recommended in the programme for Indian schools. The pupils seem to be progressing.

Farm and Garden.—There is no farm attached to the school yet. Gardening is followed by the pupils to a certain extent.

Industries Taught.—There are no trades, but the boys are taught to mend boots and harness, also to do carpenter work.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils are taught the practice of cleanliness, politeness, obedience, respect, good behaviour, and are initiated in the principles and observances of the Roman Catholic religion, to which they belong.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Very rarely are the children ill, and then, simply with colds or mild cases of biliousness. There are a few cases of scrofula and skin diseases showing up, but with care and attention they can be kept back.

Water Supply.—Water is supplied to the school from two wells of very good water—one in the cellar, under the kitchen, and the other on the premises near the school.

Fire Protection.—The school has been provided by the department with two Babcocks, also fire-extinguishers, which so far have not been necessary; but are kept in readiness in case of need.

Heating.—The building is heated by stoves, four in each flat, with wood fires.

Recreation.—The pupils, in fine weather, spend their recreation hours in the open air, especially the boys; the girls sometimes take their recreation whilst doing needle-work and knitting. In wet or too cold weather, the pupils amuse themselves indoors, always under the eye of their guardians or teacher.

General Remarks.—Four of the pupils were discharged during the year, one on account of illness and the other three having attained eighteen, the age for dismissal from the school.

I have, &c.,

S. PERRAULT,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ONION LAKE C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,
ONION LAKE, SASK., 7th July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg herewith to submit my annual report on matters connected with this school.

Location.—This school is situated on the north-east corner of Makoo's Reserve; the fence surrounding the mission and school, on the east side, being placed on the line dividing Seekaskooch's Reserve from Makoo's and about three hundred yards from the agency in a south-westerly direction.

Land.—There are about twenty-five acres of land inclosed for garden, pasture and cemetery or churchyard, and mission premises, used in connection with the school. This land is part of the reserve, but the use of it for mission and school purposes has been allowed by the department and the Indians.

Buildings.—There are three buildings, forming three sides of a square, and attached to one another. The two sides of the square (on the north and south) are respectively—the former 32 x 18 feet, two stories high, and the latter 36 x 24 feet, also two stories high. The east end of the square is a building 18 x 24 feet, two stories high with a "lean-to" attached of 12 x 20 feet used as a kitchen and pantry. The buildings are the property of the mission and the Indian Department jointly. The department furnished rough lumber and shingles sufficient for the erection of the building described as the "south side of the square," and the mission and mission workers doing all the work and paying all other expenses connected with it, and any other buildings used in the work. The department also furnished sufficient paint and oil to paint the outside of this building, and bricks sufficient for the chimneys, the mission workers doing all the work or paying to have it done.

Accommodation.—We feel the need of more room and intend to put up a building to be used for boys exclusively, and separate from the other buildings.

Attendance.—As the children all live in the home, the attendance has been perfectly regular. There has not been a single instance of any of the pupils playing truant or deserting school.

Class-room Work.—The progress made in the class-room is encouraging. The children are taught to read and write both Cree and English, and seem equally apt at both. Arithmetic, grammar, geography, and in fact all things taught in any common day school are taught to them here, even music and drawing.

Farm and Garden.—We do not attempt the raising of any cereals, but the growing of root crops and garden vegetables is very carefully and regularly taught, as well as culture of raspberries, currants, strawberries and other small fruit and flowers. The children seem to take great interest in this kind of work, and every encouragement is given them to do their best.

Industries Taught.—More attention is paid to dairy work, and the care of horses, cattle, pigs and poultry, than is devoted to any other particular industry or trade. Although carpentry and tanning leather is also carefully taught, owing to the youthfulness of our Indian pupils (boys) there is not so much progress to report on in that line.

The handling of milk, from the taking of it from the cow till it is in the shape of cheese or butter, is most carefully and scrupulously taught to boys and girls alike; while sewing, knitting, mending and making of clothes, baking of bread and general kitchen and house-work, and the preserving of fruits and beef and pork are by no means neglected. Some of the children show a remarkable proficiency in these things.

Moral and Religious Training.—Perhaps to no part of their education is so much attention paid as to the moral and religious part. We feel that if this part be neglected, or carelessly done, all our work is simply wasted, and that we should only be educating and training them to be a greater incubus on the department and society in general. "Seek first the Kingdom of God" is our motto.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Since we began this work, nearly six years ago, we have had no sickness worth mentioning except a few cases of something like influenza or grippe last spring, and one case of whooping-cough. We discharged one pupil about two years ago on account of scrofula, but the disease had broken out very badly before she came to us and we feared it might harm some of the other children.

Water Supply.—Abundance of good water is furnished for domestic purposes by two wells, one in the laundry and bath-room, and the other outside. The water is of a quality not always met with in the North-west Territories, and while being very cold and sweet, is also very good for laundry purposes. A third well, about two hundred yards away from the house, furnishes abundance of water for all the stock.

Fire Protection.—We have two good force-pumps with abundance of hose, and can throw water to any part of the buildings. The department sent us three small fire-extinguishers and ten pails to be used in case of fire.

Heating.—The whole place is heated with wood stoves. It requires six heating stoves and two cook stoves to do the work.

Recreation.—The principal recreations are foot-racing, wrestling, horizontal bar exercise, swing and merry-go-round, with football and tobogganing in their seasons. Besides these, the pupils always have an outing lasting from two to four weeks in July and August, when, camped on the bank of some creek or lake, fishing, boating, berry-picking, swimming and picnicking, is the order of the day.

I have, &c.,

J. R. MATHESON,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ONION LAKE R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
ONION LAKE, SASK, 1st July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year 1897–1898.

Location.—The school is situated on Seekaskootch Reserve, about twelve miles from Fort Pitt.

Land.—The school premises occupy about four acres of land taken up by buildings, gardens and play-grounds.

Buildings.—The school is a frame building 35 x 45 feet. On the first floor are class-room and dining-room. These rooms also serve at the same time as recreation-rooms in winter, one for the boys, the other for the girls. We are obliged to use the dining-room as a class-room for the lower standards. Second floor: boys' dormitory, girls' sewing-room. Third floor: all in one division, completed and painted, is the girls' dormitory. Convent, kitchen, laundry, bakery, store-house, separate buildings.

Accommodation.—There is good accommodation for fifty pupils.

Attendance.—Forty-six Indian children attended class regularly during the year—twenty-five boys and twenty-one girls. Four discharges were granted during the year, three girls and one boy. These pupils were old enough to leave the school and capable of earning their own living. Their conduct on the reserve is all that can be desired; they adhere to the habits formed at school, and are, we may say, a credit to it. One of the girls married a half-breed, and has a fair chance of continuing the life to which she has been trained. The other girls return to sew, wash and scrub at the convent, and, by their earnings, keep themselves clothed and neat, and help their parents also. We have every reason to hope that success answers our efforts. The conduct of all has been satisfactory.

Class-room Work.—Satisfactory progress has been made in all branches of study this year. The programme of studies authorized by the department is strictly followed. The standing in class is as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Standard I.	10	5	15
“ II.	4	4	8
“ III.	5	8	13
“ IV.	4	2	6
“ V.	0	2	2
“ VI.	1	0	1
	<hr/> 24	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 45

English is spoken generally. Of course, it is not perfect, but good will is shown in the endeavour to speak correctly. Two sisters are constantly employed in the classes during the day. Special attention has been given to vocal music and freehand drawing this year, and I think fair progress is obtained. The boys, especially, show great interest in the latter.

Farm and Garden.—Two large gardens have been made by the pupils, but, up to the present date, do not promise well. The spring's great drought and a hard frost have annihilated the large part of the flowers and roots.

Industrial Work.—*Boys*—The boys have the care of horses and cattle, the preparing of fuel, the drawing of water with a horse, baking and shoe-mending. They also have the care of their own apartments, dormitory, refectory and class-room, under the supervision of a sister.—*Girls*—The girls are taught to do all kinds of housework, cook, bake, sew, knit, wash, iron, scrub, hat-making, mat-making, &c., &c. They make all their own clothes and most of the boys', and have all the darning and mending of both. Thursday forenoon is set apart exclusively to industries for both boys and girls, and special instruction is given.

Moral and Religious Training.—Every care and attention is paid to this important point. All that can be done, by way of precept and example, to instil ideas of morality and righteousness into the minds of those confided to our care is done, and we have every reason to hope that success answers our efforts.

Health.—The pupils' health has been very good; there have been no deaths and no discharges on account of sickness. Whooping cough, grippé, and a few cases of sore eyes made their appearance. Several little ones were very ill but got over it all right.

Walks, exercise and work in the open air are the general means employed to maintain health.

Sanitary Condition.—The pupils' health is, I think, a good proof of the sanitary condition of the school which is ventilated thoroughly every day.



BARN—BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—WHEAT STACKS—IN THE DISTANCE SCHOOL BUILDING AND PRINCIPAL'S RESIDENCE. [304]

Besides the usual Saturday bath during the summer season, the boys go out bathing quite often and the girls occasionally, having to go too great a distance to find a suitable place.

Water Supply.—One good well at a short distance from the school supplies water.

Fire Protection.—All necessary precautions are taken against fire. No matches are left in the pupils' rooms on any condition. Three small chemical extinguishers, fire-buckets and axes are distributed in places easy of access, but these appliances are, I fear, hardly sufficient in case of fire.

Heating.—The building is heated by box stoves ; good temperature is maintained throughout.

Recreation.—The pupils take their recreations in the open air as much as possible, even in winter.

Coasting, skating, football, baseball, swing, croquet and arrow-shooting, are the principal outdoor amusements. Cards, checkers, dominoes and harmonicas are the winter pastimes. In summer, picnics are in great vogue.

General Remarks.—The school was examined by the inspector, Mr. Chisholm, in the month of March. In concluding my report, I beg to tender my most sincere thanks to our able agent, Mr. Mann, for his unvarying kindness and his earnest co-operation in all matters connected with the interests of the school.

I have, &c.,

W. COMIRÉ, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

PIEGAN C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,

PIEGAN RESERVE, 4th July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—It is with pleasure that I give the following report of the Church of England Boarding School on the Piegan Reserve.

Location.—During the last year the school has been removed from its former position on the reserve proper, and is now situated just on the border. The school is built on the banks of Pincher Creek, about nine miles from the village of the same name. Its exact situation is on the north-east quarter of section 12, township 7, range 29, west of the 4th meridian.

Land.—The school owns forty acres of land, being legal subdivision 9 of the section mentioned above.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of the school proper, a small carpenter's-shop, a stable and other necessary outbuildings.

The school-house is a new building 78 feet by 32 feet over all. It is built of wood and is lathed and plastered throughout. It contains dining, play and sleeping-rooms for the children and rooms for the staff as well as store-rooms and lavatories.

The stable is not yet quite completed.

Accommodation.—The school affords accommodation for forty children, viz., twenty-four boys and sixteen girls. In addition there is accommodation for a staff of six persons.

Attendance.—The attendance has not been all that could be desired, the average being about twenty-eight for the year. In March we drafted some fifteen boys into the

industrial school at Calgary, and, as we have not yet been able to refill their places, this has tended to reduce the average attendance.

Class-room Work.—We found it necessary to divide the children into two divisions for class-room work. The more advanced are now taught in a separate room by a teacher of their own and apart from the smaller children. Having, as remarked above, transferred our most advanced pupils to the industrial school, the school on the whole does not seem to have progressed much in the class-room subjects. This standstill however is only apparent, as quite a number of our present pupils have been advanced a standard during the year.

Farm and Garden.—On account of the recent removal of the school and the large amount of other work that the removal entailed, such as putting up outbuildings, very little work could be done at gardening. A few potatoes and other root crops have been planted.

Part of the land owned by the school is very fine for garden purposes, and after a few years of thorough working we shall possess a very good garden.

Industries Taught.—In addition to garden work, the boys are taught how to take care of cattle, hogs, and poultry. They do all the heavy baking, and also take care of their own dormitory and other rooms, do their own washing and a great part of their own mending.

The girls are taught all the ordinary household work, knitting and sewing. The older girls also have lessons in practical cookery.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given daily, by the principal, or one of the teachers. Morning and evening prayers are held, and everything as far as possible is done, both by precept and example, to improve the morals of the pupils.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of our pupils has been very fair. Cases of scrofula and diseases of the eyes have been rather frequent.

The sanitary condition is good, and we have now a system of dry earth closets in use, which we find very satisfactory.

Water Supply.—All our water is drawn from a pump fixed in the kitchen. From this source we have an apparently inexhaustible supply, and as the pump is driven down to the water, under the building, there is no possible chance of the water becoming polluted.

Fire Protection.—Babcocks and fire-extinguishers are kept in convenient places, as well as pails filled with water.

The building is so arranged that any one of the three stair cases can be reached from any room on the upper floor, thus giving ample means for the escape of the children in case of fire.

Heating.—The building is heated by means of hot air, from two furnaces placed in the basement.

Recreation.—The children have ample grounds to play in, and they indulge in all the usual out-door games. The creek flows close by the school, and swimming is a favourite pastime in the hot weather.

In cold weather the children amuse themselves with gymnastic exercises in their play-rooms.

I have, &c.,

J. HINCHLIFFE,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

PIEGAN R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,

PIEGAN RESERVE, MACLEOD, P.O., ALTA., 7th July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you a report of the Sacred Heart Boarding School, Piegan Reserve, conducted by the Roman Catholic Church.

Location.—The school is situated on elevated ground, in very healthy location, near the centre of the reserve, and in close proximity to the agency buildings.

Buildings.—The building consists of a large house 90 feet long by 20 feet wide, the kitchen and pantry not included, and the building affords accommodation for forty children.

Attendance.—We have an attendance of nineteen boarders—sixteen girls and three boys. There is no accommodation for outside children to attend day school.

Class Work.—The work in the school-room has been steadily pursued. The progress is good and very encouraging. From the first day of this school the programme of the department has been followed.

Industrial Work.—Our children have special hours during the day for manual work. The girls are kept busy knitting stockings, sewing, and doing general house-work. The few boys we have are too small to do any work yet.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been good during this year. Headache, a little fever and other light indispositions are the only things we had to contend with.

Heating.—Stoves are used for heating purposes.

Fire Protection.—One fire-extinguisher and pails of water are put at convenient places.

Moral and Religious Training.—All the children are carefully instructed in moral and religious truth. We take special care on this point.

Recreation.—We have recreation rooms, but no recreation yard, and we need one badly.

The present building was finished and opened only in February last.

I have, &c.,

L. DOUCET, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

QU'APPELLE, ASSA., 1st September, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa,

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location.—The school is situated in the Qu'Appelle Valley, four miles east of Fort Qu'Appelle and twenty miles from the railroad; it is in a central position for the Crooked Lakes, Indian Head, File Hills, Touchwood Hills and Muscowpetung Agencies.

Buildings.—The buildings are all frame, brick-veneered; all the original portion has been reshingled and repainted this year. As described in previous reports, they are all in good condition with the exception of the stable, which is a wooden structure, built in 1894 near the main building and afterwards removed some three hundred yards to a more convenient situation. The joists and sills of this building are rotten in many places, and the high winds this spring have blown it considerably out of shape and shifted the barn attached to it almost off its foundation; the barn was replaced and strengthened, but I would not recommend any further expenditure to keep the present stable in repair. The building above the root-house containing the felt shop, paint shop, wheelwright-shop, store-rooms and oil-shed was destroyed by fire on 27th November, 1897, causing a great loss to the school. The root-house has been repaired and a new building for paint-shop, shoe-shop, school-room and store is in course of construction.

Accommodation.—The accommodation is ample for two hundred and twenty-five pupils, the authorized number. Without compulsory education it will be impossible to maintain this attendance as those Indians who can be induced to send their children to school prefer to keep them near them by sending them to the numerous boarding schools on the reserves—of course the majority having children at home refuse to send them to any school at all.

Attendance.—The attendance has been satisfactory, though two hundred and twenty-five, the authorized number has not been complete.

Class-room Work.—Of the two hundred and fifteen pupils here at the end of June, one hundred and three were boys and one hundred and twelve were girls, whose grading was as follows:—

	Girls.	Boys.	Total.
Standard I.	12	32	44
“ II.	30	22	52
“ III.	43	26	69
“ IV.	14	12	26
“ V.	13	11	24

Farm and Garden.—We have one hundred and seventeen acres under cultivation: eight sown with barley, seven with bromus, four in the garden, two sown with mangolds, forty with oats, four with pease, eight with potatoes, two and a half with turnips, thirty-one and a half under summer-fallow and ten breaking. Seventeen boys appear on the farm instructor's books as having worked with him regularly certain portions of the year. All the boys assisted when required both on the farm and in the garden.

The stock are in good order, and consist of one bull, nine cows, ten heifers, five work horses, four native ponies, three colts, nineteen swine, nine sheep and a lot of poultry.

It is becoming more difficult each year to obtain our supply of hay, and this summer we intend making it twenty-four miles from the school; as most of it has to be hauled during the winter, we are unable to keep as many cows as I should like, owing to the difficulty of bringing the hay in. We are going to break land this summer on which fodder will be sown next year.

Industrial Work.—1. *Blacksmith-shop.*—Ten boys worked at this trade and did a large amount of custom and Indian reserve work.

2. *Carpenter-shop.*—Seventeen boys were attached to this shop, and others assisted from time to time. The rebuilding of the root house and superstructure, and the reshingling of the old portion of the buildings, and fitting up the felt factory were the principal items of work. A very large amount of other work was done for the school, besides custom work.

3. *Boot-shop.*—Nine boys assisted the shoemaker making new boots and repairing boots and harness.

4. *Paint-shop.*—The furnaceman who is also night watchman instructs the boys in this department, doing all the painting, kalsomining, repairing plaster, chimneys and stone and brick walls.

5. *Tinsmith-shop*.—Usually some of the blacksmith boys work with the tinsmith, who, besides making a considerable part of our tinware, does the plumbing, repairs kitchen utensils, roofs, sinks, stoves, &c., overhauls stoves, stovepipes, &c., and runs the sawing and pumping engines.

6. *Bake-shop*.—All the baking for the institution is done on the premises by the baker and his assistants, who also cut the meat into sizes suitable for the kitchen.

7. *Felt-shop*.—This industry was terminated at the end of November by the total destruction of plant, raw material, and manufactured goods by fire. The department did not consider it advisable to start the industry anew, but our felt and felt boots had obtained such a good name that a company was formed at Qu'Appelle Station, who are investing \$20,000 in the industry and having our late foreman, are turning out the highest grade of felt and felt boots, so our experience here has been the means of starting a most useful industry in the North-west Territories.

Girls' Work.—Under the direction of the reverend sisters the girls learn all kinds of housework, cooking, dairying, laundry work, &c., and make all their own clothes and the greater part of those worn by the boys; becoming experts in the management of the sewing and knitting machines.

Out Pupils.—Nineteen boys were hired out on farms and nineteen girls were in domestic service at wages ranging from \$4 to \$25 per month and board; some girls have been in continuous service now for over seven years.

Religious Instruction.—A course of religious instruction is given to the whole school during winter months after class hours.

Conduct.—The conduct has been satisfactory.

Discipline.—As there is regular system and an efficient staff there is no trouble in maintaining order; and corporal punishment is only resorted to in cases of insult or gross disobedience.

Health.—This on the whole has been excellent. We had an epidemic of scarlet fever, on account of which the school was quarantined for two months last fall. Over fifty pupils had this disease at one time; some were very low, but (D.V.) owing to the skill of Dr. Seymour and the hospital experience and devotion of the three reverend sisters who were quarantined with the patients, all made a happy recovery. The provision made by the department for isolated hospital accommodation was taxed to the utmost; but its position, arrangement and suitability in the emergency have fully justified the expenditure. Great care has been taken in only admitting healthy pupils, and several children had to be refused as physically unsound.

Sanitary Condition.—This will be improved next spring by the construction of a dam at Katepwe, which, by deepening the water in the lake in front of the school, will do away with the pools of stagnant water, wash away the decaying vegetable and animal refuse on the lake shore and raise the level of our wells.

Water Supply.—Water for domestic and fire protection is supplied by a hot-air pumping engine from one well.

Fire Protection.—Fire protection is ample and of the best description. It is under the charge of the furnaceman, part of whose duty is to inspect it regularly.

Heating.—Furnaces and coal and wood stoves are used. Owing to the construction of the building this is an expensive item, and it is difficult to maintain a regular temperature.

Recreation.—In outdoor games, cricket and football are preferred, as matches can be arranged with surrounding elevens. In the majority of games the school has proved victorious, having won some handsome silver trophies.

Indoor games are such as are usually found in white schools.

The brass band maintains its high efficiency, and is a source of much pleasure to pupils and visitors, and has filled several outside engagements.

Admissions and Discharges.—Twenty-one children were admitted during the year, nine boys and twelve girls. Thirty-three pupils appear on our discharge sheet for the

year, eighteen boys and fifteen girls. Eleven of these—seven girls and four boys—have married and have comfortable houses and give every indication of doing well. Four other girls had been in continuous service for from five to seven years each, and as they were in good situations in Winnipeg and were of age, their discharges were sent them.

I expect at least twenty-five more pupils will be discharged before winter, and see no possibility of replacing these and the number we are already short, unless education is made compulsory.

Ex-Pupils.—A large number of ex-pupils visited the school during the year, and were all clean, creditably dressed and well-behaved; most of them have now homes of their own, and appear to be contented and progressing.

General Remarks.—The numerous convictions obtained by Mr. Indian Agent Graham of half-breeds and Indians violating the liquor laws, have had a most salutary effect in the district, and there was only one case last year of a pupil being supplied with intoxicants.

Several public entertainments were given to appreciative audiences.

A large number of visitors registered during the year.

In conclusion I would say that the Indian agents on the surrounding reserves have given me every assistance; that when there has been necessity for their services, the North-west Mounted Police have always been prompt and efficient, and that the members of my staff and employees here have cheerfully performed their duties in a most satisfactory manner.

I have, &c.,

J. HUGONNARD,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
RED DEER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
RED DEER, ALTA., 25th July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location.—The school is situated about three miles west of the village of Red Deer, Alberta. It is built on the banks of the Red Deer River.

Land.—The area of land in connection with and owned by the school is four hundred and eighty acres.

Buildings.—The buildings are as follows: two main buildings, one built of stone and one of brick; a dwelling house for the principal; a dwelling house, now occupied by the assistant principal; a dwelling house, the upper part used as a store-room; a carpenter's-shop; a blacksmith-shop; an ice-house and store-room combined; a piggery; two stables; a dairy; a hen-house; a well-house, and three closets.

Accommodation.—The accommodation for the pupils is moderately good, quite ample at present for the girls but hardly sufficient for the boys. If I increase my staff, I shall be unable to give to each member a separate room.

Attendance.—The present attendance is seventy-one. I hope this summer to be able to reach the limit allowed by the department.

Class-room Work.—In the class-room fair progress has been made. Some of the last examination papers were good.

Farm and Garden.—We have had a very successful year on the farm. The crop last fall was very good. The cattle and horses in the spring were in good condition. We have been clearing land and hope to be ab'e, during the present year, to do more breaking. There are again about fifty acres in crop. I fear that the crop this fall will not equal that of last year on account of the dry season.

Industrial Work.—*Carpenter-shop.*—Seven boys have been engaged in this shop most of the year. They have assisted in building the principal's house and the boys' building. The reports I have received from the instructor are most satisfactory.

Housework and Sewing-room.—The girls are making progress in every department. Again at the meeting of the Red Deer Agricultural Society our girls took many prizes for sewing, fancy work and butter-making.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and religious training has been carefully carried on. Sunday school and preaching services are held. Short meetings of a religious character are conducted during the week. The general conduct has much improved.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been good. The appointment of a medical man, who visits the school at least once each week, has resulted in great benefit to the pupils.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition is good. The drains are kept well flushed.

Water Supply.—I regret to have to report that the water supply is not at all satisfactory. Unfortunately we have so little wind that our mill is not of much use. Water has to be drawn from wells by hand and carried to the house, which entails considerable labour and as a result the supply is limited.

Fire Protection.—All furnaces and stoves are carefully watched. Fire appliances are kept in good order and at hand ready for use, but we are practically without water for fire protection.

Heating.—The heating in both the buildings is satisfactory.

Recreation.—Our football team has been fairly successful. The boys are taught swimming. During the winter both boys and girls are drilled. The setting-up drill has been a great benefit to all.

Camping.—Again our pupils were allowed to enjoy some days in camp at Snake Lake. Boys and girls went at different times. They all came back much improved in health.

I have, &c.,

C. E. SOMERSET,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

REGINA, ASSA., 6th August, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my annual report in connection with this school for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location.—This school is situated on elevated land, a little less than five miles west of Regina. A small river, the Wascana, winds through the grounds, and by damming up the river bed near its exit from school property quite a body of water is thrown back,

which adds considerably to the general appearance of the grounds, and furnishes in the early part of the winter some good skating for the pupils.

Land.—The area of land in connection with the school is three hundred and twenty acres. An additional section immediately to the west was leased three years ago for grazing purposes. The lease expires in two years.

Buildings.—The main building, in which are found all dormitories, school-rooms, dining-rooms and accommodation for the staff, is a large two-storied brick building with an extensive basement. All other buildings are frame. A cottage hospital 28 x 32 ft., with a kitchen 12 x 14 ft. was constructed during the year, also an ice-house 18 x 24 ft. and a piggery 25 x 30 ft. Most of the other buildings have been repainted, and are kept in thorough repair.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for about one hundred and fifty pupils. The school was originally designed for two hundred pupils.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year was sixty-one boys and forty-four girls, or a total of one hundred and five. This was a reduction from the past year of fifteen, accounted for in part by such a large graduating class.

Class-room Work.—In the winter months there are two departments for school work proper, but in the summer when the attendance is diminished by the outing system, and from other causes, the two departments are advantageously merged into one. Pupils attend school only half a day, and are appointed to suitable labour for the other half. The school hours are from 9 a.m. to 12 o'clock, and from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. The work hours are from 7.45 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. with an hour and a-half for dinner. Each pupil attends school for three hours for five days of the week. The programme of studies authorized by the department is adhered to. The classes are mixed, boys and girls competing together. Quarterly written examinations are held, after which promotions, when desirable, are made. The daily papers are made use of and an interest fostered in present history. The books of the school library, all carefully selected, are in demand, especially during winter.

Farm and Garden.—The farm and garden are made as remunerative as possible. Last year's crop included three hundred and ninety-five bushels of wheat, six hundred and sixteen bushels of oats, and four hundred and thirty-three bushels of potatoes. This year's acreage stands as follows: twenty-six acres of wheat, twenty-eight acres of oats, six acres of rye, thirty-five acres of oats and barley for feed, twenty acres of brome grass, two acres of turnips and three acres for the garden.

Industries Taught.—All boys able for work are expected to labour some time or other during the year on the farm. Careful supervision is given to their work, but as many responsible duties as possible devolve on the boys themselves. It develops their self-reliance. Care is taken that the strength of any boy is not overtaxed. Some waterproof coats for summer and a few fur coats for winter are provided for some bigger boys who have work that must be done. We expect that nine-tenths of the boys who earn for themselves a comfortable living will do so through their knowledge of mixed farming, and accordingly give the place of honour to the farm and garden.

A number of boys receive instruction in the carpenter-shop, where lessons in cabinet-making and painting are also imparted. New buildings and general repairs have hitherto afforded constant employment to our force of carpenters, but time has been found for all outside remunerative work that could be obtained. Both the bake-shop and the printing office have been in charge of older boys, appointed at the beginning of each month for that purpose. They have nobly responded to their responsibilities.

A thorough and systematic training in all branches of household work is being given to the girls under the energetic supervision of the matron.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great emphasis is laid on the religious training. Since the school opened seventy-two boys and girls have been admitted into the Presbyterian Church by profession of faith. In this great work of character building all the members of the staff most cordially co-operate. The evil and wide-spread influences of alcoholic drinks, are plainly and repeatedly pointed out, and an effort made to have all pupils and ex-pupils consistent prohibitionists. Regular Sabbath services are held,

including a Sabbath school in the afternoon. The memorizing of Scripture verses, and of the answers to the shorter catechism are encouraged all the year round.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health has been fair, consumption and scrofula are enemies we have learned to dread. All the buildings and grounds are kept scrupulously clean, and the conditions of good health carefully studied. A very instructive series of lectures on physiological topics, was given by the school physician during some of the winter evenings.

Water Supply.—The well formerly in use in the basement of the main building was closed in, as it became impure ; another well about one hundred yards from the main building was dug, and gives us an abundant supply of purest water. So far it has all been carried into the house by the use of pails, but we expect at an early date to have underground connection between the well and our three large household tanks. The water from the extensive roof of the main building is conveyed to a large tank under the laundry, and furnishes an excellent supply for washing purposes.

Fire Protection.—Every possible precaution against fire is taken, warnings and instructions about lamps, stoves, ashes, and matches are frequently given. A dozen or more fire-pails are kept constantly filled, and in one of the rooms off the central hall, a supply of hand-grenades, patent fire-extinguishers, fire-axes and similar supplies are kept. The grenades are placed in large boxes, so that the box and its contents may immediately be carried to the seat of danger.

Heating.—Our coal bill is naturally a very heavy item of our expenditure ; we make use of Lethbridge coal. Some wood is purchased from the Indians, and some car-loads are obtained from Duck Lake and Prince Albert. The Smead-Dowd system of heating and ventilating has been in force since the opening of the school ; on the whole it proves satisfactory.

Recreation.—The most popular game in which the boys indulge is football, in which they have had many competitions with other teams, with varying success. A few years ago lacrosse was the chief sport. The playing of the brass band is a very refining and pleasing recreation for all engaged. During the mid-summer holidays the boys and girls at different times, and under proper protection, are sent away a distance of seven or eight miles from the school to live under canvas and the blue sky for a week or two. This is eagerly looked forward to each summer, and proves generally beneficial to the health. Saturday afternoon, summer and winter, is regarded as a half-holiday.

Graduation Day.—The second annual graduating exercises in connection with the school were held on the last Thursday of April. A considerable number of visitors were present during the afternoon. The programme lasted for about three hours, and consisted largely of drills, music and short addresses. The Indian Commissioner and other honoured guests were present. Amid general enthusiasm, certificates of honourable discharge were presented to twenty-three boys and twelve girls, thirty-five in all. Some of these young men and women have gone back to the reserve, but many are working in the neighbourhood of the school, which they still affectionately regard as their home. The reports that reach us respecting the life and work of these graduates are on the whole very satisfactory, and full of inspiration and hope.

I have, &c.,

A. J. McLEOD,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL,

ST. ALBERT, ALTA., 1st July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my report on the St. Albert Boarding School for the year ended 30th June last.

Location.—This school is located at St. Albert settlement.

Land.—There are large yards connected with each building, all belonging to the Sisters of Charity.

Buildings.—There are two separate houses, one for boys—the other for girls.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for one hundred and twenty-five children.

Attendance.—The attendance during the year has been from seventy to eighty-five.

Class-room Work.—We follow the public school programme for the Territories.

Farm and Garden.—There is a large farm and garden attached to the school.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming in all its branches, gardening, milking, tailoring and shoemaking.

The girls learn, besides housekeeping and cooking, dairy work and also plain and fancy sewing on machine, making of men's clothes, carding, spinning, knitting and weaving.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care is taken in forming the pupils' character and intellect and to avoid bad habits or influences.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Very good generally. This can be ascertained by the small number of deaths occurring in our school, which is well ventilated and provided with water-closets and bath-rooms.

Water Supply.—The water supply is obtained by a hot air pumping engine of five hundred gallons power per hour, which supplies the whole establishment with abundant and good water from three artesian wells.

Fire Protection.—The protection against fire consists of a tank of fifteen hundred gallons in the attic and taps in all departments, and buckets and hose kept at hand.

Heating.—The building is heated by hot air furnace and stoves.

Recreation.—Three times a day, after each meal; the evening recreation till eight. Vocal and instrumental music is taught regularly to boys and girls.

The land and buildings belong to the corporation of the Sisters of Charity.

I have, &c.,

SISTER L. A. DANDURAND,

Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

SARCEE BOARDING SCHOOL,

CALGARY P. O., ALTA, 1st July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report of the St. Barnabas Home, connected with the Church Missionary Society's Mission to the Sarcee Indians.

Location.—The school is located on the south-east corner of the reserve and near Fish Creek.

Land.—About ten acres are fenced in for school and mission purposes.

Buildings.—The building consists of boys' and girls' wings connected by the school-room.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for thirty pupils, twenty boys and ten girls.

Attendance.—The attendance has been very good, and comprises, with two exceptions, all the children of school age on the reserve. In January two boys were drafted into the Calgary industrial school, and one boy died in the winter from tuberculosis. Three new scholars have been admitted, one boy and two girls.

Class-room Work.—There has been steady progress in this department.

Farm and Garden.—All our boys over fourteen years of age being drafted in the industrial school, there is not much to say under this head.

Moral and Religious Training.—Every effort is put forth to inculcate Christian teaching and morality, both by example and precept.

Health.—The health of the children, with one exception, is good. The boy who is the exception is troubled with an open scrofulous sore.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition is good.

Water Supply.—A well 33 feet deep, fed from the river bed, gives an ample supply of good water, which is raised to the surface by one of Anderson's double cylinder pumps.

Fire Protection.—Barrels of water are kept in different parts of the institution, and also fire-buckets.

Heating.—Wood and coal stoves are used.

Recreation—Football, cricket, baseball, as well as horizontal bar exercise, are encouraged amongst the boys. The girls take a good walk about every day, under the charge of their matron.

General Remarks.—The children are encouraged to take an interest in events outside their own surroundings. Items from the newspapers are read or retailed to them, and a copy of the *Graphic* is obtained weekly for them to see. The staff, consisting of two ladies and a male teacher, who is also assistant principal, are thoroughly interested in their work and have the welfare of the children at heart.

I have, &c.,

J. W. TIMS, C.M.S.,
Archdeacon.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
BATTLEFORD INSPECTORATE,

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., 17th Nov., 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the inspection of Indian schools for the fiscal year ended 30th June last.

There are within this inspectorate in all twenty-four schools which were open during the whole or a part of the year, namely, one industrial school, one training college, five boarding schools, and seventeen day schools. In the case of a few of the last named, which were temporarily closed owing to circumstances noted later in this report, an effort was made to ascertain the facilities for school work and the value of the work actually done, from an examination of the building and premises, the extent and condition of the school equipment and supplies, the register of attendance, the text-books, the exercise-books and the character of the work found in them, and also by conversation with the teacher, the councillors of the band, if any, and where possible, with the pupils.

EMMANUEL TRAINING COLLEGE.

Location.—This school is situated about two miles from Prince Albert, and was inspected on the 27th September and following days. Number of pupils enrolled, forty-five.

Staff.—The principal, the Venerable Archdeacon Mackay, is usually assisted by a staff of one male and three female assistants. But the teacher, Mr. Gale, had resigned a short time before the above date and his place was not yet filled. Hence the entire work of classification, discipline, teaching, and general management devolved for the time upon the principal—a work all the heavier on account of the recent enrolment of a considerable number of new pupils from the reserves.

The Class-room.—In the class examination the pupils acquitted themselves very creditably in reading, literature, composition and grammar. Writing, dictation, and all written exercises were done with the greatest neatness. Arithmetic and geography have been taught with fairly satisfactory results, while history has been somewhat neglected. In connection with all subjects much readiness was exhibited in the use of English. The pupils are well behaved, cheerful and contented. In general there are observable the results of firm discipline and faithful and well directed teaching.

Industrial Training.—The senior boys have some practice in the use of the commonest carpenter's tools, while all receive practical training in farming, gardening, and the care of stock, all of which are successfully carried on in connection with the institution. Under the direction of the matron and her assistant the girls do most of the housework.

Buildings, Equipment and Premises.—Three detached buildings are now devoted to school purposes, an additional one having been procured recently to meet the requirements of an increased attendance. These with some repairs, rearrangement and additional equipment promise ample accommodation for an attendance of sixty children. They are heated by ten stoves, and through a combination of devices a satisfactory state of ventilation is maintained. The outbuildings were in good repair. The premises include a farm of some thirty acres in a good state of cultivation, a garden of two acres affording an abundant supply of vegetables of good variety, and an area of uncultivated land suitably located for a recreation ground and used as such by the boys. All are well fenced.

General Remarks.—The water supply is abundant, convenient and of good quality. The children's food is wholesome and well cooked. The health of the school was good with the exception of two cases of scrofula, which, however, were receiving due attention.

ST. MICHAEL'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated at Duck Lake and is under the management of the Rev. M. J. P. Paquette, O.M.I. It was inspected on the 6th December and following days. The staff consists, in addition to the principal, of six reverend sisters and four male assistants, a farmer, a carpenter, an engineer and a general assistant. The total enrolment at the above date was seventy-two, and the average attendance at classes was practically the same, the only instances of absence being due to occasional sickness. For class work the pupils are arranged in three divisions, consisting respectively of the senior boys, the senior girls, and the junior boys and girls. The institution has been established little more than three years, and the pupils admitted, for the most part at the earliest school age, are on the average younger than in most schools of a similar class.

The Class Work is as yet of an entirely elementary character. Much attention is rightly given to the various means of cultivating the use of English as important in itself and a condition of progress in all the other subjects. The most essential subjects, reading, spelling, writing and the use of numbers, are being taught well and with good results.

Accommodation.—At the above date there was a serious lack of accommodation as to space and equipment in both the class-rooms and the dormitories. The inconvenience arising from this materially retarded progress in school work, and rendered the care of the children much more burdensome to the staff than it otherwise would be. I am glad, however, to be able to say that this state of things has been much improved by recent extensive additions to the main school building.

Buildings and Premises.—With the exception just noted the buildings were very complete and convenient, consisting of an employees' residence, a bakery with a capacity of 250 loaves, a very complete laundry in course of erection, store-house, coal oil-house, wood-house, carriage-house, implement-shed, carpenter's-shop, dairy-house, meat-house, granary, barn, horse and cattle stables, besides numerous smaller buildings. All are admirably arranged and in perfect order. On each side of the main building there is a suitable recreation ground, and in front a large and well arranged flower-garden. The entire premises are surrounded by a close board fence nearly a mile in length, and fence and buildings are painted a uniform red-brown.

Industries.—Excellent facilities are here afforded for teaching the most essential industries. The senior and the intermediate boys have constant practice in farming, flower and vegetable gardening, dairying, and the care of horses, cattle and pigs; while according as they approach the age of eighteen, when by the rules of the department they are to be discharged, they are instructed in plain carpentry in a well equipped shop and under a competent instructor. The girls are trained in sewing, dairying, gardening, laundry work, baking, cooking, and general housework.

General Remarks.—The institution is supplied with good water, but only by hauling it a distance of nearly a mile, the wells on the premises having failed. The children were comfortably clothed, and much attention was given to their diet, which was varied and nutritious. Notwithstanding the overcrowded condition of the school, through the vigilance of the staff a good general state of health was preserved throughout. The discipline is excellent and severity is unknown. The children are happy in carrying out the wishes of the principal and his staff. Besides the more ordinary equipment the school has two fine sets of band instruments—wind and string—consisting of fourteen and nine pieces respectively, in the use of which the boys have attained much skill in a remarkably brief space of time.

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on 21st December and following days, and visited on several other occasions during the year.

Staff.—Rev. E. Matheson, principal; R. F. McDougall, teacher senior division; Miss Sara Bonis, B.A., teacher junior division; Mrs. R. F. McDougall, Matron; Miss N. Hayes, seamstress; Miss V. Taylor, cook; Miss McDonald, laundress; H. H. Hull, farmer; — Brown, carpenter; P. Taylor, blacksmith; J. T. Long, nightwatchman; — Hooker, general assistant.

Classification and Class-work.—There were one hundred and seven pupils enrolled, classified as follows:

Standard I.....	24
“ II.....	9
“ III.....	51
“ IV.....	17
“ V.....	12

Those of twelve years and over spend half time in the school-room and half time at their several industries, for this purpose being arranged in two divisions of equal number. Although in the above classification the pupils were in several instances found to be graded above their attainments, yet that fault was likely soon to be remedied and the condition of the school-room work was most promising. The difficulties of low speaking and diffidence in answering have largely disappeared. The pupils are attached to their studies and show much zeal in all their school exercises. A commendable promptness of word and action is being cultivated; and the general tone of the school-room work is decidedly good.

Discipline.—Among the boys especially the effects of regular drill and systematic physical exercises are distinctly perceptible in an improved bearing, a ready obedience to command and a growing courtesy of conduct and of speech. At an entertainment given in the school-room on Christmas eve the pupils performed most creditably in singing, recitation and dialogue.

Industries.—The most important industries—agriculture, gardening, care of stock, dairying, carpentry and blacksmithing are taught systematically, each by a competent instructor. In addition to this there are painting, shoemaking, and printing, in each of which some of the boys excel though without regular instruction. The girls show much proficiency in all the different departments of housekeeping, especially in cooking and sewing.

Buildings and Equipment.—The main building was not originally designed for school purposes, and is not as convenient as could be desired. It is, however, kept in good condition and utilized to the best advantage. The equipment is in most respects sufficient and in regard to fire-escapes, pails, axes, Babcocks, and other fire apparatus, is particularly complete. The heating is partly by furnace and partly by stoves, and there is no uniform system of ventilation; but with the exercise of the greatest care both are maintained in a satisfactory condition. The other buildings are the principal's residence, vice-principal's residence, hospital, store-house, carpenter's-shop, blacksmith's-shop, recreation hall, bakery, laundry, cattle and horse stable, piggery, and poultry-house. These are all frame buildings, well arranged, well equipped, and for the most part kept in excellent order. By means of two steel air motors recently erected an abundant supply of water is obtained from wells on the premises.

General Remarks.—The neatness of the pupils' clothing, which is also of suitable material and comfortable, reflects credit on the sewing department of the school. Due attention is given to physical exercises, regular hours being set apart for this purpose under the direction of a member of the staff. The health of the school was in general good. The opportunities for turning to profitable account the skill gained by pupils in their several industries are not the best, owing to the sparse settlement of the surround-

ing district, yet in several instances where they have been employed abroad their services have given much satisfaction.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOARDING SCHOOL, ONION LAKE.

This school was inspected March 28th. Rev. J. R. Matheson, principal. Pupils enrolled, thirteen; present in class, twelve. These are between six and fourteen years of age. The class-work is conducted with moderate success, but owing to the youth of the children none are far advanced. Their knowledge is limited to reading, writing, numbers and the use of English. No trades are regularly taught, but the children assist in nearly all the work connected with the school and so get a practical acquaintance with most kinds of work usual about a farmhouse, such as sweeping, scrubbing, sewing, washing, gardening and the care of horses, cattle and poultry. The buildings are sufficiently large and the equipment in all respects sufficient for this attendance. Water of excellent quality is obtained from wells on the premises. The children's food is abundant, well-cooked, and in every respect suitable. Their clothing is comfortable and there is a large stock in reserve. Healthful recreation is furnished for winter and summer.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL, ONION LAKE.

This school was inspected 29th March. Rev. Father Comiré, principal. Pupils enrolled, forty-eight; present in classes, forty-six, ranging in age from 6 to 17, graded up to Standard VI, and divided into two forms, senior and junior. The pupils were examined in reading, literature, composition, grammar, dictation, writing, geography and arithmetic, and the results were most gratifying, bearing evidence of enthusiasm on the part of the teachers in their work, and the constant exercise of well-devised methods, a close application to their work in the class, a prompt and cheerful obedience to every command, and general good order in and out of school characterized their conduct.

The main building is of frame, painted without but not within, well planned, but affording insufficient accommodation for present attendance. It is heated throughout with stoves, and the heating is uniform and satisfactory. The equipment in general is very complete, especially in the dormitories, where the bedsteads, bed clothing, wash-basins, towels, &c., are all that are required, as is also the children's clothing, which is suitable and kept in excellent order. Cleanliness and other sanitary conditions are scrupulously observed.

JOHN SMITH'S DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected on the 21st October. Miss A. Thompson, teacher. Pupils enrolled, fifteen; present, thirteen; average attendance, ten; graded up to Standard III. In the examination the children acquitted themselves creditably, although their attainments are but slight, yet the conditions of progress are present and a useful work is being done. The building, which was unfit for occupation, has since been replaced by a substantial and commodious one.

RED PHEASANT'S DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected on the 22nd January; Miss M. Wilson, teacher. Pupils enrolled, twenty-three; present, nineteen; average attendance for past twelve months, thirteen. All in Standards I, II, and III. They were clean and tidy, and besides making moderate progress in their studies they are learning to sew and knit. The building was clean and comfortable, and the school material is sufficient and well cared for.

SWEET GRASS' DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected January 25th; J. Pritchard, teacher. Pupils enrolled, ten; present, eight, all in Standards I and II. Average attendance for the past eighteen months, seven.

The school building was suitable and the equipment sufficient and in moderately good condition. The progress of the children was not quite satisfactory, but the teacher had not been long in the school, and was likely to be able to effect a change.

LITTLE PINE'S DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected January 26th ; C. F. Desmarais, teacher. Pupils enrolled, fifteen ; present, eleven, in Standards I and II. Average attendance for eighteen months, fourteen. Much carelessness was observable here in regard to punctuality and cleanliness. The pupils were ill occupied, listless and unwilling or unable to answer the simplest questions in English.

POUNDMAKER'S DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected January 27th. Miss V. Arcand, teacher. Pupils enrolled, fourteen ; present, eleven ; average attendance for eighteen months, ten. All in Standards I and II.

This school is in a very satisfactory condition. Punctuality, cleanliness and discipline are well attended to. The children show much animation in connection with their class exercises, and an eagerness at all times to do all they can. They are not far advanced as yet, but the school is in a healthy condition and progress may be looked for.

THUNDERCHILD'S DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected February 9th. Pupils enrolled, fifteen ; present, ten ; average attendance for eighteen months, fourteen. Building, equipment and school material sufficient, but badly kept. The attendance of the children was not well looked after, and their class-work had been much neglected. The teacher in charge, Mr. P. McDonald, was not as yet regularly appointed, and had not had time to bring about any material change ; but much might fairly be expected.

SADDLE LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected March 17th. Rev. A. G. McKittrick, teacher. Pupils enrolled, twenty-two ; present, ten ; average attendance for past twenty months, eight. The building is large and comfortable. Equipment and school material are sufficient and in good order. Thoughtful methods are employed in developing the mental powers of the children, and in cultivating civilized habits and the use of the English tongue. Yet the work of the school is only a partial success, chiefly on account of the irregular attendance that the above figures indicate.

GOODFISH LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected March 14th. Vincent Smith, teacher. This school is situated on Pakan's Reserve. Pupils enrolled, twenty-two ; present, ten ; average for twenty months, thirteen. The Indians occupying this reserve are a large band and much scattered. There are forty-four children of school age on the reserve, and although there are two day schools situated about six miles apart, yet many are remote from either. In this instance a considerable effort has been made to keep up the attendance, and with some success. The children were interested in their work, and were kept busy in school. They were examined in reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, composition and geography, in all of which they did well, except composition, in which they have little facility. The answering of the pupils of Standard III in geography was particularly good.



BOYS OF ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL MILKING COWS.

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WHITEFISH LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected March 15th. Miss M. G. German, teacher. Pupils enrolled, twenty-two ; present, nine ; average for twenty months, six. The buildings and premises were in good order. The children were particularly neat and clean. The examination revealed the results of thoughtful teaching, and the present tone of the school is good.

MISTAWASIS' DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected June 29th. Miss Kate Gillespie, teacher. Pupils enrolled, fourteen ; present, eight ; average for past twelve months, seven. The pupils are quite young and all in Standards I and II. The majority of the children of this reserve being in attendance at industrial schools, the work is going on most satisfactorily, except in respect to attendance, which continues irregular. The children are making good progress, not only in the ordinary studies, but also in sewing, knitting, and much attention is given to gardening.

AHTAHKAKOOP'S DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected June 30th. Louis Ahenakew, teacher. Pupils enrolled, seventeen ; present, sixteen ; average for twelve months, fourteen. This is one of the most successful day schools I have visited. The work being done is similar to that of a school of white children and of an equally thorough character. The children use freely the English they have learned, speak out distinctly in their recitations, and show a lively interest in all their work. The school material was insufficient and the desks were in bad repair.

WAHSPATON'S DAY SCHOOL.

Miss M. L. Baker, teacher. Pupils enrolled, twelve ; average attendance, seven. The total population of the reserve is only twenty-five. These Indians are Sioux. The school is well conducted and is doing a useful work, and its benefits are appreciated by the Indians.

WHITECAP'S DAY SCHOOL.

Situated on the Sioux Reserve at Moose Woods, near Saskatoon. The teacher is Mrs. Tucker, wife of Mr. W. R. Tucker, overseer of the reserve and missionary. At the date of my visit, July 27th, 1897, the school was closed for summer holidays, and as measles were prevalent on the reserve, it was not thought well to call the pupils together. There were, however, in the school-room and in the Indians' houses sufficient evidences of a work of value being done by the school.

Other day schools temporarily closed are those at Montreal Lake, Little Hills, Sturgeon Lake and Meadow Lake.

I was unable to visit the boarding schools at Ile à la Crosse and Lac la Biche, owing to their remote location and the condition of the trails. The latter is now being removed from its present location to a site on Blue Quill's Reserve, near the Saddle Lake Agency, where a well planned and commodious building has just been completed.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CHISHOLM.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

CALGARY INSPECTORATE,

CALGARY, ALTA., 10th Sept., 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report upon my inspection of Indian schools during the past fiscal year.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

Alexander Reserve Day School.—24th October, 1897. Miss Sarah Cyre has been teacher of this school since June quarter, 1896. The young lady is competent to teach, but there is an utter want of success in her efforts, through the irregularity of attendance of the pupils. At my inspection there were only four pupils present; number on the roll six. On the reserve there are sixteen children of school age.

Joseph Reserve Day School.—25th Oct., 1897. The teacher, Mrs. Josephine Laderante was present in the school-room, but there were no pupils; the Indians were off hunting, and had taken their children with them. The class list produced contained the names of thirteen pupils.

White Whale Lake Reserve Day School.—27th October, 1897. The teacher, Rev. W. G. Blewett, was on the school premises, at work in the carpenter shop adjacent to the school-house.

The school was closed, as all the children were away off the reserve with their parents, hunting and trapping.

The teacher stated there were thirty-seven children of a school age in this band. I observed the number enrolled to be twenty-six; eleven of them being between the ages of ten and fourteen, the remainder from six to ten.

The school building is in good order and repair, outside as well as inside.

A good large garden had been cultivated the past summer by the children. I checked the Government property at each of these day schools, and found it correct in each case, as per inventories on School Returns dated 30th Sept., 1897.

BLOOD AGENCY.

St. Paul's Boarding School and the Kissock Homes.—27th Sept., 1897. Rev. Arthur deB. Owen, principal. This is one of a system of Indian boarding schools in Treaty 7, conducted by the diocese of Calgary (Church of England); they are under the general supervision of the Venerable Archdeacon Tims, who resides on the Sarcee Reserve.

Having made an exhaustive report upon each one of these schools, immediately after each inspection, for the information of the Commissioner, it will not, I opine, be necessary for me to encumber this report with statistics, and items of interior economy, therein brought to his notice.

At the date of my inspection there were enrolled thirty-five boys and twenty-three girls.

Present in the school-room at my examination were, thirty-one boys, and seventeen girls; of the absentees some were ill, some absent on leave, and some at work.

The children were well clothed, and appeared to be in a healthy condition (excepting one boy and seven girls in the sick room).

I visited the different buildings, also the laundry, everything was clean and in good order, and the grounds were neatly kept.

Dormitories were clean and well ventilated, the beds were neatly made up, having clean linen.

The clothing-room contained large quantities of new clothing, received from friends in England, it was well made up, of excellent material, suitable for a cold climate.

Fire-extinguishing Appliances.—The fire-buckets (thirty-eight) were filled and in convenient places; also the fire hand-grenades (thirty-four), also chemical engines (two) and fire axes (four).

School-rooms.—I spent an hour each in the boys' school-room and in the girls' school-room. I checked the list of Government property as given upon the September quarter school return.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL.

A very fine large building was in course of erection to be used for this purpose. The site chosen for it was adjacent to the hospital.

PIEGAN AGENCY.

St. Paul Boarding School on this reserve is under the missionary charge of the Rev. Father Danis.

The school work is under the more direct supervision of the Rev. Sister Superior Jean à Dieu, assisted by the Rev. Sisters Julien and St. Anne, and Lay Brother John Birchman.

During the time I was in charge of this agency I had many opportunities of witnessing the progress of this school, and of receiving almost daily reports of its work.

The very limited accommodation of the old school building made it necessary to take only girls and to limit the number to ten, from seven to twelve years of age.

They were at all times becomingly dressed and they had every appearance of being very happy.

School-room.—In the school-room they showed extraordinary proficiency in a variety of subjects, and were being taught to sew and knit.

New School Building.—A fine new building had been erected and was nearing completion. It was intended to accommodate forty pupils and a complete staff of teachers.

A new church was already finished adjacent to the new school

St. Peter's Boarding School and Victoria Jubilee Indian Home.—Rev. J. Hinchliffe, missionary and principal. I visited this school 8th February, 1898.

The fine new buildings were occupied and they will always be a monument to the energy, persistence and patience of the reverend principal, who has accomplished so much out of—I was going to say nothing—but from apparent blank he raised up friends who have shown such liberality that, augmented by a comparatively small Government grant, he has a school building in which he can accommodate, in a home-like manner, fifty pupils and a full staff of teachers. It is heated with furnaces and is supplied with bath-rooms.

The children assembled in the school-room, about thirty-five of them, they were well clothed and looked healthy, bright and happy.

High River Industrial School, or St. Joseph's, situate at the confluence of the Bow and High Rivers. Rev. Father Naessens, principal. I spent some weeks in this school during February and March auditing the accounts and books and introducing the double entry system of book-keeping.

I was well satisfied with the management throughout; punctuality, industry, courtesy, prevailed from the principal to the youngest child.

The pupils were well taught, well clothed and well fed. Their recreations were as much supervised by the staff as were the studies, trades and domestic work.

Religious instruction to the pupils was given daily, cheerfulness reigned, and the isolation of the school from civilization was not felt, as it formed a community within itself, composed of industrial and educational pursuits, intermixed with social life.

Elkhorn Industrial School.—Mr. A. E. Wilson, principal.

I visited the Elkhorn industrial school during April and May and made an audit of the accounts and books

The school was handicapped by being obliged to occupy buildings made temporarily available, at considerable distance from each other, in consequence of the destruction of the main school buildings, by fire, two years ago.

Also, the school roll of pupils had been reduced thirty-three per cent, by those from Treaty seven being sent to their homes, and recruiting new ones had languished.

The principal "lived in hope" that when they occupy their fine new building (now so nearly completed) the present difficulties will vanish, and a new cycle entered upon, when the school's old-time reputation will revive, and prosperity shine again.

The pupils in the school are a credit to the training powers of the present staff, promising by their demeanour to become respectable, intelligent members of any community in which their future life may be cast.

Brandon Industrial School.—Rev. John Semmens, principal.

I spent three weeks in this school during June, auditing the accounts and introducing double entry book-keeping.

From its favourable situation and environment, this school should have a prosperous future.

It possesses within itself unique facilities for training the pupils, and it is surrounded by object lessons of high class farming, and rural homes; these must make a lasting impression upon their youthful minds; and being supplemented by religious teaching, and practical training in different trades, and in domestic economy, there must be results that will prove satisfactory to the most cynical critic.

Qu'Appelle Industrial School.—Rev. J. Hugonnard, principal.

I visited this school during August, auditing the accounts and books, and producing balance sheets, showing its financial position on June 30.

It continues to hold pre-eminence in attendance of pupils, there being two hundred and twenty-five at present on the school roll.

And it is, probably, the first of our industrial schools to enrol a pupil of the second generation, a pupil whose parents were graduated here.

It is from the children of graduates, that I expect to see the fruit of the system. But little permanent impression can be made on the child of a buffalo hunter, one who has heard from his parents' lips, the fine times they enjoyed in the buffalo hunting, horse stealing, Indian wars, days.

When these stories become mythical, the teaching will become easier, and training influences lasting.

The crops of the school were damaged by a frost on June 14th, but such a large school has great recuperative powers within itself, and that which would paralyse a smaller school, but slightly affects this one.

A felt factory was established at considerable expense, it was perfectly equipped for work, when it was destroyed by fire; this had a deterrent effect upon the financial condition of the school, but schools, like individuals, will have "set-backs," and "experientia docet" not to have "too many irons in the fire," and to "hew to the line."

There has been little, if any, sickness among the pupils this year; they are a fine lot of children, and their good behaviour makes my duty of inspection agreeable.

I have, &c.,

T. P. WADSWORTH,
Inspector Indian Agencies.

QU'APPELLE INSPECTORATE,

FORT QU'APPELLE, ASSA., 6th October, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my inspections of schools in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, during my inspection of agencies, from 30th June, 1897, to 30th September, 1898.

REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on 9th July, 26th, 27th, 29th and 30th November, and 9th and 10th December, 1897.

Grading of Pupils.—The number of pupils present 9th July was one hundred and ten; sixty four boys and forty-six girls, classified as under:—

Standard I.....	18
“ II.....	20
“ III.....	16
“ IV.....	32
“ V.....	23
Ungraded	1
	<hr/> 110 <hr/>

Examination showed progress in all the classes.

The class-rooms were comfortable and well ventilated and the equipment was sufficient. A few articles were requisitioned for the winter's work.

Staff.—The staff of the institution at the time of my last visits in November and December consisted of: Rev. A. J. McLeod, principal; Mr. Stewart, asst principal; Miss Nicoll, teacher; Miss Cumming, matron; Mrs. Moffatt, seamstress; Miss Cummings, laundress; Mrs. Matheson, cook; Mr. Motion, farmer; Mr. Acheson, carpenter; Mr. Motion, night-watchman.

A teacher for the senior classes was to begin work on 1st January, 1898, in place of the much lamented D. C. Munro, whose death was a loss to the school. His whole soul was in his work, and his influence over his pupils can be seen to-day, even on those who have returned to the reserves.

Buildings.—A new kitchen had been added to the principal's house.

The new hospital, a neat building cottage style, was about being completed. A new ice-house and a house for the carpenter had been built, also a piggery 25 x 32 feet with several compartments; boiler-house, 8 x 6 ft.; pump-house, 8 x 8 ft.; granary, 16 x 24 ft., have all been put up since my last inspection. There was a new ceiling in the laundry.

The implement shed was made double the size so that all implements can be kept under cover. Articles made: ten cupboards, eight gates, two hay racks, two wheelbarrows, wagon boxes.

Benches and general repairs to the stables and main buildings.

Posts and wire were on hand to fence in a section for pasture. The whole premises were thoroughly examined, and were found clean and tidy, and the best possible care had been taken of all property.

The dormitories were neat and comfortable, walls being tinted and covered with mottoes and pictures, giving them a cheerful and bright appearance.

The dining-room was also a nice bright place.

Diet.—Meals were well cooked and served, and each pupil got what was needed of good wholesome food, and I noticed that vegetables formed a good portion of the mid-day meal.

The beef was of the best quality and was supplied by Mr. Darke, of Regina, at a contract price of \$4.40 per 100 lbs.

The laundry was also in perfect order, girls busy ironing and folding away and all work going on with system and no confusion. The kitchen work was also being done by the older girls.

The flour used was strong baker's of a second quality got in exchange for wheat. The supplies generally were of the best quality in their class, and obtained at the lowest wholesale prices and from such highly respectable firms as the A. MacDonald Co., Winnipeg, for groceries, and John McDonald & Co., Toronto, for dry goods; other firms also were patronized, but I noticed these two firms had the bulk of the trade for staple goods. Economy was observed without stinginess, and therefore there were no deficits to report; each month showed a balance to be brought forward for the next month.

Office Work.—I audited the various books and balanced each account after writing off articles worn out. Cash entries compared with all invoices. The books are kept by Mr. McLeod, and everything was found to be correct and every item properly accounted for both in receipts and expenditure in a simple yet an intelligent form.

Industrial Work.—The butter for the use of the house was made by the girls, and in this they get good training for after-life. I have found on some reserves, where girls returned from school, made butter where they knew nothing about it before. Some people ask what benefit is it to these Indian boys and girls to go to an industrial school. Well, this is one among many others.

Ten boys were working for farmers from four to six months during the season, earning from \$15 to \$20 a month and board. One boy brought in, after some personal expenditure, \$88, another had \$75, and a third \$74. These sums the principal deposits for them. Two girls were at service in the town earning \$8 a month each.

Graduates.—Five boys and five girls graduated on 28th April, and full particulars were given at the time in the papers.

The pupils had a pleasant outing during the summer at Wetmore's grove, a pretty spot about five miles up the Wascana Creek. Boys two weeks under charge of Mr. Stewart, and girls two weeks under charge of Miss Cumming; the principal also visiting them during the time, and conducting services on Sundays.

The usual banquet for returning pupils was held on 2nd March, 1897. This is always a red letter day at the school.

Amusements.—There is a band, senior and junior boys practising regularly, and the smaller boys were pushing the older ones hard.

There is a football club and the boys have matches with the town and police teams, and other clubs in the settlement, and generally hold their own, and what is best they always conduct themselves as gentlemen.

The school has a literary society, and meetings are held once a week during the winter months. There is also a temperance society, a Christian Endeavour and a missionary society.

The discipline and order of the school were excellent and the conduct of the pupils had seldom to be found fault with, and the good behaviour was not from fear, but the motive was rather that each boy and girl felt a pride in keeping up the good name of the school.

After a careful inspection, I have pleasure in stating that good, honest work is being done, and the results prove that value is being given for the money expended.

Farm Work.—The crop put in during 1897 was one hundred and seven acres, and there were harvested: three hundred and ninety-four bushels wheat; six hundred and sixteen bushels oats; four hundred and fifty-two bushels potatoes; three hundred bushels

turnips; one thousand cabbages, besides onions, carrots and beets; twelve tons of rye grass; sixty tons of green feed.

Forty acres summer-fallow, nine acres new breaking, eighteen acres fall ploughing, six acres back setting.

The live stock consisted of thirty-six head of cattle, eleven horses and mares, forty-four pigs and thirty-five poultry.

Boys follow farm work as a rule; a few carpentry and printing, painting, &c., but farm-work, including, of course, the care of cattle, is what ninety-five per cent of these boys will have to depend on for a living.

The girls do the usual housework, besides sewing, mending, knitting, laundry work, &c.

Fire Protection.—All precautions were taken to guard against fire.

RUPERT'S LAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on 28th and 29th October, 1897. The number of pupils present was sixty-one; number on the roll, seventy. Four were out working, four were on leave, and one was at St. John's College. The classification was: Junior classes, Standard I, seventeen; junior classes, Standard II., twelve; senior classes, Standard III., nineteen; senior classes, Standard IV., fourteen; senior classes, Standard V., eight; total, seventy.

The school equipment was ample.

Staff.—T. H. Rhodes was master and teacher in the senior department. Miss Clayton, teacher in the junior. Both hold second-class professional certificates for Ontario, and Miss Clayton had attended Toronto University for three years, for the degree of B.A. School-rooms same as before. The junior classes met in the main building. Both departments were conducted with care and ability.

The twelve large desks I recommended in my last report had been provided, and were a comfort to the senior pupils.

In addition to the regular school hours, from 9 to 12 a.m. and from 1.30 to 4 p.m., classes were held three nights in the week, Mr. Rhodes taking the boys, and the principal the girls. Specimens of the pupils' composition and writing were sent to the Commissioner.

The inspection of the institution proper was commenced on 19th Oct. The staff consisted of Rev. J. H. Fairlie, principal; Mrs Fairlie, matron; T. H. Rhodes, master and teacher of senior classes; Miss Clayton, teacher junior classes; Miss Lang, seamstress; Miss Knight, laundress; Miss Howard, cook; Agnes Cameron (an ex-pupil), monitress; Thos. Hunt (pupil), carpenter; James Fraser, farmer; Geo. Mitchell, carpenter; A. J. Kayll, clerk. All boarded in the institution except the farmer, carpenter and clerk.

Farm Work.—The crop put in and harvested was: wheat, eleven acres, harvested one hundred and twenty-five bushels; oats, twenty acres, harvested two hundred and seventy-five bushels; barley, eighteen acres, harvested eighty-seven bushels; potatoes, five acres, harvested four hundred and fifty bushels; turnips, three-fourths of an acre, harvested two hundred and fifty bushels; mangolds, one-fourth of an acre, harvested fifty bushels.

Nineteen bushels of beets, carrots and onions were stored away for winter use; also four hundred and fifty cabbages, and the house was well supplied with vegetables during the season. One hundred tons of hay were stacked.

The farm is four miles long and runs back from the Red River. Forty acres of land under cultivation and sixty acres of fencing had been done. The school building looked well with nice grounds in front, prettily laid out and covered with trees and shrubs. The vegetable garden was also a good one. The cattle numbered thirty-two head: horses and colts, five; pigs, twenty-one, and poultry, thirty-five. The cows furnish all the milk required for the school and for butter, besides having a lot of the latter for sale. The girls are expert butter-makers, and I have seldom seen as good as I saw and tasted here.

Buildings.—The outbuildings and surroundings were in capital order, not a speck of dirt could be seen lying around. The ice-house had been put into order for keeping ice. The carpenter boys were doing well, but the feature of the industries was the farm and garden work.

The main building had been improved by the removal of the old closets, on the Smead-Dowd system, and the introduction of water-closets, five for pupils and one for staff on the girls' side, and four for pupils and one for staff on the boys' side. These are supplied with water pumped up to the tanks by a steam engine from a well in the basement. There are outside water-closets for both boys and girls, which are used in the summer. There were no offensive odours in the building as formerly. The water-closets are on the ground floor, and the workmanship was of the highest order, and they were working well. The various rooms had been kalsomined and floors oiled, and every corner as clean as it was possible to make them.

The kitchen had been supplied with a "Prowse" (Montreal) range, on which the bread was made, and the girls do all the work, and beautiful bread was to be seen, strong baker's flour being used. The kitchen was clean and tidy, and everything was in its proper place. A new sink for dish-washing had also been added.

The dining-room was nicely arranged, boys' tables at one end, and girls at the other, and table for staff in the centre, and all take their meals at the same time. Meals were well cooked and served. The principal and matron give their personal attention during meal hours, and the best of order is observed, although the pupils are not forbidden to have a little conversation with each other. I confess I do not like to see the pupils bolting their food as if it was the last they were ever to get, and afraid to open their mouths except to swallow their food.

The two dormitories for girls are cheerful rooms, in fact the best in the building, and they were the pink of cleanliness and neatness. Iron bedsteads, each bed had a mattress, filled with new oat straw, a healthy thing to sleep on, which I know from experience, two sheets, pillows, three blankets, and a counterpane. Wardrobes were made for clothing, instead of having them hanging round.

Boys' dormitory No. 1 had thirty-eight iron bedsteads furnished the same as the girls. This dormitory was not, however, suitable, being too low in the ceiling, dark and hard to ventilate, besides being cramped in space and breathing room.

Boys' dormitory No. 2, at the other end of the building was satisfactory, being airy, roomy and comfortable.

Fire Protection.—Fire appliances were all over the building, pails kept full of water, &c. The girls' basement had a concrete floor. The old closets had been removed, and the places cleaned out to the depth of three feet, and the space filled up with lime.

The laundry was, as before, with drying-room upstairs, where the dry goods used to be kept. Seven hundred pieces were put through the washing and ironing weekly.

There are play-grounds for both boys and girls, suitably inclosed. A small shed for tools had been made. The old stable is now a granary, and bins put in capable of holding one thousand bushels of grain.

A number of other repairs had been made, and the whole place was in perfect order.

The staff was an efficient one, each member doing his or her duties faithfully and well, and work went on from morning until evening like clockwork. The supervision was complete. The principal was first and last around the place, and nothing escaped his notice.

Mrs. Fairlie, the matron, is a valuable official, and performs her particular duties in a most satisfactory manner.

The sewing-room under the capable management of Miss Lang, called for special notice. Miss Lang teaches the girls all kinds of sewing, mending, knitting, &c., and making dresses, and also boys' duck and tweed suits, cotton and flannel shirts, &c.

The school carried off ten first and ten second prizes at the Kildonan and St. Paul's Agricultural Show. The prizes were for "knitting," "boys' suits," "ladies' sewing bags," "scarfs," "darning," "laundry work," "crochet work," "aprons," and a number of other articles. The school also took first prize at the Winnipeg Exhibition, and

obtained medals from His Honour Lieutenant-Governor Patterson, in honour of the Queen's Jubilee, which they wear with considerable pride.

The health of the pupils was good, and no visits from the doctor were required from February to September.

The boys drill regularly and this exercise was improving them in their walking. They had got out of the slouching style so common among Indian boys. There is also a temperance society in connection with the school, and as many as forty attend the meetings, which are conducted entirely by the pupils themselves.

The books were audited from 1st January, 1896, to 30th September, 1897, and an inventory of all Government property taken,—goods in store and house equipment. The total cost for the twenty-one months was \$19,848.03.

The average attendance was seventy, the cost, therefore, per pupil is \$162.02, for twelve months, including everything, but deducting amounts for repairs, medicines, postage and school-room equipment, not chargeable on the per capita system, the cost for maintenance for twelve months is \$142.47 per pupil.

The new parish school building put up by the carpenter and his boys was completed. The work was commenced in August and completed 16th October. The building was painted outside and in, and the work was done to the entire satisfaction of the church committee, as expressed in a letter from the Rev. Sylva White, the rector of the parish.

The pupils attended the parish church every Sunday morning and evening, and the Indian girls compose the choir, and lead the singing very well.

The following are the places where pupils came from, and it will be noticed the distances are wide apart :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
St. Peter's Reserve.....	27	23	50
Lac Seul.....	8	1	9
Fairford.....	2	3	5
Cumberland.....	1	1	2
York Factory.....		1	1
Lesser Slave Lake.....	1	..	1
Pas Mountain.....	1	..	1
Moose Lake.....	1	..	1
	41	29	70

Mr. Kayll, the clerk, is most careful and correct in his work, and he is a valuable official.

The running expenses were being considerably reduced, as was shown by statements sent in at the time. Nothing was allowed to go to waste.

The pupils were happy and were making good progress, although the principal is strict, and insists on the rules being complied with, even to the smallest detail, he is at the same time kind to the children, and Mrs. Fairlie takes a motherly interest in them also. This is as it should be, when these poor little things are so far away from fathers and mothers, and we know how fond Indians are of their children—a good trait in their character. It is only to be expected they will be treated kindly, and with due consideration of the position of these pupils. I can only say if I ever find a single case of undue harshness, I give the guilty parties fair notice that the facts will be at once reported.

FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL, FILE HILLS AGENCY.

This school is conducted in connection with the Presbyterian Church, and was inspected on 30th December, 1897. Number of pupils present, sixteen—boys, eleven; girls, five; number enrolled, sixteen. Classification of pupils :

Standard I.....	4
“ II.....	4
“ III.....	3
“ IV.....	3
“ V.....	2
	<hr/>
	16

The school equipment was sufficient. Alex. Skene, principal and teacher. The school building had been enlarged by adding fourteen feet to its length. The room is now 34 x 16, and porch 8 x 10. Four windows, walls and ceiling finished with dressed lumber and painted. The ventilation was good.

Four boys had worked for farmers part of the summer, and earned \$150.00 of which \$64.00 was left in the hands of Mr. Skene, and the balance spent on clothing, &c. The main building was in its usual home-like order, and the requirements of the department were fully complied with. The pupils were making good progress. Letters from the employers of the boys were very complimentary as to their behaviour, and how they performed their duties.

OKANESE DAY SCHOOL, BIRTLE AGENCY.

This school is conducted in connection with the Presbyterian Church, and was inspected 16th February, 1898.

Number of pupils present, four—boys, one; girls, three; attendance on 14th was eight, and on 15th, ten; number on the roll, fourteen. The average attendance was nine. The day was very stormy and cold when I called, and children could scarcely travel any distance. School and equipment ample.

Classification of pupils:—

Standard I.....	7
“ II.....	2
“ III.....	5
	<hr/>
	14

A number of the older pupils have gone to Birtle boarding school and some to Regina.

R. C. McPherson, missionary and teacher. Mrs. McPherson was teaching the girls sewing, knitting, &c., and some good specimens of their work was shown. A new school building had been erected since my last visit, size 30 x 18. Log, and sheathed outside and in with dressed lumber; shingled roof, four windows down stairs and one up stairs; porch, 6 x 6; platform at one end; brick chimney; good ventilation. The site is on the brow of the rising ground, and is a pretty one. A garden was to be begun in the spring. The new mission buildings put up at cost of \$1,000, and a short distance from the school, on the same slope.

BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is conducted in connection with the Presbyterian Church. It was inspected on 21st February, 1898.

Number of pupils present, forty-four—boys, fifteen; girls, twenty-nine; number on the roll, forty-four, classified as follows:—

Standard I.....	26
“ II.....	2
“ III.....	9
“ IV.....	7
	<hr/>
	44

Equipment sufficient and principally supplied by the mission.

W. J. Small, B.A., principal and teacher; Miss McLaren, matron; Miss McLeod, assistant matron; Hugh Mackay, teamster and farmer.

The buildings were the same as last reported, and were in the best of order; and the dormitories, dining-room and kitchen were all tidy and neat. The garden had produced potatoes, carrots, onions, turnips, cabbages, &c., enough for the use of the house. Five acres of land were ready for crop next year. Three boys had little gardens of their own. Four boys and six girls were out working part of the summer, and one girl was still in a situation.

The results of the year's work were very satisfactory, and the influence of the school on the surrounding reserve has had a beneficial effect in many ways on the Indians.

OAK RIVER SIOUX DAY SCHOOL, BIRTLE AGENCY, CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

This school was inspected on the 2nd March, 1898. Mr. Agent Markle and Rev. Mr. Stoddart being present, as well as a few of the parents of the pupils.

Number of pupils present, twenty-two—boys, fifteen; girls, seven; number on the roll, twenty-five, classified as under:—

Standard I.	16
" II.	5
" III.	4
	<hr/>
	25

School equipment sufficient.

J. F. Fox teacher, also missionary on the reserve.

Building same as before, roomy and comfortable except on windy days, when it is more difficult to keep it warm. The Indians supplied all the wood. Twelve extra seats had been supplied during the year. There was no garden. The progress was not so good as I expected. The missionary and school work on such a large reserve was more than one man could properly undertake.

The pupils were warmly dressed and were clean, and the parents seemed to be interested in the school.

KEY'S DAY SCHOOL, SWAN RIVER AGENCY, CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

This school was inspected on 30th March, 1898.

Number of pupils present, eleven—boys four, girls seven. Number enrolled, fifteen average attendance, seven.

Classification of pupils:—

Standard I.	9
" II.	1
" III.	3
" IV.	2
	<hr/>
	15

Four non-treaty pupils were also present.

A few articles in school material were asked for.

Rev. Mr. Owens, missionary and teacher.

Building old and dilapidated as reported last inspection (efforts were to be made to get a new building this year).

Some good specimens of sewing and knitting were noticed. Julia Brass had socks, aprons, cushions, petticoats, pinafores and comforters. Margaret Red Lake had the same assortment. Clara Red Lake had quilts, mitts, &c. All the girls do sewing and knitting more or less, and Mrs. Owens takes considerable pains in teaching them. The girls had all well made and neatly fitting gray dresses on, cut out by Mrs. Owens.

and sewn by the girls themselves. No garden had been started. There was some life about this school which was encouraging.

KEE-SEE-KOUSE DAY SCHOOL, SWAN RIVER AGENCY, ROMAN CATHOLIC.

This school was inspected 30th March, 1898.

Number of pupils present, four—boys one, girls three. Number on the roll, fifteen ; classified as under :

Standard I.....	8
“ II.....	4
“ III.....	3
	<hr/>
	15

School material ample. E. Barton. teacher.

A new building has been put up since I was here last, 20 x 18 feet, 9 feet 6 in. high. Shingled roof, open chimney, log, plastered outside, wainscotted, ceiling sheeted with dressed lumber. Porch 8 x 4. A neat, comfortable building. The Indians were irregular in supplying wood, and one day I called and school was closed for want of it. I spoke to the chief and he said it was the fault of the teacher. A midday meal is supplied, beef and rice being given besides the biscuits, and there should be a better attendance. Long distances and sickness were the reasons given for poor attendance.

CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL, SWAN RIVER AGENCY.

This school is in connection with the Presbyterian Church. Number of pupils present, twenty-two—boys fifteen, girls seven. Number enrolled, twenty-nine.

Thirteen non-treaty pupils also were present, seven treaty were absent on account of sickness, and it was thought better to allow them to go home for a while.

Classification of pupils :—

	Treaty present.	Non-treaty present.
Standard I.....	12	2
“ II.....	9	6
“ III.....	1	3
“ IV.....	..	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	22	13

School material sufficient.

Miss Petch, teacher, holds an Ontario second-class certificate with normal training, and was doing splendid work. School-room same as before.

The main building was gone over carefully. The staff consisted of Rev. Neil Gilmour, principal ; Miss Carson, matron ; Miss Gilmour, assistant matron ; Miss Petch, teacher ; and a labourer. The various rooms and dormitories were clean and tidy, and the ventilation was good. The dining-room was bright and cheerful, and there was a home-like air about the whole place. The beds are wooden, and of course iron ones would be better. Each bed had a pillow, sheets, blankets and quilts, and a mattress filled with hay.

Flannel shirts were used in winter and cotton ones in summer.

The crop was a failure, except for a few potatoes. The live stock consisted of six cows and heifers, two horses and thirty-two sheep. The cows were not giving milk and this had to be purchased.

Twenty acres of land had been cultivated, and four of a garden.

Twenty acres of new land were to be broken and the old field summer-fallowed. The school building (stone) needed some repairs, which I reported.

Fire appliances, such as axes, pails, grenades and Babcocks, were on hand. The little church is about three miles from the mission. The school girls lead the singing and one plays the organ. The attendance of the Indians was fair, but might have been much

better. Crowstand school was complying with the requirements of the department in every particular and the fullest justice was being given to the pupils.

GORDON'S BOARDING SCHOOL, TOUCHWOOD AGENCY.

This school is in connection with the Church of England. It was inspected on 19th April, 1898.

Number of pupils present, twenty-two—boys ten, girls twelve. Number enrolled, twenty-three; classified as under :—

Standard I	3
“ II	10
“ III	5
“ IV	4
	<hr/>
	22

School material sufficient. M. Williams, teacher; Mrs. Williams, matron; Miss Williams, assistant matron. Building as before. A new root-house and an ice-house had been added during the year. There was a large garden. All the rooms in the main building had been kalsomined and everything was in good order. All iron beds, supplied by the department.

Rev. Mr. Kettle had been principal and missionary, but left a week before inspection.

The beds had been supplied with ticks filled with hay, which was an improvement. Lockers for clothing had been made, and the floors were oiled. Ventilation was good. His Lordship the Bishop of Qu'Appelle visited the school and was much pleased with it.

This school is under deep obligations to A. F. Gault, Esq., of Montreal, for liberal gifts of clothing material, sent regularly since the year 1896, sent at my request to enable pupils to attend day school during winter, and Mr. Gault has continued his generosity ever since.

DAY STAR'S DAY SCHOOL, TOUCHWOOD AGENCY, CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

This school was inspected on 20th April, 1898. Number of pupils present, eleven—boys, five; girls, six. Number enrolled, eleven; classified as under:

Standard I	1
“ II	3
“ III	3
“ IV	4
	<hr/>
	11

School material ample. Mrs. Smith, teacher. School-room same as before, and the sum of \$50 was authorized to make some needed repairs.

There was a nice garden, and each boy and girl had a small space staked off with each name on stake.

Knitting mitts, socks and stockings, sewing quilts, &c. This was an interesting little school, and one feature was that seldom is there a pupil absent. Cold or warm, stormy or fine, these little girls appear with a little red shawl over their heads. They were doing very well, and His Lordship the Bishop was much pleased with the school and the intelligence of these little boys and girls. I regretted not being able to give them a trifling present in the shape of a few candies as formerly, but this good practice had to be given up at all the schools.

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL, TOUCHWOOD AGENCY, ROMAN CATHOLIC.

This school was inspected on 21st April, 1898. Number of pupils present, thirty-one—boys, seventeen; girls, fourteen; number enrolled, thirty-one; non-treaty pupils present, three. Classification of pupils:

		Treaty.	Non-treaty.
Standard I	.....	13	..
"	II.....	12	2
"	III ..	3	..
"	IV.....	3	1
		<hr/> 31	<hr/> 3

Some books and other material were asked for, and a list was forwarded to the Commissioner.

Sister Valade was the teacher. School-room and buildings same as reported last inspection. On a later visit, 12th May, the number of pupils had been increased to thirty-six. The regular staff consisted of Rev. Father Perrault, principal; Rev. Father Gasseault, assistant principal has also care of boys; Rev. Brother Pilion, general assistant; Sister-Superior Xavier, matron; Sister Valade, teacher; Sister Alexander, assistant matron. The dormitories, dining-room, kitchen, officers' rooms, were all in perfect order; meals nicely cooked and served, and the best of order at the tables. Pupils do all the baking. The bedsteads are single iron ones, and each had a mattress, two blankets, quilt and pillow.

Ventilation was very good. There are wash-basins and fixtures in each dormitory, portable baths. Pupils were clean and well dressed. Very good outbuildings, stables, sheds and corrals; and a large garden was being prepared.

The old school building had been removed and rebuilt as a recreation room, and was being used meantime for church services on Sundays, for pupils and settlers. I was much pleased with this admirably managed institution, and with the progress it was making in civilizing these Indian boys and girls.

The usual fire appliances were on hand: axes, fire-pails, Babcocks, grenades, &c.

A fair crop of oats was harvested.

WHITE WHALE LAKE DAY SCHOOL, EDMONTON AGENCY.

This school is in connection with the Methodist Church. It was inspected on the 14th July, 1898. Number of pupils present, four—boys two, girls two. Number on the roll, thirty-six.

All the more advanced pupils had recently been drafted to the Red Deer industrial school.

Owing to many of the families being camped at the Lake, some five miles from the school, and also the treaty payments going on, and wet weather, the attendance was poor.

The school had been closed from 16th May, to the end of June, owing to the sickness of the teacher, and the time taken with the pupils going to Red Deer.

Rev. Mr. Blewett, missionary and teacher.

School material sufficient. The building is a commodious one, and used also for church services.

There was a half acre garden attended to by the boys, and some good specimens of sewing and knitting done by the girls were seen.

I told the parents that unless the attendance was better kept up, the result might be the withdrawal of the grant.

JOSEPH'S DAY SCHOOL, EDMONTON AGENCY, ROMAN CATHOLIC.

This school was inspected on 16th July, 1898.

Number of pupils present, three—boys, none; girls, three. Number on the roll, twenty-two. Average attendance, seven.

These being hunting Indians, the attendance is irregular.

Classification of pupils :—

Standard I	18
“ II	3
“ III	1
	<hr/> 22

School material ample.

Mrs. Laderante, teacher, an ex-pupil of High River industrial school (Josephine Calih), and daughter of the chief. This lady was doing good work, and was successful in teaching the girls knitting, sewing and spinning. A mid-day meal was supplied to the pupils.

The building was neat and clean, 22 x 20 ft. and porch.

There was a small garden for the boys. A neat little house had been put up for the teacher by the mission. It was pleasing to find one of the older pupils of an industrial school doing such good work.

ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL, EDMONTON AGENCY, ROMAN CATHOLIC.

This school was inspected on 26th July, 1898.

Number of pupils present, eighty-five—Boys, forty-one ; girls, forty-four.

Classification of pupils :—

Standard I	43
“ II	12
“ III	3
“ IV	15
“ V	7
“ VI	5
	<hr/> 85

Some material was asked for, and the list was sent to the Commissioner, Winnipeg.

Sister L. A. Dandurand, principal ; Sister Lavoie and Sister Magrand, teachers for the boys ; Sister St. Leon and Sister Albertine, teachers for the girls.

This was one of the best equipped and well managed institutions I had met with, and the cleanliness of the whole place and the arrangements for the comfort of the children could not be better.

Dormitories for boys and girls were airy and ventilation was good. The beds were furnished with palliasses, blankets, pillows, &c. The bedsteads were iron and some wooden ones, and all were clean and neat.

Baths.—These were in each flat for boys and girls, and were supplied with hot and cold water.

Garden for boys.—The boys had a garden of their own, which they had fenced, and it was free of weeds, the boys were able to furnish vegetables for the house before the regular vegetable garden, and were proud of their success.

Baking.—The boys and girls make all the bread.

Laundry.—The girls attend to this work, but the boys have to wash their own clothes.

Loom.—There is a loom for making cloth.

Spinning-wheels.—These were going at the time of inspection.

Shoe-shop.—Three boys was working here mending boots and harness.

Stables.—There is stable room for sixty head of cattle, which was the number of the herd, beside horses, c.

Heating.—The buildings are heated with hot air and stoves.

Surgery.—The surgery-room is a model one. Drugs are carefully and neatly labelled and kept in cases with glass fronts.

Band.—There is a very good band composed entirely of the school boys.

Swings.—There are swings and nice play-grounds for both boys and girls.

Fire Appliances.—Every precaution is taken to guard against fire. I recommended more fire-buckets, axes and grenades.

Industries.—Six sewing-machines were at work. All dresses, &c., for girls and clothing for boys are made in the house, as well as numerous other articles. Some very fine specimens of rag and fancy carpets and mats, straw hats, &c., were noticed. The hum of the work going on gave one the impression that he was in a factory. Boys milk the cows. Butter is made for the use of the house, and for sale. The boys also work on the school farm, which is the very best training they can get.

I was delighted with my visit, and I can assure you that the pupils are getting the best of care, and are being well trained for making a livelihood for themselves after leaving the school. The pupils were neatly dressed, and were looking in the best of health. There was not one case of sickness at the time. They were polite, cheerful and happy. The whole building and surroundings had the appearance of comfort and good taste.

SAMSON'S DAY SCHOOL, HOBEBMA AGENCY,

in connection with the Methodist Church, was inspected on 18th August, 1898. Number of pupils present, eight—boys three, girls five. These were non-treaty. Owing to the Indian families being camped at the hay meadows, there were no treaty pupils present, although a good many, I was told, attended shortly afterwards.

The number on the roll was twenty, and the average attendance was about six. The equipment was sufficient and the classification of the pupils was :—

Standard I.	15
“ II.	1
“ III.	4
	<hr/> 20

Miss Shaw, teacher.

The building was clean and walls tastily arranged, but it is cold in winter. I told Chief Samson that if he would get his men to cut willows and do the work of willowing and plastering the outside walls, the agent would supply the lime and nails. This would make the building warm and comfortable. A porch was also needed.

I told the chief that unless more interest was taken in the school in seeing the children attend regularly, not to be surprised if it was closed altogether. This would be going backwards. There are thirty children of school age on the reserve, and the attendance should always be good, if only a little more interest were taken by the parents. The chief said he would do his best, as he would not like to see the school closed.

Miss Shaw is an accomplished and painstaking teacher, and was doing her best in visiting the families, and it was expected the attendance would be well kept during the fall and winter, when the Indians got back to their houses.

ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL, HOBEBMA AGENCY, ROMAN CATHOLIC,

was inspected on 18th August, 1898.

Number of pupils present, thirty-three—boys twenty, girls thirteen. Number on the roll, thirty-three; classified as under :—

Standard I.	22
“ II.	4
“ III.	4
“ IV.	3

School material ample.

The class-room is on the ground floor, 40 x 21, and supplied with patent desks. Walls tinted, and room well suited for the purpose.

Extensive improvements have been made since my last visit in 1895. The new building for boarders is a handsome one—three-story—and is admirably fitted up and finished.

The basement is 35 x 25 feet.

The ground floor contains the class-room, 40 x 21 feet ; dining-room, 40 x 21 feet ; kitchen, 25 x 18 feet. Lockers and closets from floor to ceiling for clothing, &c. Ceilings 12 feet high. The second floor contains the boys' dormitory, 30 x 40 feet, sewing-room, large and airy. Third flat contains girls' dormitory, 50 x 40 feet. Each dormitory is supplied with wash-basins, chairs, &c. Beds are iron. There is a laundry outside, also an oven for baking bread.

Horse and cattle stables, sheds, water-closets for boys and girls.

The property consists of twenty-four acres of land, and there was a good vegetable garden, and all the vegetables for the use of the house were raised.

A nice play-ground in front of the building. There is a neat little church and house for the principal, the whole enclosed with a neat fence.

The staff consisted of Reverend F. Perreault, principal ; Sister Ignace, superior ; Sister St. Cœur de Marie, teacher ; Sister St. Arsène, assistant teacher ; Sister St. Sophie, Sister St. Valère and Sister St. Fébranie, housework, and sewing, tailoring, cooking, &c.

The whole place was in splendid order, and the Indians of this reserve were to be congratulated on having such a well equipped and admirably managed institution provided for the education of their children, and I urged them to send all of school age, so that the complement allowed would be up to its full limit. I understood that four or five were added to the roll a few days afterwards.

This completed my inspection of schools, and I can report progress all along the line, both in school and general agency work and thriftiness of the Indians.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MCGIBBON,
Inspector Indian Agencies.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
ALBERNI GIRLS' HOME,
ALBERNI, 15th July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with your request I am pleased to report steady progress in the Alberni school and home.

Progress.—Harry, an ex-pupil, has charge of the outdoor work since November, 1897, and his management as well as the amount of work accomplished is a matter of surprise to all who are interested in the home.

The garden is neat and clean, but we are much in need of water.

Wind-mill.—The Women's Foreign Missionary Society sent us a wind-mill last fall to force the water from the river, which is a great help to us.

Farming.—Nowayick (Tom) Seshah, an Indian of the reserve, is still busy clearing land ; others, I am pleased to say, are following his example. There were more in need last winter for want of food than there have been since I took charge in 1893.

Indian Doctors.—There has been a good deal of sickness on the reserve; whooping cough, under stress of the Indian doctoring, carried off four children. Steps are being taken by the Indians themselves to have the Indian doctors done away with. I trust they will receive all needed assistance, as their own efforts are praiseworthy. A mass meeting was held 27th June, 1898, when it was decided to expel them, but owing to the absence of the agent the matter was allowed to stand over for three months. Ned, Sessaht Bob, Charlie and Mrs. Folwell are the most objectionable ones.

Health.—The health of the children in the home has been good. One of the girls died in April of tuberculosis, aged sixteen years. She was a good, steady, capable girl.

I have, &c.,

B. J. JOHNSTON,
Indian Girls' Home.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
ALERT BAY GIRLS' HOME,
ALERT BAY, 17th November, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour now to present my report on the Indian Girls' Home at Alert Bay, British Columbia, for the year ended 30th June last.

Attendance.—The number of pupils in the home during the past year has been thirteen, the average nine. We still find it almost impossible to persuade heathen parents to leave their daughters in our home. Those we have are orphans or the children of Christian parents. There is no difficulty in getting the boys, but the heathen value their girls at a high figure and they are early given away in marriage.

Health.—This on the whole has been very good. There was an epidemic of measles in April and seven girls were attacked, but all soon recovered.

Progress.—The matron speaks very highly of three girls who have been in the home four years. They are able to, and often, cook the meals with little assistance and make excellent bread. Many visitors have, the past year, visited our day school where these home girls are taught, and have expressed surprise and pleasure at the proficiency both in speaking and reading English.

Recreation.—Besides daily walks with the matron, we have a boat belonging to the home in which the girls, in fine feather, take frequent exercise. They also have each a small flower garden, which is a constant pleasure to some of them. In the home we have a large play-room where is stored almost everything that can put gladness into the heart of a girl. If noise is a test of mirth, there are seasons when they must be supremely happy.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED J. HALL,
Acting Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

ALERT BAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

ALERT BAY, 1st July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with an inventory of Government property under my charge for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location.—The school is situated, as stated in my last report, on rising ground at the extreme west end of Alert Bay, well sheltered from northerly winds and commanding a pleasant view to sea.

Land.—There are four hundred and ten acres of land belonging to the school, about five of which have been cleared by the pupils.

Buildings.—The buildings are the same as mentioned in my last report. The damage caused by the fire of last year has been repaired, and I have to thank the department for its kind assistance in supplying the materials.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for twenty-five pupils, and when the number increases the loft in the top of the building could easily be converted into a dormitory.

Attendance.—The past year has been one of real progress. Owing to a poor fishing season the old pupils returned to the school at once, and before the end of the quarter, the school was full with twenty-six pupils in attendance. In spite of the repeated requests of the old people for their boys to attend the winter dances, they stuck to their studies very well. Four day scholars attended regularly during the year.

Health.—The health of the children has been on the whole good, with the exception of an outbreak of measles among the younger boys. In the winter one boy was laid up with congestion of the lungs. I am thankful to say that with good nursing and care he is quite well now.

Class-room Work.—In the school room marked progress was observable. All the pupils have made great strides in all the subjects taught. It has been a great pleasure to teach them this year past.

The pupils were graded as follows:—

Standard I.	7
“ II	6
“ III	8
“ IV	1
“ V	4

Industrial Work.—All the boys work as usual from two to three hours daily. They have helped in the general housework and cooking, and done most of the washing. The elder lads have taken much more pride in doing their work nicely and more orderly than heretofore. The boys under their instructor, Mr. William Halliday have renovated the girls' home inside and put up a neat picket fence outside.

A cottage hospital has also been erected by them, the materials having been paid for by public subscriptions. A large wood-shed is now being erected for the use of the institution.

In the carpenter's-shop, marked progress has been made by those learning this trade.

Several good panel doors have been turned out by the pupils.

Farm and Garden.—The soil, as before stated, is very poor; such very poor crops are produced that little encouragement is given in return for the hard work of clearing. However about half an acre has been fenced and sown with potatoes and vegetables. Six acres have been “slashed” and will, I hope, be burned and sown down with grass this fall.

Religious Training.—All the pupils have been carefully instructed in moral and religious truth. The Lord's Prayer, Ten Commandments, and life of Christ have been taught in the class-room in accordance with the programme of studies for industrial schools.

Morning and evening prayers are said in the dining-hall. All the pupils attend divine service on Sundays.

Conduct.—The behaviour of the boys has been satisfactory.

Fire Protection.—This was fully stated in my last report.

Girls' Department.—Last June the Church Missionary Society placed the Girls' Home under the control of this institution. The girls have been under the care of Miss Beeching, the lady missionary in charge of the home; they have been instructed in every branch of housework, and admirably taught in the day school by Mrs. Hall.

Their sweet voices still continue to lead the singing at divine service in church.

General Remarks.—Numerous visitors have inspected the institution on their way to Dawson, and it has been gratifying to note their pleasure with the bearing and behaviour of the boys. On two occasions several came and sang with the boys and thanked us for the pleasure they had had here.

Twice some passengers enjoyed games of football with the boys.

Mr. Indian Agent Pidcock has made monthly visits to the school, and has always been ready with a kind and encouraging word to the staff and pupils.

The pupils were especially delighted with a visit from A. W. Vowell, Esq., Indian Superintendent, the beginning of last month, and his words of counsel to them will, I trust, not soon be forgotten.

I have, &c.,

A. W. CORKER,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

ALL HALLOWS BOARDING SCHOOL,

YALE, 30th June, 1898

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Land.—This school stands in about four acres of cultivated land, on the banks of the Fraser River, about a quarter of a mile west of Yale railway station. This land belongs to the school.

Buildings.—A group of three buildings gives accommodation to pupils and teachers. These buildings are in good repair.

Accommodation.—The Indian school-house itself was originally built to accommodate twenty-five children and matron. A second building has since been utilized to take in five more children, but many applications have been refused for lack of room.

Class-room.—The class-room work is now directed by two teachers, assisted by a young Indian pupil teacher. The latter has considerable musical ability, which, having been carefully cultivated, enables her to undertake musical drill and school songs in a very effective manner. The time for study averages five to six hours a day, except in the case of the elder girls, who are more especially trained in cooking, laundry and needlework.

Garden.—The garden, in which a full supply of potatoes, other vegetables and fruit is grown for the consumption of the school, affords healthy outdoor occupation for the children.

Industries Taught.—The pupils are all carefully trained for domestic service, so that they are able to earn their own living respectably, or in the event of marriage, to keep their husbands' homes comfortable. One pupil has married well, and two have gone out to service in the course of the year.

Moral and Religious Trainings.—The pupils of the school are baptized members of the English Church. They are, as a rule, very docile and affectionate, and respond readily to the religious and moral training which is carefully given them.

Health.—There have only been four cases of severe illness in the school since last June, one each of ophthalmia, pneumonia and tonsillitis, all happily recovered. The fourth case, occurring this spring, pointed to lung trouble, and leave of absence for six months was obtained from the department by medical advice. Six months' leave was also obtained last summer for a child suffering from ophthalmia, resulting in a good recovery. A pupil to whom sick leave was granted in the spring of 1897, died before the expiration of her term of absence.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary arrangements are quite satisfactory.

Water.—Water, supplied by a mountain stream, is laid on in all the buildings, and in the garden.

Fire Protection.—Four Star fire-extinguishers, charged, are placed within easy reach in case of fire in any of the buildings; ladders and about 150 feet of hose are also always within reach.

Heating.—Coal and wood stoves are used.

Recreation.—Walks are taken daily by all the pupils in suitable weather. Musical drill and kindergarten games are encouraged in the winter. A skating rink has been built and presented to the school by the Rev. C. Croucher. Swings and running games form the chief amusements in summer.

The annual examination takes place in July, when a prize for general proficiency is awarded in each standard, besides special prizes which are offered for good conduct, laundry, needlework and housework.

I have, &c.,

AMY, SISTER SUPERIOR C. A. H.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

COQUALEETZA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE,

CHILLIWACK, 19th August, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location.—The institute is situated convenient to the Sardis post office, and about three miles from the town of Chilliwack. The surrounding district is well settled, and the people are thrifty, orderly and well-to-do. The scenery is charming, the climate healthy, the soil well cultivated and remarkably productive.

Land.—The land connected with the institute (twenty acres) belongs to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, and is held for the purposes of the school. It lies along the Luc-uc-uck River, a stream which affords a bountiful supply of good water at all seasons of the year.

Buildings.—The main structure is of brick, with a three story elevation and a basement under its entire extent. It has a frontage of one hundred and six and a half feet and a depth of sixty-eight feet. There are three dormitories in the second and third stories of each end of the building for the boys and girls respectively. The ground floor is divided into principal's apartments and office, teachers' and children's dining-rooms, kindergarten school-room, kitchen, sewing-room and matron's apartments. The basement contains furnace-rooms, laundry, boys' and girls' play-rooms, lavatories, Smead-Dowd dry air closets, scullery and dairy. The main school-room is on the second flat, occupying the entire central portion and separated at each end by the halls from the dormitories on this flat. The shoe-shop, wood-shed, carpenter-shop and root-cellar are sections of a wooden building 75 x 25 feet, situated directly in the rear of the main building and separated from it by a distance of about thirty feet. The barn, containing (besides drive floor, mows and granary) horse and cow stables, and a stone root-cellar, with a capacity of about fifteen tons, is 45 x 52. Adjoining the barn is a pig-pen, and near by a chicken-house, the latter 12 x 16 feet. An important building is the tank-house, containing a water tank with a capacity of three thousand gallons, supported near the top of the building, into which water is forced from a filtered reservoir in the gravelly bed of the Luc-uc-uck and from whence it is conveyed by pipes to the kitchen, lavatories and laundry of the institute. A bake-house, 12 x 16, containing a brick oven with a capacity of ninety loaves, is situated across the yard from the kitchen, where the bread is kneaded and made ready for baking. A recent improvement is a cistern immediately adjacent to the main building and receiving its supply of rain water from the roof, from which the water is conveyed by pipes to the laundry, where it is used for washing, being so much preferable to the hard water of the river for this purpose. Situated at the front of the institute property, scarcely more than a stone's throw from the institute, is the residence of the farm instructor, a modest but neat and comfortable structure, erected at a cost of \$500.

Accommodation.—The institute was planned to accommodate one hundred pupils. Without being at all overcrowded it now accommodates one hundred and eight.

Attendance.—The attendance is three more than at the time of our last annual report, but the average attendance for the year is about seven and one-third more than for the previous year, viz., over ninety-nine. The aggregate attendance is one hundred and thirty-three, seventy boys and sixty-three girls. Twenty-eight were admitted during the year. Twenty-one were discharged and four died.

Class-room Work.—The progress of the children in their studies has been very satisfactory. Their diligence has been rewarded by promotion. They are graded as follows:—

Standard I	47
“ II	26
“ III	23
“ IV	15
“ V	20
“ VI	2

Too much cannot be said in praise of the kindergarten system of instruction for the small boys and girls. Its effect in creating and sustaining an interest in school work is of the happiest kind. It is a training for hand and eye and heart and makes duty a delight.

Farm and Garden.—When we take away four acres from the twenty which comprises the whole extent of our land, as the area occupied by buildings, lawn, yards and play-grounds, we have only sixteen acres available for cultivation and pasture land. The latter consumes considerable portion of the whole for our four horses and

five cows. This makes it necessary that we buy some food for stock each winter. If we raise hay we must buy oats and *vice versa*. We raise abundance of summer vegetables, and of roots for use of the institute and of the stock. For instance, during the past season we produced about forty tons of mangolds and carrots, eighteen to twenty tons of potatoes, three and three-fourths tons of oats, five tons of hay, eight hundred heads of cabbage and twenty sacks of onions. The cows supply the children with an abundance of fresh milk and in the best of the season enable us to make some butter, enough to afford training to the pupils in the art of butter-making. This season we have raised an abundance of small fruits. The orchard is not yet old enough to produce a supply of apples.

Industries Taught.—Shoemaking.—Four boys have worked at this trade during the year. Specimens of their work will, we expect, form a part of our exhibit at the agricultural shows this autumn. A few more boys will begin the trade when the harvest season is over.

Carpenter Work.—Our farm instructor is also a carpenter, and in the building and repairing which is done several of the larger boys assist. Some of them are very handy in the use of the more common tools. They also assist in whitewashing and kalsomining painting as these are required to be done from time to time.

Farm Work.—In this work all the boys who are large enough are engaged whenever there is farm work to do, which, in one form or another, lasts all the year.

Housework.—Both boys and girls are instructed in all kinds of housework, such as laundry, kitchen, dormitory, scrubbing, sweeping and baking.

Needlework.—In this work many of the girls excel. No better proof of this need be adduced than the fact that at the Chilliwack Agricultural Show last autumn, out of seventeen exhibits in this department we secured fifteen prizes—ten first and five second. Also at the Royal Agricultural Society's show at New Westminster, out of thirteen exhibits our children obtained eleven prizes—nine first and two second. They were also awarded a special prize of \$5 offered to the exhibitor who should secure the largest number of prizes in a certain class. I am sorry to have to say that the offerer of this prize withheld the money when he learned that it was Indian children who had won it. The loss of the prize cannot deprive the girls of the honour of having deserved it. We are proud of the success of our pupils in these contests with white people—children and adults.

Dressmaking.—This is a new department which is being specially prosecuted in addition to the department of general sewing. We do custom work and some of our best sewers and larger girls are thus instructed in the art of dressmaking.

Baking.—The larger boys and girls are taught this important industry. We bake ordinarily five times a week. We use three fifty-pound sacks of flour, Graham and white, at each baking. It is not much wonder that our flour and meal bill for the past year amounted to about \$900.

Moral and Religious Training.—Recognizing that moral and religious considerations must be supreme in character-building, and that the success and permanency of our work must depend upon the extent to which the conscience and the life are brought into harmony with these considerations, it is our unceasing solicitude to inculcate those principles which give dignity to life and nobility to character, by investing the soul with the solemn attribute of an ever present responsibility. To this end the Scriptures are taught, in daily lessons, in the Sabbath school, in the public services on the Lord's day, and its great lessons are enforced in all the training and discipline of everyday life.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the children has been on the whole good. During the past winter the children continued during the whole season remarkably free from colds. Favourable health conditions are maintained by strict regard to cleanliness of premises and of the person, by perfect ventilation without drafts, which is secured by the admirable Smead-Dowd system, by seasonable clothing, plentiful recreation of a suitable kind and by abundance of wholesome and well prepared food.

Water Supply.—This is indicated under the head of “land” and in connection with a reference to the building which contains the water tank.

Fire Protection.—This is secured first by the material (brick) of which the institute is built, by fire-escapes from the windows, by numerous easy means of egress, by four Carr chemical engines supplied by the department and by barrels of water conveniently situated. Firemen’s axes are kept where they can be had at any time in a moment.

Heating.—The Smead-Dowd system of heating is used.

Recreation.—This is provided for in outdoor games of various kinds during the summer months, and by indoor games, such as checkers, crokinole, &c., during the inclement season. The members of the band turn to the practice of their music as an unfailing source of enjoyment, in which they display much proficiency, under the able leadership of Mr. Robert Marshall. They are increasingly in demand for social occasions, such as lawn parties, &c.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH HALL,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KAMLOOPS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

KAMLOOPS, 10th August, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location.—The Kamloops Industrial School is situated on the northern bank of the South Thompson River, about two miles east of Kamloops City, a station of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The school reserve contains three hundred and twenty acres, surrendered by the Kamloops Indians. It is a narrow strip of land, extending for about two miles along the river. The greater part of it is unfit for cultivation, owing to the sandy or gravelly nature of the soil or to the want of water for irrigation, and it affords but scanty pasture to the few animals owned by the institution. There is no timber available for fuel; all the firewood has to be purchased.

Buildings.—The buildings are not compact and joined together. The main building has a frontage of 36 feet and a depth of 28 feet, with an extension of 52 by 18. The ground floor contains a reception-room, office, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, and a laundry with four bath-rooms and bake-oven. The second story is taken up by a dormitory for fifteen girls, two school-rooms and the chapel. Another building, 24 x 22, contains on the first floor a sewing-room and two rooms for the teachers. On the second floor is a dormitory, giving the necessary accommodation for ten girls and the teacher, and a small spare room.

The boys’ building, 40 x 33 feet, is about one hundred feet distant from the main building. It contains on the ground floor a room for the foreman, a lavatory, two store-rooms, one for provisions and the other for the boys’ clothing, and a recreation-room. The upper floor is used for boys’ dormitory, for principal’s bed-room and for sick-room. A three-roomed cottage, 24 x 20 feet, is occupied by the carpenter and family. The outbuildings consist of the carpenter-shop, 30 x 20 feet, the shoe-shop, 30 x 20 feet, the cow stable, 40 x 24 feet, with a root-cellar adjoining; the barn and horse stable, 40 x 20 feet, with two additions 20 x 10 feet for tool-shed and hen-house; the cellar, 24 x 16 feet; the shed for the pump and horse-power; the dairy and ice-

house, 22 x 16 feet, and the summer-house in the girls' yard. All the buildings are in good condition, except the boys' building which needs repainting.

Grounds.—The girls' play-grounds are inclosed by a neat picket fence and a summer-house was built last spring. In front of the main building there is a small shrub and flower garden, inclosed by a lattice fence. The grounds are kept as neatly as possible; but it is very difficult to beautify them owing to the gravelly nature of the soil, the lack of water and the high winds which break the young shrubs and trees.

Accommodation.—There is sufficient accommodation for fifty-four pupils and the employees. The dormitories are supplied with iron bedsteads and each bed has a tick filled with hay, two white sheets, two pairs of blankets, a quilt, a woollen pillow with white cotton slip. The girls' dormitories are fitted up with washstands, pitchers and basins. Each boy has his own hair-brush, comb, towel and basin in the lavatory.

Attendance.—During the year fifty-three pupils (twenty-eight boys and twenty-five girls) attended school. Three pupils were discharged and six new pupils were admitted.

Class-room Work.—Regular teaching, attended with satisfactory results, was carried on in two departments. The boys attended school every week-day, except Saturday, from a quarter to nine until twelve; and in the evening from eight to nine. The school hours for the girls were from two to five in the afternoon, besides half an hour of study in the evening. At the end of the year the pupils were graded as follows:—

Standard I	1
“ II	5
“ III	20
“ IV	13
“ V	14

English is the only language used at all times by all the pupils.

Farm and Garden.—Farming here cannot be conducted on a large scale, owing to the very small area of land fit for that purpose. There are only three acres which can be irrigated and which are protected by a dyke against the periodical overflows of the Thompson River. The rest of the good land either is subject to such overflows or cannot be irrigated. Eight acres and a half of this land, sown in the spring with wheat, oats and alfalfa, produced about sixteen tons of hay.

Fruit Trees.—Some trees were planted this spring to replace those killed in the winter of 1897, but they failed to grow. The other trees are growing well; the crab-apple trees are loaded with fruit. The vines fruited for the first time this season, but it is impossible as yet to tell whether the grapes will come to maturity. We have had a good supply of raspberries, but very few strawberries.

Garden Produce.—The yield of our three-acre garden in 1897 was as follows:—Potatoes, forty-three thousand and three hundred pounds; carrots, eleven thousand five hundred and forty-seven pounds; beets (table), nine hundred and seventy-seven pounds; turnips, six thousand and two hundred pounds; mangolds and sugar beets, seven thousand two hundred and seventeen pounds; onions, six hundred and twenty-eight pounds; beans, four hundred and eighteen pounds; tomatoes, five hundred pounds, giving a total of seventy thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven pounds, independent of some corn and cabbages which were consumed during the summer. Besides, we raised in the orchard two tons of turnips and one ton and a half of squash and pumpkins.

Live Stock.—The live stock consists of three horses, one mare, one bull, four milch cows, one dry cow, three heifers, two yearling steers and three calves.

Industries Taught.—*Carpentering.*—With the exception of the small boys, all take lessons in that trade, though six of them are more often employed. During the year, they built the addition 20 x 20 feet to the shoe-shop, the cow stable 40 x 24 feet with shed over the root-cellar, and the summer-house sixteen feet through. They made twenty-four seats eight feet long for the Indian church, a flume one hundred and thirty

feet long for the Provincial Government, and a veranda with balcony fifty-six feet long in the city of Kamloops. They made also all the sashes and doors of the stable, a wagon-box with seats, two presses, three long ladders and a picket fence around the ice-house.

Shoemaking.—Seven boys are taught shoemaking; two of them deserve special praise for their proficiency. They made fifty-nine pairs of lace shoes and twenty-six pairs of button boots for the girls, besides all the repairing, which is considerable. They did also some repairing for the Indians.

Girls' Work.—Under the able direction of the reverend sisters, the girls learn all kinds of housework, hand and machine sewing, plain and fancy needlework, knitting, crochet work, and the making of lace and artificial flowers. They make all their own clothes, and some of those worn by the boys.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given daily for half an hour. All the pupils attend service every morning and prayers are said in common every evening. The pupils are constantly reminded of their duties toward God, their neighbour and themselves, and of the necessity and advantages of cleanliness, purity of body and mind, honesty, industry and self-control. To make our teaching effective, a continuous supervision is exercised over them and no infraction of the rules of morality is left without due correction. We endeavour to keep before their mind the object which the Government has in view in carrying on the industrial schools, which is to civilize the Indians, to make them good, useful and law-abiding members of society.

Conduct.—The conduct of the pupils in general may be described as good up to the month of June. At that time a great many Indians gathered on the Kamloops Reserve; the children became restless and it was very difficult to maintain discipline.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the autumn of 1897 scarlet fever was epidemic in the city of Kamloops, but none of our children caught the infection. During the year a few of the pupils suffered from minor complaints, but upon the whole the health of the children was very good. A little girl, however, had to be discharged owing to scrofulous abscess in the hip.

The sanitary condition is good. The underground drain which carries off water from the kitchen and laundry to the river, having been blocked up, no time was lost in putting it again in good order. Lye and phenyle are used as disinfectants, and great attention is paid to proper ventilation of dormitories and school-rooms.

Water Supply.—Water is obtained from a well 6 x 6 and 30 feet deep dug near the river, and is pumped by horse-power into a tank of a capacity of eighteen hundred gallons. To prevent leakage, we have found it necessary to line the tank with galvanized iron.

Fire Protection.—All necessary precautions are taken against danger of fire. A strong ladder is permanently attached to each separate building; buckets are kept on hand; chimneys are cleaned regularly; the four chemical extinguishers are always ready for use.

Heating.—The heating is all done by stoves. Owing to the fact that the buildings are not compact, no other system is possible. In the winter time there are thirteen stoves in use.

Recreation.—Swimming in summer, skating and sliding in winter continue to be much enjoyed by the pupils. Two large row-boats have been purchased and the children use them very often on the pond adjacent to the school reserve. A double swing for the girls and another for the boys have been erected, and they are always occupied during the recreation time. Football and other games are also indulged in.

In December last, band instruments were procured and a band composed of eighteen boys was organized, under the efficient leadership of Professor W. Scollen. Many of the boys show a remarkable aptitude for music. On Easter Monday they were able to play several selections in the city of Kamloops. The band supplied the music for the celebration of the Queen's Birthday and was also requested to play in town on the 1st July. The general verdict, condensed in the local paper, was that the boys looked well, behaved well and played well.

The band played also on several occasions on the Kamloops Reserve, to the immense delight of the Indians, who are proud of the musical performances of their children. An organ has been procured for the benefit of the girls who practise whenever they have time.

General Remarks.—During the three weeks' holidays granted by the department in the summer of 1897, some of the children were allowed to visit their parents for a few days. Those who remained at the school spent their time in picnics and excursions.

I have, &c.,

A. M. CARION,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KOOTENAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

ST. EUGÈNE MISSION P.O., 22nd July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location.—The Kootenay Industrial School is located between two ranges of the Rockies which here come close together, leaving a narrow and fertile valley. The range facing the school rises in three distinct plateaus over which a rippling rill flows, its waters are thence brought through our lands by means of trenches and carry along with them beauty and fertility. The St. Mary's River, which bounds our property on the north, is a favourite rendezvous for the children, its proximity making it most convenient for bathing. The institution is about five miles from Cranbrook which will be our nearest railway depot, and is seven miles from Fort Steele the head of navigation. There are about twenty acres of land in connection with the school belonging to the department.

Buildings.—The dwellings, three in number, are about twenty yards apart. The central one is reserved for office, staff, dining-room, school-room and kitchen; the others for the boys and girls respectively. In the rear are house for employees, laundry, bakery, ice-house (which is partitioned off for milk and meat), shoe-shop, barn, stable, wood-shed and cattle-shed. All are in good repair. A short time ago the houses were painted and their appearance so much improved that they would hardly be taken for the same buildings.

Accommodation.—The school can accommodate fifty pupils. It is well supplied with furniture.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year was fifty-four.

Class-room Work.—The school hours for the boys are, in the morning from half-past eight to half-past eleven; and for the girls from one to four in the afternoon. The pupils are graded as follows :—

Standard I	.....	5
“ II	.....	10
“ III	.....	12
“ IV	.....	16
“ V	.....	9
“ VI	.....	1

The work done in the class-room was very encouraging. The pupils showed anxiety to profit by the lessons given them and as a result progressed well in the branches taught them which were those prescribed by the Department of Indian Affairs. They acquired a much greater fluency in speaking the English language and several of them express their ideas remarkably well on paper ; a number of them made marked advancement in mathematics.

The boys and girls received lessons regularly in vocal and instrumental music, the latter at different times accompanied on the harmonium, hymns sung during service. The boys gave a number of entertainments to the public, a leading feature of which was their brass band music. Several distinguished persons visited this school during the year and all remarked the intelligent appearance and good manners of the pupils. Mr. Galbraith, Indian Agent, at his monthly official visits seemed highly pleased with the children.

Farm and Garden.—Of the one hundred and sixty acres used for the benefit of the institution, about five are in garden, twenty in grain and fifteen in hay, the remainder being used as pasture for the stock.

The garden is planted in potatoes, corn, tomatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, radishes, pease, beans, &c., and is in a thriving condition. It is considered as a model garden for the Indian tribes.

The apple trees old enough to bear are heavily laden with fruit. There is also a prolific yield of currants and strawberries.

Shoemaking.—Work in the shoemaking department was mostly confined to mending. A good deal of outside work in that line was well done by the boys, as well as the mending for the school.

Carpentry.—An excellent opportunity for the boys to learn carpentry offered itself during the erection of the mission church. Two of them then acquired a good knowledge of that trade. They did odd jobs about the buildings according to requirements. One of them possesses a particular talent for cabinet-making. He cut out several fancy articles with a jack-knife quite skilfully.

Farming—Farming here is the principal employment of the boys, as there are not enough large ones to permit of their devoting much time to trades. They rendered valuable service to the institution by the amount of labour done and went to work with willing hands. Under the foreman, they did the greater part of the ploughing, harrowing and seeding, and also helped at haying, harvesting, bringing out wood, milking and other chores, besides putting up several thousand feet of neat log fencing.

Girls' Industries.—The girls did the cooking, baking, laundrying, dairying, sewing, and other domestic duties, under the sisters' directions. They were employed by turns at these occupations, and in general gave satisfaction. They made and tended a garden in their yard, which is kept for the purpose of teaching them horticulture. They did some very nice fancy work, for which they possess quite an aptitude.

Moral and Religious Training.—The children, with slow but steady steps, are acquiring habits of civilization which daily take deeper root, and are becoming more and more familiar with the ways of politeness and delicacy, which practices, though still feeble, lead to hopes of culminating at a point not much inferior to that attained in ordinary white schools. They received lessons regularly in Christian doctrine, which were solidly inculcated. The discipline was at the same time mild and firm, and pointed out with one hand the reward bestowed upon the faithful observer ; with the other, the result of negligence and disobedience and the unhappiness which ever follow in their train ; and thus the teachers endeavoured to impress indelibly upon the minds of the children a love of duty and a desire to become useful citizens and benefactors of their fellow men. It was admirable to see with what promptness and submission the largest girls and boys obeyed the call of the teachers.

After pupils left the institution, their attachment to it was shown by their wish to return occasionally for a few days, to be again strengthened in the habits there acquired.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The children enjoyed exceptionally good health, and it is remarked with great satisfaction that their constitutions each year become stronger and more able to contend with scrofula, which sooner or later appears.

The sanitary conditions of the buildings are good. Sewage pipes convey water from kitchen and laundry to a brook which connects with the river. Ventilation is carefully attended to.

Water Supply.—An abundance of excellent cold water is supplied by two wells, one in the kitchen yard, the other in the boys' yard.

Fire Protection.—Each of the dwellings is furnished with a Carr glass-lined fire-extinguisher, constantly kept in readiness for use, but it is principally in the precautions taken to prevent the catching of that element that safety is looked for. Every night before retiring each officer visits the rooms under his charge for assurance.

Heating.—The houses are heated by wood stoves, and fires are kept up when necessary.

Recreation.—The children's recreations consist of baseball, football, rope jumping, swinging and other like amusements. During vacation, they while away many happy hours in the tepid waters of the St. Mary's, bathing, boating or fishing, but the greatest holiday sport for them is hunting or horseback riding. In the winter they coast, slide, skate and occasionally take long rides. They have a library of choice books, and delight in reading or listening to interesting stories.

I have, &c.,

N. COCCOLA,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KUPER ISLAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
KUPER ISLAND P. O., 1st July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location and Area of Land.—The Kuper Island Industrial School is located in Telegraph Bay, on the south-west side of Kuper Island in Stuart Channel, about five miles from Chemainus Station, Vancouver Island. The surroundings of the school are beautiful, the sea and evergreen forest adding to the pleasantness of the locality.

About forty acres of land are in connection with the school; the soil is fairly good, but the cutting down of timber and the digging up of stumps have, up to the present time, entailed a great deal of hard labour and rendered farming rather expensive.

Grounds.—Since my last report the grounds have been greatly improved; about one hundred shade trees, such as maples, linden, elm, wild chestnuts and mountain ash, have been planted and are thriving. In the course of time these trees will not only provide shade in the summer, but still further enhance the natural beauty of the place.

Buildings.—The buildings, which stand in two rows and command a magnificent view from the sea, are kept in very good condition. Their dimensions and divisions are as follows:—

- Lower row:—(1) Bakery 25 x 16 feet, with brick oven 8 x 6 feet.
(2) Wood-shed for bakery and laundry, 10 x 19 feet.

(3) Laundry, 40 x 20 feet, containing one furnace and two boilers, also closets for soap, soiled and clean linen.

(4) Girls' home, 40 x 32 feet, the ground floor of which is used for recreation, sitting and store-rooms; the upper floor contains girls' dormitory, linen and bath-rooms with a room for the matron.

(5) A building 24 x 22 feet used as sewing-rooms on the first floor, and clothing and sleeping-room for teacher, cook and assistant matron on second floor.

(6) Main buildings 32 x 30 feet and an extension 48 x 18 feet. The ground floor contains parlour, office, boys' dining-room, kitchen, pantry and girls' dining-room, with a cellar under the boys' dining-room. The second floor is used for girls' school-room, music hall, chapel and two spare rooms. These last three buildings are adjoining.

(7) Wood-shed for kitchen and house 60 x 20 feet, with tool and oil compartments.

(8) Boys' home, 64 x 33 feet. On the lower floor are the infirmary, the store-room for provisions and clothing, the shoemaker's room, the lavatory, the boys' play-hall and school-room. The upper floor is used for boys' dormitory as well as for principal's and foreman's bedrooms.

(9) Boat-house which is located alongside the wharf, is 30 x 20 and shelters four boats.

Lower row: (10) Gymnasium 50 x 20; this building was erected this year.

(11) Water tank. On the hill at the rear of the boys' home stands a twelve hundred gallon tank. The hydraulic ram-house is built on the beach.

(12) Carpenter and shoemaker shop 40 x 20.

(13) Lumber shed 30 x 10.

(14) Stables, pig sty and hen-house 36 x 20.

(15) Barn 52 x 22, with a lean-to 42 x 10.

Accommodation.—The number of pupils authorized by the department is fifty, but about seventy-five could be accommodated.

Attendance.—During the year thirty-eight boys and twenty girls were on the roll. Eighteen new pupils were admitted; seven were discharged with the consent of Mr. Superintendent Vowell, and three died at home of consumption.

Class-room Work.—Gratifying progress was made in the school-room. The girls and boys have separate class-rooms. At the end of the fiscal year the pupils were graded as follows:—

Standard I.....	8
“ II.....	9
“ III.....	13
“ IV.....	22
“ V.....	8
“ VI.....	1

The boys who are learning a trade, as well as the girls, have half a day at school and half a day at their trade. The junior pupils have six hours school a day.

Farm and Garden.—Nearly all the male pupils take lessons in gardening; the girls have charge of the flower gardens. All the senior boys, when not occupied in the shops, work on the farm. This summer our crops have a very promising appearance; at the present time our stock consists of fifteen head of cattle.

Industrial Work.—Twelve boys have received instruction in industrial work.

Carpenter-shop.—Mr. Foreman D. Gallant has charge of this workshop, but at the same time he has to superintend the farm; it is only at certain periods that he can afford to give instruction in carpentry. With his apprentices he has, however, been able to erect a gymnasium 50 x 20, to construct a lean-to to the barn 42 x 10, to build three hundred yards of picket fence and do all the repairing which the buildings required.

Shoemaker-shop.—Mr. J. M. Read gives instruction one week monthly, and when he is not at the school the apprentices do all the repairing. Some of the boys are already quite skilful.

Bakery.—Eight boys and three girls have acquired the art of bread-making and take great interest in supplying the house with excellent bread.

Besides these industrial branches, lessons in milking, butter-making, painting and whitewashing have also been imparted to some of the senior boys.

Girls' Industrial Work.—The girls have been taught all kinds of housework, also knitting, darning, crochet work, lace and flower-making, hand and machine sewing, cutting and finishing all kinds of wearing apparel. We have four sewing-machines and a great deal of work has been turned out during the year.

The work in the laundry, under the supervision of the matron, is performed by the boys as well as by the girls.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is daily given to the pupils during half an hour, and on Sundays officers and pupils attend divine service in the village church.

The conduct of the pupils has, on the whole, been satisfactory.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has also been good. In the month of January about twenty pupils caught a severe attack of la grippe and one was stricken down with pneumonia, all however recovered.

Three of the old pupils, namely Ellen Moses, No. 27; Josephine Norris, No. 33; and Johnnie, No. 73, who last year were at home, on sick leave, died of pulmonary diseases.

The sanitary condition of the school is good, the sewerage drains are well looked after and the ventilation of the dormitories and school-rooms carefully attended to.

Water Supply.—A never-failing stream of fresh water flowing between the two main buildings supplies the institution with an abundance of water. A hydraulic ram with a twelve-hundred gallon tank, conveys the water through the various buildings.

Fire Protection.—The boys are regularly trained in the operating of the fire-hose, the handling of ladders and fire buckets as well as the working of the four Star chemical fire-engines.

Heating.—The heating of the institution is provided for by ordinary box stoves.

Recreation.—During play hours the favourite amusements of the boys are foot and base ball, swimming, fishing and boating during the summer, and coasting, chess and checker games during the winter. The girls, in their own play-grounds, amuse themselves at swinging, skipping and playing ball.

Our new gymnasium affords also excellent amusement, especially in rainy weather when outdoor exercise is impossible. This new building proves to be a very useful addition to the school, for besides giving opportunity for athletic and calisthenic sport, it is supplied with a permanent stage which makes it of great value for receptions and entertainments. Our concerts consist of recitations, dialogues and choruses, with vocal and instrumental music. Several of these entertainments were given to the public; at times for the white people of the neighbourhood and at times for the Indians, who all appreciated them very much.

The brass band is still under the able leadership of Mr. Gallant, and takes a prominent part in all our entertainments. This summer the band boys were invited by the committee of the Queen's Birthday celebration to play during two days in the city of Victoria, and were greatly admired and favourably commented upon.

Remarks.—All the officers of the school have diligently performed their various and arduous duties and greatly helped me in the management of the institution.

I have, &c.,

G. DONCKELE,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

METLAKAHTLA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

METLAKAHTLA, 19th August, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location of School.—This school is situated in the village of Metlakahtla on the Tsimpsen Peninsula, on a southern slope which modifies the winter temperature. The surrounding scenery is pleasant and extensive.

Buildings.—The buildings are as follows:—

(1) The main building with a frontage of 90 feet and 60 feet deep, T shaped, and two stories high. The office, the principal's bed-room, the kitchen store, hospital, sewing and dining rooms, are on the lower floor; and on the upper, the dormitories and the cook's sleeping-room.

(2) A house 42 x 25 feet used for class-teaching.

(3) A building 70 x 22 feet divided into wood-shed, laundry, carpenter and shoemaker's-shops.

(4) Blacksmith's-shop and coal-house, 24 x 18 feet.

(5) Hen-house 12 x 8 feet.

(6) Stable 12 x 10 feet.

(7) Girl's home, 54 x 36 feet two stories high, with a wing 18 x 18 feet, and a one-story annex, 18 x 16 feet. It contains the rooms occupied by the matron and her assistants, the girls' dormitories, a dining and store-rooms and a kitchen. The annex is used as a laundry and bath-room.

This building with a piece of land 120 x 120 feet was leased by the Indians to the Right Reverend the Bishop of Caledonia for a home. The rest of the buildings are Government property. All are kept in good repair. It will, however, soon be necessary to re-shingle about half of the roof of the main building—that part which covered the old store, that was fitted up to start the school in.

Accommodation.—The accommodation in the boys' division is good, but the girls' department although enlarged and improved, since it was handed over by the Indians, is scarcely sufficient, for one room is used both as a kitchen and a dining-room, and another as a work, class, and sitting-room.

Attendance.—The attendance, except during the fishing season, averaged about fifty pupils, twenty-five boys and twenty-five girls.

Class-room Work.—The girls, during the greater part of the year, were taught by the Rev. W. Hogan. After the Easter holidays they were placed under the instruction of Miss Jackson, a missionary lady and competent teacher. The boys were taught by the principal. Fair progress has been made.

The standing of the pupils at the end of the year was as follows: six were in Standard I, seven in Standard II, twenty-one in Standard III, five in Standard IV, ten in V, and three in Standard VI. The subjects of study and instruction were reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, composition, singing, drawing, and religious knowledge.

Industrial Work.—Fourteen boys were employed as carpenters. Seven of these were for some time learning to paint. And two did the shoemaking required for the school. The carpenters were employed laying floors, and ceiling and lining rooms in the main building, making stairs, re-flooring the old school-room, fencing garden and repairing buildings.

Outside this institution they built a six-roomed house, 49 x 32 feet, intended as a residence for the Rev. W. Hogan, and payment for the work done has been made in aid of the school funds, as shown by the statement of receipts and expenditure forwarded with this report.

The girls, under the supervision of the matron, Miss Tyte, received careful instruction in housework, cooking, baking, laundry and needlework, dressmaking and crocheting.

Garden and Grounds.—The land between the main building and school-house, after much labour expended in digging out roots and stumps, has been trenched and drained, dug over three times, planted and nicely fenced in as a garden. The grounds, too, in front of the school, have been improved to some extent but much remains yet to be done.

Moral and Religious Training.—We try, and, I think, with a fair measure of success, to improve the moral character of our pupils by daily teaching them the importance of doing what is right. In the class-room three-quarters of an hour are given every day, except on Saturdays to devotional exercises and religious instruction. All attend divine service and school twice a day on Sundays.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There was very little sickness, except about the end of March and beginning of April. At that time many of the children were attacked by an epidemic of influenza then prevalent on this part of the coast. They were carefully tended and all got well again.

The drainage is good, and particular attention is paid to cleanliness and ventilation.

Water Supply.—In my last report I mentioned that the girls' department was in need of a larger supply of water. Since then a tank with a capacity of about fifteen hundred gallons has been erected. I think that is sufficient.

Fire Protection.—The chimneys are made of terra cotta pipes, and the flues are frequently cleaned. The boys' department is supplied with chemical fire-extinguishers, firemen's axes, buckets and ladders, and these are kept handy and ready for use.

A small force pump is still required, but monetary considerations stand in the way.

Heating.—The class and sitting rooms are sufficiently warmed by stoves, but the dormitories are not heated in any way.

Recreation.—During the hours set apart for play the boys indulge in foot and baseball, in favourable weather swimming and boating. Their favourite pastimes indoors are singing and playing checkers and dominoes.

The girls amuse themselves with lotto, dominoes, drawing slates, singing and dressing dolls. Outside, with see-saws and different kinds of games with balls.

The girls, under proper supervision, camped out for about a week and enjoyed themselves very much. They would have remained longer in camp but for a change in the weather.

I have, &c.,

JNO. SCOTT,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

ST. MARY'S MISSION BOARDING SCHOOL,

MISSION CITY, 1st July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location and Area.—This school is located in a healthy and picturesque part of the Fraser Valley, a mile and a quarter east of Mission Junction, on the C. P. R. main line. In connection with the school there is land under cultivation to the extent of one hundred acres.

Buildings.—The boys' and girls' schools are separate. The buildings are of wood, 90 x 45 feet, with plastered walls. The outbuildings consist of wood-sheds, store-houses, play-houses, stables, barns, and a laundry. All these buildings are kept in good repair by the foreman and boys.

Grounds.—The extensive grounds attached to both schools are beautifully decorated with flower beds, and neatly kept by the pupils.

Accommodation.—Forty pupils can be accommodated in each school.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year was 74.5. The department allows a grant of \$60 per capita for sixty pupils only. The other pupils are provided for at the expense of the mission.

Class-room Work.—Classes are regularly conducted both morning and afternoon. Advancement was made by the pupils in all the branches prescribed by the department. The whole tone of the pupils is much more manly and self-reliant than formerly. English is the common language of the school, the Indian language is indeed seldom heard in the institution, except with the newly arrived pupils.

Farm and Garden.—All the boys receive instruction in farming and gardening. The number of boys working each day on the farm varies according to the work and season. The farm and garden are managed with a view of supplying the schools with meat and vegetables, milk and butter.

Industrial Work.—This work for the boys consists chiefly in general repairs, mending furniture, sweeping, scrubbing, sawing and splitting firewood.

The girls receive instruction in general housework; they are also taught gardening.

Moral and Religious Training.—This has been the object of our greatest attention. A part of each day is devoted to religious instruction. On Sundays they attend divine service at the mission church. On the whole the conduct of the pupils is satisfactory, punishments are rarely resorted to.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the pupils has been good, though a few have suffered from scrofula. The sanitary condition of the school is carefully attended to. Great attention is given to proper ventilation, and disinfectants are used freely whenever needed.

Water Supply and Fire Protection.—The water, which is excellent, is supplied by a mountain stream. Chemical extinguishers, firemen's axes, ladders and buckets are kept in places of convenient access.

Heating.—Stoves are used in heating buildings.

Recreation.—The pupils take part in various outdoor games, such as baseball.

I have, &c.,

E. C. CHIROUSE,

Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

WILLIAM'S LAKE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

WILLIAM'S LAKE, 20th July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report on the William's Lake Industrial school for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location.—The William's Lake Industrial School is situated in the Lac la Hache Valley, on the bank of San Jose's River, four miles before it flows into the William's Lake, one hundred and thirty-five miles from Ashcroft, our nearest railway station, and about one mile from the Cariboo Trunk Road.

Land.—The Mission owns over a thousand acres of land so that we have a good chance to teach the children all they must know to be able hereafter to manage a farm of their own, as raising grain, vegetables, curing hay, looking after stock, milking and making butter.

Buildings.—We have now three fine buildings, which never fail to attract the attention of the passers by and to elicit from strangers an exclamation of surprise, namely, the boys' new school, the girls' department and the harness-shop :—

1. The boys' school is 66 x 30 ft., two stories and a half ; the first story comprises a school-room 30 x 28 ft., the chapel 30 x 18 ft., the officers' room 12 x 12 ft., another room 12 x 8 ft. and a parlor 10 x 10 ft., the second story comprises the dormitory 48 x 30 ft., the teacher's room 12 x 12 ft., the infirmary 14 x 12 ft. In the half story the boys have got each a press to keep their clothes, there is besides a kind of work-room, where we keep a small printing press, a turning-lathe and a table with scissors, thread, needles &c., where the boys repair to do the little sewing and mending they are supposed to be able to do themselves.

2. The harness shop is 38 x 22 ft., two stories ; on the first floor is the working shop 28 x 22 ft. and the office 10 x 22 ft., on the second floor the instructor has his lodgings.

3. The girl's department is quite a large building with a frontage of one hundred and forty feet, at each end there is a wing 30 x 20 ft., one part (ninety feet frontage) is two stories and a half and is the counterpart of the boys school ; the other part, (fifty feet frontage) is only two stories.

We have also a fine meat-house 20 x 23 ft., a stone building, a cold storage. The old house where we have still the kitchen, the refectory as well as the lodgings for some of the men, the dairy-house, and the blacksmith's shop look shabby by the side of the new buildings and will have to give place to better buildings as soon as our means will allow.

Accommodation.—At present we have ample accommodation for fifty boys and fifty girls.

Attendance.—The average attendance has been forty-nine and fifty during the whole year : two girls who had already leave of absence on account of sore eyes and weak constitution were taken off the roll ; we had the misfortune of losing two pupils one boy and one girl ; but we admitted five new pupils so that we had at the end of the end of the year twenty-four boys and twenty-eight girls.

Class-room Work.—This consists of reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, dictation, composition, geography, vocal and instrumental music. The following statement will show how pupils stand in their studies :—

Standard I	6
“ II	7
“ III	12
“ IV	12
“ V	15
14—23½	

Industries Taught.—The principal industries taught in this institution are harness and saddle making and shoe-mending ; four boys are learning the trade regularly and the Instructor Mr. A. C. Foster is well pleased with their progress. Four other boys have been employed in helping the carpenter and doing some painting. With the exception of the small boys all take lessons in farming and gardening, learn to milk and work at the hay, all the vegetables required by the Institution were raised by the boys under the supervision of their foreman and the provision of butter and cheese was attended to by the girls.

Girls' Industries.—The girls are taught to do housework, cook, bake, sew, knit and make butter and cheese ; they also learn crochet-work and lace-making. They have some outdoor exercise, and have a little garden of their own, where they raise flowers as well as vegetables

Moral and Religious Training.—Peculiar care is taken to inculcate in the minds of the pupils sound principles of morality based on the great truths of religion. Every morning and every evening they have prayers in common ; on Sundays and holidays they attend religious service in the parish church. Every day one-half hour is devoted to catechism and religious instruction.

Health.—The general health has been fairly good. However, we had the misfortune of losing two pupils, one boy and one girl, who died at school. Since the school started—July, 1891—these two are the first whom the school has lost through death.

Sanitary Condition.—The school itself is in a very good sanitary situation. The buildings are well lighted and ventilated ; the dormitories have a large number of windows ; the ceiling are high, and the bedsteads are not overcrowded.

Water Supply.—We get our water supply from San José's River through a ditch three feet wide at the bottom, four at the top and three and a-half feet deep, which passes above the establishment. From this ditch we fill a big well or reservoir near the girls' department, another well near the kitchen door in the boys' department, and also a big reservoir, dug by the boys, in front of their new school-house. This last reservoir is twenty-five feet in diameter and seven feet deep.

Fire Protection.—We have four Star fire-extinguishers, fifty water buckets and two sappers' axes, which are equally divided between the two departments and always kept ready for use.

Heating.—The whole establishment is heated by stoves, and great care is taken of chimney flues and pipes, to avoid the danger of fire.

Recreation.—The boys spend their recreation time differently, according to the season. In winter they take great pleasure in sliding ; they use for that purpose small sleighs made by themselves. In summer football and baseball are favourite games ; they have also a great liking for the bow and arrows. In the spring every boy is bound to have his bow and arrows. They practice shooting and some become very expert at it.

I have, &c.,

J. M. J. LEJACQ, O.M.I.,
Principal.

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

PROGRAMME OF STUDY

THE Programme of studies herein prescribed shall be followed by the teacher as far as possible, and shall be made only with the

SUBJECT.	STANDARD I.	STANDARD II.	STANDARD III.
English.....	Word recognition and sentence-making. Simple sounds of letters of alphabet. Copying words.	Sounds continued. Sentence-making continued. Orthography, oral and written. Dictation of words learnt and of simple sentences.	Sounds completed. Simple homonyms explained. Sentence-making continued. Orthography, oral and written. Sentences dictated. Compose sentences about objects and actions.
General knowledge.	Facts concerning things in school. Develop what is already known. Days of week, month.	The seasons. Measures of length and weight in common use. Colours. Commence animal and vegetable kingdoms, their parts and uses, cultivation, growth, &c. Things in and about the school and their parts.	Animal and vegetable kingdoms continued. Money. The useful metals.
Writing.....	Elementary strokes and words on slates. Large round hand.	Words, &c., on slates. Large round hand.	Slates and copy-book No. 1. Medium round hand.
Arithmetic. . .	Numbers 1 to 10: their combinations and separations, oral and written. The signs +, -, ×, ÷. Count to 10 by ones, twos, threes, &c. Use and meaning of one-half, one-third, one-tenth. Making and showing one-half, one-fourth, one-eighth, one-third, one-sixth, one-ninth, one-fifth, one-tenth, one-seventh (no figures). Simple problems, oral.	Numbers 10 to 25: their combinations and separations (oral and written.) Count to 25 by ones, twos, threes, &c. Use and meaning of one-half, one-third, one-fourth, &c., to one-twenty-fifth (no figures). Relation of halves, fourths, eighths, thirds, sixths, twelfths, ninths (no figures). Simple problems, introducing gallons in peck, pecks in bushel, months in year, inches in foot, pound, current coins up to 25c. Addition in columns, no total to exceed 25.	Numbers 25 to 100: their combinations and separations, oral and written. Count to 100 by ones, twos, threes, &c., to tens. Use and meaning of one-twenty-sixth, one-twenty-seventh, &c., to one-one-hundredth (no figures). Addition, subtraction, division and partition of fractions of Standard II. Roman numerals I to C. Simple problems, introducing seconds in minutes, minutes in hours, hours in day, pounds in bushel, sheets in quire, quires in ream.
Geography....			Development of geographical notions by reference to geographical features of neighbourhood. Elementary lessons on direction, distance extent.

DIES FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS.

as the circumstances of his school permit. Any modifications deemed necessary concurrence of the department.

STANDARD IV.	STANDARD V.	STANDARD VI.
Sounds reviewed. Sentence enlargement. Orthography, oral and written. Letter-writing. Simple composition, oral and written, reviewing work on general knowledge course.	Enlargement and correction of sentences continued. Orthography, oral and written. Letter-writing continued. Easy, oral and written, composition, reviewing general knowledge course.	Analysis of simple sentences. Parts of speech. Orthography, oral and written. Letter-writing continued. Oral and written composition, reviewing general knowledge course.
Animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms continued. Uses of railways and ships. Explain manufacture of articles in common use. The races of man.	Same enlarged. Laws regarding fires, game, &c., of daily use.	Social relations. Seats of Government in Canada. System of representation and justice. Commerce and exchange of products.
Copy-books Nos. 2 and 3. Medium round hand.	Copy-books Nos. 4 and 5. Small round hand.	Copy-books Nos. 6 and 7. Small round hand.
Numeration and notation to 10,000. Simple rules to 10,000. Addition, subtraction, division and partition of fractions already known (figures). Introduce terms numerator, denominator, &c. Roman notation to 2,000. Graded problems, introducing remaining reduction tables. Daily practice in simple rules to secure accuracy and rapidity.	Notation and numeration completed. Formal reduction. Vulgar fraction to thirtieths. Denominate fractions. Daily practice to secure accuracy and rapidity in simple rules. Graded problems. Reading and writing decimals to thousandths inclusive.	Factors, measures and multiples. Vulgar fractions completed. Easy application of decimals to ten-thousandths. Easy application of square and cubic measures. Daily practice to secure accuracy and rapidity in simple rules. Easy application of percentage. Graded problems.
(a) Review of work of Standard III. Lessons to lead to simple conception of the earth as a great ball, with surface of land and water, surrounded by the air, lighted by the sun, and with two motions. (b) Lessons on natural features, first from observation, afterwards by aid of moulding-board, pictures and blackboard illustrations. (c) Preparation for and introduction of maps. (Review of lessons in position, distance, direction, with representations drawn to scale.) Study of map of vicinity drawn on blackboard. Maps of natural features drawn from moulded forms. Practice in reading conventional map symbols on outline maps.	Simple study of the important countries in each continent. Province in which school is situated and Canada to be studied first. The position of the country in the continent; its natural features, climate, productions, its people, their occupations, manners, customs, noted localities, cities, &c. Moulding-boards and map-drawing to be aids in the study.	(a) The earth as a globe. Simple illustrations and statements with reference to form, size, meridians and parallels, with their use; motions and their effects, as day and night, seasons, zones, with their characteristics, as winds and ocean currents, climate as affecting the life of man. (b) Physical features and conditions of North America, South America and Europe, studied and compared. Position on the globe; position, relative to other grand divisions, size, form, surface, drainage, animal and vegetable life, resources, &c. Natural advantages of the cities.

PROGRAMME OF STUDY

The Programme of studies herein prescribed shall be followed by the

SUBJECT.	STANDARD I.	STANDARD II.	STANDARD III.
Geography.....			Development of geographical notions by reference to geographical features of neighbourhood. Elementary lessons on direction, distance, extent.
Ethics.....	The practice of cleanliness, obedience, respect, order, neatness.	Right and wrong. Truth. Continuance of proper appearance and behaviour.	Independence. Self-respect. Develop the reasons for proper appearance and behaviour.
Reading	First Primer.....	Second Primer.....	Second Reader.....
Recitation....	To begin in Standard II, is to be in line with what is taught in English, and developed into.		
History.....			Stories of Indians of Canada and their civilization.
Vocal Music..	Simple Songs and Hymns. The subjects of the former to be interesting and patriotic.		
Calisthenics..	Exercises, frequently accompanied by singing, to afford variation during work and to		
Religious Instruction.	Scripture Reading. The Ten Commandments. Lord's Prayer. Life of Christ, &c., &c.		

NOTE.—ENGLISH.—Every effort must be made to induce pupils to speak English, and to teach them to read loudly and distinctly. Every word and sentence must be taught to read in their own words, in English, and also in their own language if the voice and blackboard being the principal agents. The instruction is to be direct, the voice and blackboard being the principal agents. The

N.B.—It will be considered a proof of the incompetency of a teacher, if pupils are found to read in mark applies to all teaching, viz.:—Everything must be thoroughly understood, before a pupil

DIES FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS.

teacher as far as the circumstances of his school permit, &c.—*Continued.*

STANDARD IV.	STANDARD V.	STANDARD VI.
(d) General study from globe and maps. The hemisphere, continent, oceans and large islands, their relative positions and size. The continents: position, climate, form, outline, surroundings, principal mountains, rivers, lakes; the most important countries, productions, people, interesting facts and associations.	Simple study of the important countries in each continent, &c., &c.	(e) Observation to accompany the study of geography—apparent movements of the sun, moon and stars, and varying time of their rising and setting; difference in heat of the sun's rays at different hours of the day; change in the direction of the sun's rays coming through a school-room window at the same hour during the year; varying length of noon-day shadows; changes of the weather, wind and seasons.
Industry. Honesty. Thrift.....	Citizenship of Indians. Patriotism. Industry. Thrift. Self-maintenance. Charity. Pauperism.	Indian and white life. Patriotism. Evils of Indian isolation. Emancipation. Labour the law of life. Relations of the sexes as to labour. Home and public duties.
Third Reader.....	Fourth Reader.....	Fifth Reader.

pieces of verse and prose which contain the highest moral and patriotic maxims and thoughts.

History of province in which school is situated.	Canadian History (commenced).	Canadian history (continued.)
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The tunes bright and cheerful.

improve physique.

understand it; unless they do, the whole work of the teacher is likely to be wasted. be fully explained to them, and from time to time they should be required to state the sense of a lesson or teacher understands it. unnecessary use of text books to be avoided. "parrot fashion" only, &c., without in the least understanding what they read. And the following is advanced to further studies.

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.				
*Alnwick	Alnwick	Alnwick	I. Arthur Slade	Methodist
Back Settlement	Caradoc	Caradoc	Miss Elsie Cobban	Undenominational
Bear Creek	"	"	" Martha Nicholls	"
Buzwah	Manitoulin Island	Manitowaning	David Craddock	Roman Catholic
Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Miss Lizzie J. Glazier	Undenominational
Christian Island	Christian Island	Penetanguishene	Rev. E. T. Douglas	Methodist
Fort William (Boys)	Fort William	Northern	Sister M. Ambrose	Roman Catholic
" (Girls)	"	"	"	"
French Bay	Saugeen	Saugeen	Miss Helen Cameron	Undenominational
Garden River (R.C.)	Garden River	Sault Ste Marie	Rev. P. E. Lamarche	Roman Catholic
" (C.E.)	"	"	Miss E. Williamson	Church of England
Georgina Island	Georgina Island	Rama	" Alberta Mark	Methodist
Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Golden Lake	" S. M. Dunne	Roman Catholic
Henvey Inlet	Henvey Inlet	Parry Sound	" Ada McIntosh	Undenominational
Hiawatha	Rice Lake	Alnwick	J. A. Windsor	Methodist
Jackfish Island	Jackfish Island	Northern	J. A. Blais	Roman Catholic
Kettle Point	Kettle Point	Sarnia	Miss Annie Vance	Undenominational
†Lake Helen	Red Rock	Northern	Mrs. J. H. Mackay	Roman Catholic
Mattawa	At Mattawa	"	Rev. Sis. St. Gregory	"
Mississauga River	Manitoulin Island	Manitowaning	Miss Louisa Dyke	"
Moraviantown	Moravian	Moravian	Willis N. Tobias	Undenominational
Moravian Orphanage	"	"	Miss Dora Miller	Moravian Society
Muncey	Caradoc	Caradoc	Miss Lucy Fisher	Church of England
New Credit	New Credit	New Credit	Geo. S. Donnelly	Undenominational
Nipissing	Nipissing	Parry Sound	Miss Rose E. McGee	"
Oneida No. 1.	Oneida	Oneida	" L. D. Gray	Methodist
" No. 2.	"	"	Levi T. Dextator	Church of England
" No. 3.	"	"	C. A. Vollick	Methodist
Pays Plat	Pays Plat	Northern	Miss Nora Murphy	Roman Catholic
Port Elgin	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Thos. R. Ferguson	Undenominational
Rama	Rama	Rama	John Laurence	Methodist
River Settlement	Caradoc	Caradoc	Joseph Fisher	Undenominational
Ryerson	Parry Island	Parry Sound	Byron M. Jacobs	"
Sagamook	Spanish River	Manitowaning	Benjamin Sweezy	Roman Catholic
Saugeen	Saugeen	Saugeen	Miss Ollie Miller	Undenominational
Scotch Settlement	"	"	John Burr	"
Serpent River	Serpent River	Manitowaning	Miss L. M. Healey	Roman Catholic
Shawanaga	Shawanaga	Parry Sound	Miss E. R. Lawrence	Undenominational
Shequandah	Shequandah	Manitowaning	Miss S. A. McFarland	Church of England
Shesheganwaning	Shesheganwaning	"	Louis Tilson	Roman Catholic
Sidney Bay	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Miss Isabella McIver	Undenominational
Six Nations No. 1.	Six Nations	Six Nations	Elam D. Bearfoot	"
" No. 2.	"	"	Miss Lizzie Davis	"
" No. 3.	"	"	Miss Sarah C. Smith	"
" No. 5.	"	"	Miss M. J. Scott	"
" No. 6.	"	"	Miss H. Curley	"
" No. 7.	"	"	Miss E. N. Latham	"
" No. 9.	"	"	John Lickers	"
" No. 10.	"	"	Miss Sarah Davis	"
" No. 11.	"	"	P. J. Adams	"
Skene	Parry Sound	Parry Sound	Miss K. P. Laurence	"

*Only one return received.

†School closed December quarter.

STATEMENT

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
\$ cts.												ONTARIO.
250 00	Band and Methodist.	16	23	39	23	12	5	9	11	2		Alnwick
200 00	Band	12	12	24	14	6	7	8	3			Back Settlement
200 00	"	17	10	27	7	19	4	4				Bear Creek
200 00	"	8	4	12	6	5	3	2	2			Buzwah
300 00	"	21	4	25	10	16	3	4	1	1		Cape Croker
375 00	Band and Methodist.	19	13	32	9	23	4	2	1	2		Christian Island
500 00	Voted	26		26	11	15	8	3				Fort William (Boys)
			26	26	14	14	11	1				" (Girls)
300 00	Band	14	13	27	15	18	4	3	2			French Bay
500 00	Vote and Band.	35	41	76	42	20	19	25	8	4		Garden River (R.C.)
300 00	Band	23	22	45	19	33	6	5	1			" (C.E.)
150 00	Band and Methodist.	16	6	22	15	10	3	4	2	3		Georgina Island
300 00	Band	10	8	18	9	11	1	2	4			Golden Lake
250 00	Voted	13	21	34	17	19	4	6	4	1		Henvey Inlet
250 00	Band and Methodist.	9	10	19	7	1	2	9	2	5		Hiawatha
250 00	Voted	19	5	24	7	22	2					Jackfish Island
250 00	Band	10	10	20	9	11	2	7				Kettle Point
250 00	Voted	11	7	18	8	8	7	2	1			Lake Helen
100 00	"	9	14	23	19	12	3	2	5	1		Mattawa
250 00	"	15	7	22	10	17	3	2				Mississauga River
350 00	Band	25	16	41	15	9	11	17	3	1		Moraviantown
	Moravian Missionary Society.	3	22	25	18	4	6	3	6	6		Moravian Orphanage
200 00	Vote and Church of England.	12	7	19	8	6	6	5	2			Muncey
325 00	Band	21	14	35	16	15	1	6	12	1		New Credit
250 00	Voted	7	14	21	10	13	3	4	1			Nipissing
300 00	Vote and Methodist.	10	10	20	12	11	6	1	2			Oneida No. 1
200 00	" Church of England.	23	15	38	25	25	6	5	2			" No. 2
250 00	Vote and Methodist.	23	11	34	21	17	3	12	2			" No. 3
250 00	Voted	9	5	14	7	5	9					Pays Plat
300 00	Band	13	9	22	10	11	8		3			Port Elgin.
250 00	Band and Methodist.	15	19	34	17	27	4	3				Rama.
200 00	Band	15	12	27	12	14	4	7	2			River Settlement.
250 00	"	17	7	24	8	9		2	13			Ryerson.
250 00	Voted	16	10	26	9	16	7	3				Sagamook.
300 00	Band	19	9	28	13	13	4	9	1	1		Saugeen.
300 00	"	15	11	26	19	7	9	6	4			Scotch Settlement.
250 00	Voted	11	8	19	7	14	5					Serpent River.
250 00	Vote and Band.	10	12	22	13	7	5	4	4	2		Shawanaga.
300 00	Band	13	12	25	8	14	9	1	1			Shesheganah.
200 00	"	12	6	18	10	14	4					Shesheganing.
300 00	"	16	12	28	16	11	6	6	4	1		Sidney Bay.
	"	25	13	38	19	22	5	4	3	3	1	Six Nations No. 1.
	"	24	19	43	26	21	10	8	3	1		" No. 2.
	"	25	21	46	17	20	18	4	4			" No. 3.
	"	18	10	28	20	20	3	2	1	2		" No. 5.
450 00	"	15	13	28	10	15	8	3	1	1		" No. 6.
	"	37	36	73	35	42	18	9	2	2		" No. 7.
	"	24	24	48	35	11	18	3	10	6		" No. 9.
	"	32	16	48	20	15	20	4	3	4	2	" No. 10.
	"	19	24	43	20	27	9	5	2			" No. 11.
200 00	"	3	8	11	5	2	5	3	1			Skene.

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO—Continued.				
South Bay	South Bay	Manitowaning	Miss Sarah Bernard.	Roman Catholic...
Spanish River	Spanish River	"	Miss Carrie Morley.	Church of England
Stony Point	Stony Point	Sarnia	Miss Annie Rogers..	Undenominational
St. Clair	Sarnia	"	Miss F. E. Welsh ..	Methodist
Sucker Creek	Sucker Creek	Manitowaning	Miss L. E. Sheppard	Church of England
Thessalon	Thessalon River...	"	M. J. Walsh	Roman Catholic..
Thomas	Six Nations	Six Nations	John Miller	Undenominational
Tyendinaga (Eastern)...	Tyendinaga	Tyendinaga	Miss Emma Leslie ..	" ..
" (Western)	"	"	Miss Stella Booth ..	" ..
" (Central)	"	"	Miss Violet Smith ..	" ..
" (Mission)	"	"	Miss Lillian Pickett.	" ..
Walpole Island No. 1	Walpole Island	Walpole Island	Albert J. Sahguy	Church of England
" No. 2	"	"	Arthur Miskokomon ..	Methodist
" No. 3	"	"	William Peters	Undenominational
West Bay	West Bay	Manitowaning	Miss Alice Barker	Roman Catholic...
*White Fish Lake	White Fish Lake ..	"	Mrs. E. S. Assance ..	" ..
White Fish River	White Fish River ..	"	Benjamin Fuller	Church of England
Wikwemikong (Boys)	Manitoulin Island (unceded)	"	Rev. J. M. Clancy, S. J.	Roman Catholic .
" (Girls)	"	"	Miss T. Walker	" ..
Wikwemikongsing	Wikwemikongsing ..	"	Miss A. de Lamorandière.	" ..
Total, Ontario .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*School closed during September and December quarters.

STATEMENT—Continued

which Returns have been received), for the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
\$ cts.												ONTARIO—Continued.
200 00 Band.....		12	13	25	9	16	8	1				South Bay.
200 00 Voted.....		10	7	17	7	12	4	1				Spanish River.
200 00 Band.....		2	6	8	2	6		1	1			Stony Point.
200 00 Band and Methodist.		24	26	50	23	20	4	15	7	4		St. Clair.
200 00 Band.....		9	7	16	7	12	4					Sucker Creek.
300 00 Voted.....		12	12	24	5	16	6	2				Thessalon.
362 50 Band.....		58	21	79	29	34	9	11	17	8		Thomas.
150 00 ".....		45	18	63	35	35	7	16	5			Tyendinaga (Eastern).
250 00 ".....		19	16	35	16	17	3	7	6	2		" (Western).
150 00 ".....		28	31	59	22	31	8	8	9	2	1	" (Central).
225 00 ".....		19	14	33	16	31	1	1				" (Mission).
200 00 " and Ch. of England		28	22	50	20	22	3	20	5			Walpole Island No. 1.
250 00 Vote and Methodist.		26	21	47	23	27	6	7	4	3		" No. 2.
300 00 Band.....		16	12	28	10	8	5	7	7	1		" No. 3.
250 00 ".....		20	20	40	14	30	6	2	2			West Bay.
200 00 Voted.....		11	7	18	10	11	6	1				White Fish Lake.
200 00 ".....		9	11	20	9	7	8		3	2		White Fish River.
300 00 ".....		30		30	13	18	10	2				Wikwenikong (Boys).
300 00 ".....			48	48	14	34	7	6		1		" (Girls).
200 00 ".....		14	6	20	5	20						Wikwemikongsing.
.....		1222	999	2221	1041	1150	445	347	204	71	4	Total, Ontario.

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
QUEBEC.				
Becancour	Becancour	Becancour	Miss Aurore St. Cyr.	Roman Catholic...
Caughnawaga, (Boys)	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Omer Plante	"
" (Girls)	"	"	Miss Nellie Gibbons.	"
" (Mission)	"	"	" A. M. Demers.	Methodist
Cornwall Island	St. Regis	St. Regis	Leo. Killoran	Undenominational
Lorette	Lorette	Lorette	Miss Jos. Dubeau	Roman Catholic
Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Maniwaki	" A. O'Connor	"
Maria	Maria	Maria	" Esther Audet	"
Oka (Country)	Oka	"	" A. R. Hodgson	Methodist
" (Village)	"	"	" M. M. Wilson	"
Point Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	" E. M. Spence	Roman Catholic
Restigouche	Restigouche	Restigouche	" Mary Isaac	"
St. Francis (Prot.)	St. Francis	Pierreville	Rev. H. O. Loiselle	Church of England
(R. C.)	"	"	Sister St. Laurence	Roman Catholic
St. Regis	St. Regis	St. Regis	Alex. Pirie	Undenominational
Temiscamingue	Temiscamingue	Temiscamingue	Miss M. J. Legge	Roman Catholic
" Mission	"	"	Sister St. Perpetue	"
Total, Quebec .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Bear River	Bear River	Bear River	J. L. DeVany	Roman Catholic
Cow Bay	Cole Harbour	District No. 5	Miss M. C. Blank	"
Eskasoni	Eskasoni	" 13	R. McMillan	"
Middle River	Middle River	Victoria County	Alex. McDougall	"
New Germany	Lunenburg	Lunenburg	Miss A. S. Taylor	"
Salmon River	Salmon River	District No. 10	D. A. Campbell	"
Shubenacadie	Indian Brook	Shubenacadie	R. J. Logan	"
Whycocomagh	Whycocomagh	Whycocomagh	P. A. Murphy	"
Total, Nova Scotia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Burnt Church	Church Point	North-eastern	John Flanagan	Roman Catholic
Big Cove	Big Cove	"	Miss M. N. Babin	"
Eel Ground	Eel Ground	"	Michael Flinne	"
Kingsclear	Kingsclear	Western	Miss F. McGinn	"
St. Mary's	St. Mary's	"	" M. J. Rush	"
Tobique	Tobique	"	" E. M. O'Brien	"
Total, New Brunswick .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Lennox Island	Lennox Island	Lennox Island	Casimir J. Poirier	Roman Catholic

STATEMENT—Continued.

which Returns have been received), for the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
\$ cts.												QUEBEC.
80 00	Voted.	4	2	6	3	1	1	2	2			Beancour.
450 00	"	77		77	26	36	14	15	8	4		Caughnawaga (Boys).
450 00	"		110	110	42	79	16	8	7			" (Girls).
250 00	Vote and Methodist.	22	19	41	17	31	5	5				" (Mission).
350 00	Band.	14	13	27	8	19	4	4				Cornwall Island.
300 00	Voted.	34	41	75	53	23	10	18	16	8		Lorette.
250 00	Band.	26	17	43	10	32	6	3	2			Maniwaki.
150 00	Voted.	18	11	29	13	8	12	8	1			Maria.
200 00	Vote and Methodist.	11	8	19	13	10	2	5	2			Oka (Country).
200 00	"	15	7	22	12	11	3	4	4			" (Village).
150 00	Voted.	78	26	104	25	14	19	15	56			Pointe Bleue.
200 00	"	26	28	54	29	32	11	5	2		4	Restigouche.
250 00	"	7	3	10	6	3	1	3	3			St. Francis (Prot.)
290 00	"	25	20	46	38	30	8	1	2	5		" (R.C.)
350 00	Band.	14	15	29	10	20	7	2				St. Regis.
300 00	Voted.	22	27	49	32	7	28	4	5	5		Temiscamingue.
100 00	"	3	4	7	5	6	1					Temiscamingue Mission.
		307	351	748	342	362	148	102	110	22	4	Total, Quebec.
												NOVA SCOTIA.
300 00	Voted.	11	6	17	9	8	2		4	3		Bear River.
200 00	"	7	9	16	9	5	3	4	3	1		Cow Bay.
200 00	"	11	5	16	5	13	2	1				Eskasoni.
200 00	"	13	12	25	6	13	9	3				Middle River.
300 00	"	7	4	11	7		3	1	2	2	3	New Germany.
200 00	"	17	9	26	9	6	10	5	3	2		Salmon River.
240 00	"	9	11	20	7	10	3	2	3	2		Shubenacadie.
200 00	"	13	18	26	8	15	7	1	3			Whycocomagh.
		88	69	157	60	70	39	17	18	10	3	Total, Nova Scotia.
												NEW BRUNSWICK.
200 00	Voted.	18	6	24	8	9	7	5	2	1		Burnt Church.
250 00	"	23	15	38	16	19	19					Big Cove.
250 00	"	6	6	12	6	2	6	2	2			Eel Ground.
250 00	"	14	9	23	17	6	5	9	2	1		Kingsclear.
250 00	"	11	9	20	10	11	6	2	1			St. Mary's.
240 00	Vote and Band.	9	19	28	14	13	11	3	1			Tobique.
		81	64	145	71	60	54	21	8	2		Total, New Brunswick.
												PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
300 00	Vote.	23	9	32	11	11	3	6	7	4	1	Lennox Island.

SCHOOL.

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Ahousaht	Ahousaht	Cowichan	John W. Russell	Presbyterian
Aiyansh	Kitladamicks	North-west Coast	Jas. B. McCullagh	Church of England
Alberni	Tresaht	Wes. Coast	C. F. Bishop	Presbyterian
Alert Bay	Nimkish	Kwakwalth	Mrs. Elizabeth Hall	Church of England
Bella Bella	Bella Bella	"	J. Crosby	Methodist
Cape Mudge	Cape Mudge	"	R. J. Walker	"
Clayoquot	Clayoquot	West	Rev. J. A. Van Nevel	Roman Catholic
Clemclemalets	Clemclemalets	Cowichan	Mrs. Kezia Nicholas	Methodist
Gwayasdums	Gwayasdums	Kwakewlth	E. A. Bird	Church of England
Hazelton	Giatnaksh	Babine	John Field	"
Kincolith	Kincolith	North-west Coast	W. E. Collison	"
Kita-maat	Kita-maat	"	G. L. Anderson	"
Kitkahtla	Kitkahtla	"	R. W. Gurd	"
Kishfiav	Kishfiav	Babine	W. H. Pierce	Methodist
Kyaquot	Kyaquot	West Coast	Rev. E. Sobry	Roman Catholic
Lakalsap	Lakalsap	North-west Coast	J. Mercer	Methodist
Massett	Massett	"	J. H. Keen	Church of England
Metlakahtla	At Metlakahtla	West Coast	Rev. W. Hogan	"
Nanaimo	Nanaimo	Cowichan	R. G. Wellwood	Methodist
Nitinat	Claooose	West Coast	W. J. Stone	"
Port Essington	Skeena	North-west Coast	Miss Kate Tranter	"
Port Simpson	At Port Simpson	"	Chas. M. Richards	"
Quamichan	Quamichan	Cowichan	Rev G. C VanGoethen	Roman Catholic
Saanich	Saanich	Quamichan	Wm. Thompson	Church of England
Skidegate	Queen Charlotte Islands	North-west Coast	Miss V. M. Lawson	Methodist
Songhees	Songhees	Cowichan	Sister M. Berchmans	Roman Catholic
Ucluelet	Itedsu	West Coast	Miss E. M. Armstrong	Presbyterian
Total, British Columbia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT—Continued.

which Returns have been received), for the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
\$ cts.												BRITISH COLUMBIA.
300 00	Voted	41	17	58	12	46	12					Abousaht
300 00	"	11	13	24	18	13	10	1				Aiyansh
300 00	"	16	15	31	24	10	7	7	7			Alberni
300 00	"	3	11	14	6	2	7	1		4		Alert Bay
300 00	"	30	35	65	22	39	16	10				Bella Bella
300 00	"	20	18	38	11	36	1	1				Cape Mudge
300 00	"	28	32	60	25	23	17	18	2			Clayoquot
300 00	Voted	14	8	22	9	19	3					Clemclemalets
300 00	"	18	8	26	6	20	6					Gwayasdinus
300 00	"	14	12	26	9	16	9	1				Hazelton
300 00	"	11	16	27	19	19	5	2	1			Kincolith
300 00	Voted	25	32	57	25	27	21	4	4	1		Kita-maat
300 00	"	25	17	42	21	9	7	17	8	1		Kitkahtla
300 00	"	13	12	25	10	25						Kishiax
300 00	"	16	8	24	7	24						Kyaquot
300 00	"	9	9	18	15	6	8	4				Lakalsap
300 00	"	24	28	52	22	34	14	4				Massett
300 00	"	17	9	26	17	18	3		2	3		Metlakahla
300 00	"	10	12	22	10	13		8	1			Nanaimo
300 00	"	9	7	16	6	12	3		1			Nitinat
300 00	"	11	18	29	11	21	4	2	2			Port Essington
400 00	"	67	35	102	37	51	22	18	4	5	2	Port Simpson
300 00	Voted	22	8	30	25	19	11					Quamichan
300 00	"	20	5	25	20	11	8	6				Saanich
300 00	"	26	19	45	17	17	12	11	4	1		Skidegate
300 00	"	11	14	25	15	8	4	8	5			Songhees
300 00	"	13	15	28	11	20	6	2				Ucluellet
		524	433	957	440	558	216	125	41	15	2	Total, British Columbia

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
MANITOBA.				
Assabasca	Rainy River	Rat Portage	R. E. Atkinson	Church of England
Berens River	Berens River	Berens River	Mary Hayne	Methodist
Big Eddy	Pas	Pas	Robert Bear	Church of England
Black River	Black River	Berens River	B. McKenzie	"
Broken Head	Broken Head	Clandeboye	M. B. Edwards	"
Chemawawin	Chemawawin	Pas	W. C. Lundie	"
Coucheeching	Coucheeching	Coucheeching	P. J. Robinson	Roman Catholic
Crane River	Crane River	Manitowapaw	John Moar	Church of England
Cross Lake	Cross Lake	Berens River	Ed. Paupaneakis	Methodist
Ebb and Flow Lake	Ebb and Flow Lake	Manitowapaw	M. Dumas	Roman Catholic
Fairford (Upper)	Fairford	"	Geo. Bruce	Church of England
" (Lower)	"	"	Kemper Garrioch	"
Fisher River	Fisher River	Berens River	J. N. Clinton	Methodist
Fort Alexander (Upper)	Fort Alexander	Clandeboye	J. Arran Wilson	Church of England
" (Lower)	"	"	K. Garrioch	"
" (R. C.)	"	"	R. Chevrefils	Roman Catholic
Frenchman's Head	Lac Seul	Savanne	A. T. Norquay	Church of England
Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids	Pas	T. H. P. Lamb	"
Hollow Water River	Hollow Water Riv.	Berens River	J. Sinclair	"
Islington	Islington	Rat Portage	J. Fox	"
Jack Head	Jack Head	Berens River	F. A. Disbrowe	"
Lac Seul	Lac Seul	Savanne	T. H. Pritchard	"
Lake Manitoba	Lake Manitoba	Manitowapaw	Olive Goulet	Roman Catholic
Lake St. Martin	Lake St. Martin	"	T. H. Dobbs	Church of England
Little Forks	Little Forks	Coucheeching	R. H. Bagshaw	"
Little Saskatchewan	Little Saskatchewan	Manitowapaw	J. E. Favell	"
Long Sault	Long Sault	Coucheeching	W. F. Gover	"
Manitou Rapids	Manitou Rapids	"	D. W. Wood	"
Moose Lake	Moose Lake	Pas	Louis Cochrane	"
Muckle's Creek	St. Peter's	Clandeboye	Janet Muckle	"
Norway House	Norway House	Berens River	E. F. Hardiman	Methodist
Pas	Pas	Pas	Richard Cox	Church of England
†Pine Creek	Pine Creek	Manitowapaw	Rev. A. Chaumont	Roman Catholic
Poplar River	Poplar River	Berens River	Joseph Dargue	Methodist
Red Earth	Red Earth	Pas	Jas. Settee, jr.	Church of England
Rossville	Norway House	Berens River	E. B. B. Mills	Methodist
Sandy Bay	Sandy Bay	Manitowapaw	W. Geo. Gow	Roman Catholic
Shoal Lake	Pas Mountain	Pas	Thos. R. Bear	Church of England
St. Peter's (North)	St. Peter's	Clandeboye	Lizzie McLean	"
" (South)	"	"	Grace W. Rolston	"
" (East)	"	"	Isabel J. Jackson	"
" (R. C.)	"	"	Alice Genthon	Roman Catholic
The Dalles	Rat Portage	Rat Portage	John Kippling	Church of England
Wabigoon	Wabigoon	Savanne	Amy Johns	"
†Wabuskang	Wabuskang	"	R. E. Atkinson	"
Water Hen River	Water Hen River	Manitowapaw	J. H. Adam	Roman Catholic
Total, Manitoba .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Open only one quarter. † Day pupils at the boarding school. ‡ Only one return received. Day

STATEMENT—Continued.

Returns have been received), for the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
\$ cts.												MANITOBA.
300 00	Voted	14	22	36	10	26	10					Assabasca.
300 00	"	29	32	61	24	52	4	4	1			Berens River.
300 00	"	19	17	36	11	21	11	4				Big Eddy.
300 00	"	11	2	13	6	1	5	6	1			Black River.
300 00	"	13	11	24	8	17	5	2				Broken Head.
300 00	"	23	22	45	21	33	12					Chemawawin.
300 00	"	7	4	11	3	7	4					Coucheeching.
300 00	"	7	5	12	8	5	3	2	2			Crane River.
300 00	"	14	30	44	11	22	10	4	8			Cross Lake.
300 00	"	5	9	14	8	4	1	7	1			Ebb and Flow Lake.
300 00	"	5	9	14	9	6		3	1	4		Fairford (Upper).
300 00	"	21	18	39	27	23	9	2	5			" (Lower).
300 00	"	33	19	52	24	26	8	13	5			Fisher River.
300 00	"	17	12	29	12	18	3	7		1		Fort Alexander (Upper).
300 00	"	14	13	27	13	17	7		3			" (Lower).
300 00	"	11	7	18	9	14	3	1				" (R.C.)
300 00	"	25	1	26	12	25	1					Frenchman's Head.
300 00	"	18	8	26	11	21	3	2				Grand Rapids.
300 00	"	17	10	27	12	15	6	6				Hollow Water River.
300 00	"	8	4	12	3	10	2					Islington.
300 00	"	19	18	37	12	29	8					Jack Head.
300 00	"	24	16	40	18	25	14	1				Lac Seul.
300 00	"	16	9	25	7	9	9	6	1			Lake Manitoba.
300 00	"	13	12	25	11	23	2					Lake St. Martin.
300 00	"	14	5	19	3	15	4					Little Forka.
300 00	"	15	10	25	17	16	7	2				Little Saskatchewan.
300 00	"	7	16	23	6	9	3	11				Long Sault.
300 00	"	12	6	18	5	13	5					Manitou Rapids.
300 00	"	14	16	30	12	30						Moose Lake.
300 00	"	11	11	22	9	11		4	3	2	2	Muckle's Creek.
300 00	"	11	15	26	11	18	8					Norway House.
300 00	"	39	26	65	34	34	25	6				Pas.
\$12 per capita.	"	23	18	41	22	18	9	8	5	1		Pine Creek.
300 00	"	33	23	56	30	29	13	14				Poplar River.
300 00	"	20	16	36	17	4	9	23				Red Earth.
300 00	"	31	35	66	14	50	8	7	1			Rossville.
300 00	"	32	38	70	34	45	19	6				Sandy Bay.
300 00	"	10	13	23	15	4		8	7	4		Shoal Lake.
300 00	"	17	16	33	11	17	7	7	2			St. Peter's (North).
300 00	"	31	17	48	21	19	15	10	4			" (South).
300 00	"	13	16	29	12	10	4	11	4			" (East).
300 00	"	6	6	12	7	6	2	3	1			" (R.C.)
300 00	"	6	6	12	4	6	2	2	2			The Dalles.
300 00	"	13	11	24	7	13	6	5				Wabagoon.
300 00	"	7	13	20	6	19	1					Wabuskang.
\$12 per capita.	"	13	20	33	25	24	8	1				Water Hen River.
		765	658	1423	612	859	295	198	57	12	2	Total, Manitoba.

pupils at the boarding school.

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.				
Alexander's	Alexander's ..	Edmonton	Sarah Cyre.....	Roman Catholic...
Attakakoop	Attakakoop.....	Carlton.....	Louis Ahenakew ..	Church of England
Beaver River	Chippewayan ..	Onion Lake.....	L. O. Lamoureux ..	Roman Catholic...
Bull's Horn	Blood	Blood	L. F. Hardyman ..	Church of England
Crowfoot	Blackfoot.....	Blackfoot.....	G. H. Race.....	Roman Catholic...
Day Star	Day Star.....	Touchwood Hills.	Sophia E. Smyth..	Church of England
Goodfish Lake	Pakan	Saddle Lake	Vincent Smith.....	Methodist
*Gordon's	George Gordon's.	Touchwood Hills.	M. Williams.....	Church of England
Heavy Shields	Blood	Blood	Sister R. St. Germain	Roman Catholic...
John Smith's	John Smith's.....	Duck Lake	M. Thompson.....	Church of England
Joseph's	Joseph's	Edmonton	Josephine Laderonte	Roman Catholic...
Keys	Keys	Swan River.....	Owen Owens.....	Church of England
Keeseekouse	Keeseekouse.....	"	Edward Barton	Roman Catholic...
Lac la Ronge	Lac la Ronge ..	Duck Lake	S. Abraham	Church of England
Little Pines	Little Pines.....	Battleford	C. T. Desmarais ..	"
Louis Bull's	Louis Bull's.....	Hobbema	J. A. Youmans	Methodist
Meadow Lake	Meadow Lake ..	Carlton	A. M. Venne.....	Roman Catholic...
Mistawasis	Mistawasis	"	Kate Gillespie	Presbyterian
Montreal Lake	Montreal Lake ..	Duck Lake	Rev. T. C. Clarke ..	Church of England
Morley	Morley	Stony	John W. Niddrie ..	Methodist
Oak River Sioux	Oak River	Birtle	E. Francis Cox.....	Church of England
Okanase	Okanase	"	R. C. McPherson ..	Presbyterian
Poundmaker's	Poundmaker's ..	Battleford	Victoria Arcand ..	Roman Catholic...
Red Pheasant	Red Pheasant ..	"	M. Willson	Church of England
Running Wolf	Blood	Blood	Rev. J. Rion	Roman Catholic...
Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake	A. G. McKittrick ..	Methodist
Sampson's	Sampson's	Hobbema	Hanna Shaw.....	"
Shoal River	Keys	Swan River.....	E. H. Bassing	Church of England
Sioux Mission	Near Prince Albert	"	Annie Cameron	Presbyterian
Sweet Grass	Sweet Grass	Battleford	John Pritchard	Roman Catholic...
Thunderchild's	Thunderchild's ..	"	Philip McDonald ..	Church of England
White Cap Sioux	Moose Woods ..	"	Mrs. W. R. Tucker ..	Methodist
White Fish Lake	James Seenum's ..	Saddle Lake	Mina German	"
White Whale Lake	Paul's	Edmonton	W. G. Blewett.....	"
Total, N.W.T. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Day pupils at boarding school.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Returns have been received), for the Year ended 30th June, 1893.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
% cts.												NORTH-WEST TER- RITORIES.
300 00 Voted		12	8	20	5	15	5					Alexander's.
300 00 "		10	9	19	11	13	2	2	2			Attakakoop.
300 00 "		7	9	16	9	8	7	1				Beaver River.
300 00 "		10	11	21	4	21						Bull's Horn.
300 00 "		17	10	27	10	20	7					Crowfoot.
300 00 "		6	6	12	9	3	2	3	4			Day Star.
300 00 "		18	15	33	9	19	10	4				Goodfish Lake.
\$12 per capita.		1		1	1	1						Gordon's.
300 00 "		7	3	10	4	10						Heavy Shields.
300 00 "		8	15	23	9	11	2	7	3			John Smith's.
300 00 "		12	10	22	6	18	3	1				Joseph's.
300 00 "		5	11	16	6	7	2	3	4			Keys.
300 00 "		9	8	17	3	10	4	3				Keeseekouse.
300 00 "		12	13	25	6	22	3					Lac la Ronge.
300 00 "		9	10	19	9	16	3					Little Pines.
300 00 "		8	5	13	1	13						Louis Bull's.
300 00 "		10	6	16	5	12	4					Meadow Lake.
300 00 "		10	7	17	7	12	3	2				Mistawasis.
300 00 "		13	12	25	3	16	7	2				Montreal Lake.
300 00 "		22	26	48	13	34	7	7				Morley.
300 00 "		24	19	43	19	31	9	3				Oak River Sioux.
300 00 "		7	9	16	9	6	5	5				Okanase.
300 00 "		7	8	15	7	4	6	1	4			Poundmaker's.
300 00 "		12	12	24	11	16	6	2				Red Pheasant.
300 00 "		6	5	11	6	7	4					Running Wolf.
300 00 "		15	10	25	7	22	3					Saddle Lake.
300 00 "		9	13	22	5	14	1	7				Sampson's.
300 00 "		10	13	23	11	10	10	3				Shoal River.
300 00 "		8	12	20	8	16	4					Sioux Mission.
300 00 "		4	6	10	6	3	5	2				Sweet Grass.
300 00 "		9	11	20	8	14	6					Thunderchild's.
300 00 "		4	8	12	8	3		6	3			White Cap Sioux.
300 00 "		9	15	24	5	19		3	2			White Fish Lake.
300 00 "		12	16	28	7	28						White Whale Lake.
		342	351	693	247	473	131	67	22			Total, N. W. T.

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	District.	Teacher.	Denomination.
OUTSIDE TREATY LIMITS.			
*Albany.....	Moosonee Diocese, James Bay	Rev. T. Vincent	Church of England
Fort Chippewyan.	Athabasca & Mackenzie River Diocese.	E. Hatley	" " ..
*Fort George.....	Moosonee Diocese, east coast James Bay	W. E. Walton	" " ..
*Irene Training.....	Fort Vermillion.	Rev. A. J. Warwick	" " ..
*Moose Fort.....	Moosonee Diocese, James Bay.....	" J. Taylor	" " ..
Nativity Mission (Holy Angels).....	Athabasca & Mackenzie River District.	" Sister Martin ..	Roman Catholic. .
Providence Mis. (Sacred Heart).....	" " " " " " " "	Seguin ..	" " " " " "
*Rupert's House.....	Moosonee Diocese, Great Whale River.	W. G. Walton.....	Church of England
Vermillion, (St. Henri)..	Fort Vermillion ..	Rev. J. Dupui.....	Roman Catholic ..
Total.....	.....	.....	.....

* No standard given.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Returns have been received), for the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From What Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
\$ cts.												OUTSIDE TREATY LIMITS.
200 00	Voted.....	32	22	54	23	54						Albany.
200 00	"	6	4	10	6	4	3	2	1			Fort Chippewyan.
200 00	"	57	59	116	25	116						Fort George.
200 00	"	10	5	15	8	15						Irene Training.
200 00	"	30	52	82	32	82						Moose Fort.
		6	8	14	14	16		5	2	1		Nativity Mission, (Holy Angels).
200 00	Voted.....	11	15	26	17	7	11	5	1	2		Prov. Mis. (Sacred Heart.)
200 00	"	18	15	33	18	33						Rupert's House.
200 00	"	6	4	10	9	7	3					Vermillion, (St. Henri.)
		176	184	360	152	324	17	12	4	3		Total.

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Boarding

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.			
Fort William Orphanage.....	At Fort William.	Rev. Sister Dionysia	Roman Catholic ..
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Alert Bay Girls' Home	At Alert Bay, on Nimkish Reserve	A. J. Hall.....	Church of England
Port Simpson Girls' Home	At Port Simpson, Northwest Coast	Miss H. M. Paul....	Methodist
St. Mary's	At St. Mary's Mission on the Fraser River.	Rev. E. C. Chirouse.	Roman Catholic ..
Yale (All Hallows) ..	At Yale, on the Fraser River.	Amy, Sister Superior	Church of England
Total, British Columbia.....			
MANITOBA.			
Pine Creek	At Mouth of Pine Creek, Lake Winnipegosis	Rev. A. Chaumont..	Roman Catholic ..
Portage-la-Prairie	At Portage-la-Prairie, Man.....	Miss Annie Fraser..	Presbyterian....
Rat Portage	At Rat Portage	Rev. C. Cahill, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic ..
Water Hen River.	On Water Hen River Bay, Manitowapaw Agency.....	J. H. Adam.....	"
Total, Manitoba.....			
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.			
Birtle	At Birtle, Man.	W. J. Small.....	Presbyterian
Blood (St. Paul's).....	On Blood Reserve	Arthur de B. Owen .	Church of England
Crowstand.	Near Côté's Reserve, Swan River Agency	Rev. Neil Gilmour..	Presbyterian
Duck Lake..	On Duck Lake Reserve.....	Rev. M. J. P. Paquette O.M.I.....	Roman Catholic ..
Emmanuel College	At Prince Albert, Sask.....	Rev. J. A. Mackay..	Church of England
Ermineskin's	On Ermineskin's Reserve, Hob-bema Agency	Rev. Z. Lizée, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic ..
File Hills.....	On File Hills Reserve	Alex. Skene].	Presbyterian
Gordon's.....	On Geo. Gordon's Reserve, Touch-wood Hills Agency.....	M. Williams.....	Church of England
Lac-la-Biche.....	On Lac-la-Biche, Saddle Lake Agency	Rev. H. Grandin....	Roman Catholic ..
Muscowequan's.....	On Muscowequan's Reserve, Touch-wood Hills Agency.....	S. Perrault	"
McDougall Orphanage ..	On Morley Reserve, Stony Agency	John W. Niddrie...	Methodist
Old Sun's.....	On Blackfoot Reserve	Rev. H. W. G. Stocken	Church of England
Onion Lake, R.C.....	On Seekaskootch Reserve, Onion Lake Agency.....	Rev. W. Comire, O.M.I.....	Roman Catholic ..
" C.E.....	On Seekaskootch Reserve, Onion Lake Agency.....	Rev. J. R. Matheson	Church of England
Piegan, C.E.....	On Piegan Reserve.....	Rev. J. Hinchliffe..	"
" R.C.....	"	Rev. L. Doucet....	Roman Catholic ..
Round Lake.....	Crooked Lake Agency	Rev. H. McKay	Presbyterian
Sarcee.....	On Sarcee Reserve	Percy Stocken	Church of England
St. Albert.....	At St. Albert Settlement.....	Rev. Sis. Dandurand	Roman Catholic ..
White Eagle.....	Blackfoot	Rev. H. W. G. Stocken	Church of England
Total, N.W.T.....			

STATEMENT—Continued.

Schools, for the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

Grant.	From what Fund Paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
ONTARIO.												
\$500.....	Voted	6	17	23	20	10	5	7	1			Fort William Orphanage
BRITISH COLUMBIA.												
10 pupils, \$60 per cap.	"		13	13	9	2	4	2	4	1		Alert Bay Girls' Home
20 " 60 "	"		43	43	32	12	10	11	7	3		Port Simpson Girls' Home
60 " 60 "	"	42	40	82	73	28	18	11	21	4		St. Mary's
35 " 60 "	"		33	33	29	8	4	11	3	2	5	Yale (All Hallows)
		42	129	171	143	50	36	35	35	10	5	Total, British Columbia
MANITOBA.												
15 pupils, \$72 per cap.	Voted	10	12	22	19	5	4	9	2	2		Pine Creek
20 " 72 "	"	15	21	36	26	19	4	7	3	3		Portage-la-Prairie
20 " 72 "	"	14	15	29	25	23	3	3				Rat Portage
15 " 72 "	"		11	11	11	4	7					Water Hen River
		39	59	98	81	51	18	19	5	5		Total, Manitoba
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.												
40 pupils, \$72 per cap.	Voted	17	27	44	29	26	2	9	7			Birtle
80 " 72 "	"	36	23	59	40	30	13	11	5			Blood (St. Paul's)
30 " 72 "	"	19	11	30	23	21	7	2				Crowstand
80 " 100 "	"	49	46	95	76	52	27	16				Duck Lake
{ 20 boys, \$100 p.c. }	"	33	17	50	41	19	12	10	6	2	1	Emmanuel College
{ 20 girls, 72 " }	"											
75 pupils, \$72 per cap.	"	19	11	30	24	19	4	4	3			Ermineskin's
15 " 72 "	"	11	6	17	14	5		4	4	4		File Hills
30 " 72 "	"	14	15	29	23	12	2	5	7	3		Gordon's
50 " 72 "	"	32	17	49	41	26	4	8	6	5		Lac-la-Biche
30 " 72 "	"	19	14	33	27	17	9	4	3			Muscovequan's
40 " 72 "	"	15	14	29	21	14	7	5	3			McDougall Orphanage
40 " 72 "	"		11	11	10	8	3					Old Sun's
60 " 72 "	"	25	24	49	44	30	6	7	2	3	1	Onion Lake, R.C.
15 " 72 "	"	5	8	13	11	6	5	1	1			" C.E.
30 " 72 "	"	32	12	44	25	28	15	1				Piegan, C.E.
20 " 72 "	"	2	16	18	12	10	4	4				" R.C.
30 " 72 "	"	17	16	33	22	20	6	7				Round Lake
20 " 72 "	"	10	8	18	15	6		9		3		Sarcee
80 " 72 "	"	41	44	85	76	44	12	3	15	7	4	St. Albert
40 " 72 "	"	35		35	24	21	9	5				White Eagle
		481	340	771	598	414	147	115	62	27	6	Total, W.T.N.

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Boarding

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.
OUTSIDE TREATY LIMITS.			
Isle-a-la-Crosse	At Isle-a-la-Crosse, Mackenzie River District	Rev. Sister Langelier	Roman Catholic . .
Lesser Slave Lake, C.E.	At Lesser Slave Lake, Peace River District	C. D. White	Church of England
" " R.C.	At Lesser Slave Lake, Peace River District	Rev. D. Laferrière . .	Roman Catholic . .
Total			

STATEMENT—Continued.

Schools, for the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
												OUTSIDE TREATY LIMITS.
12 pupils, \$72 per cap.	Voted	7	11	18	12	10	3	4	1	.....	.....	Isle-a-la-Crosse
20 " 72 "	"	23	12	35	11	9	12	8	6	.....	.....	Lesser Slave Lake, C.E.
20 " 72 "	"	17	23	40	35	21	9	8	2	.....	.....	" " R.C.
.....		47	46	93	58	40	24	20	9	.....	.....	Total

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Industrial Schools in

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.	Grant.
ONTARIO.				
*Mohawk Institute.	At Brantford.....	Rev. R. Ashton...	Undenominational	91 pupils at \$60 p. capita.
*Mount Elgin "	At Muncey....	Rev. W. W. Shepherd.....	Methodist.....	100 " \$60 " ..
Shingwauk Home...	At Sault Ste. Marie	Geo. Ley King....	Church of England	100 " \$60 " ..
Wikwemikong (Boys)	At Wikwemikong..	Rev. G. A. Artus.	Roman Catholic...	45 " \$60 " ..
† " (Girls)	" "	" "	" "	45 " \$60 " ..
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
†Alert Bay.....	At Alert Bay, on Nimkish Reserve	Rev. A. W. Corker.	Church of England	35 " \$130 " ..
Coqualeetza Home..	At Chilliwack, Fra- ser River Agency	Rev. J. Hall.....	Methodist.....	80 " \$130 " ..
†Kamloops.....	At Kamloops.....	Rev. A. M. Carion.	Roman Catholic...	50 " \$130 " ..
†Kootenay.....	At Kootenay.....	Rev. N. Coccola...	" "	50 " \$130 " ..
†Kuper Island.....	On Kuper Island, Cowichan Agency	Rev. G. Donckele.	" "	50 " \$130 " ..
†Metlakatla.....	At Metlakatla, West Coast Ag'cy	John R. Scott.....	Church of England	25 boys at \$140 " .. 25 girls at \$100 " ..
†Williams Lake.....	At Williams Lake.	Rev. J. M. J. Lejacq	Roman Catholic...	50 pupils at \$130 " ..
MANITOBA.				
†Brandon.....	At Brandon.....	Rev. J. Semmens..	Methodist.....	80 " \$125 " ..
†Elkhorn.....	At Elkhorn.....	A. E. Wilson.....	Church of England	100 " \$115 " ..
†Rupert's Land.....	At Middle Church.	Rev. J. H. Fairlie	" "	" " " "
†St. Boniface.....	At St. Boniface...	Rev. J. B. Dorais.	Roman Catholic...	100 pupils at \$110 p. capita.
NORTH-WEST TERRI- TORIES.				
†Battleford.....	At Battleford, Sask.	Rev. E. Matheson.	Church of England	145 " \$150 " ..
†Calgary.....	At Calgary, Alta...	Rev. G. H. Hogbin	" "	" " " "
†Qu'Appelle.....	At Qu'Appelle, Assa	Rev. J. Hugonnard	Roman Catholic...	225 pupils at \$125 p. capita.
†Red Deer.....	At Red Deer, Alta.	Rev. C. E. Somerset	Methodist.....	80 " \$140 " ..
†Regina.....	At Regina, Assa...	Rev. A. J. McLeod	Presbyterian.....	150 " \$130 " ..
†St. Joseph's.....	At High Riv., Alta.	Rev. A. Naessens.	Roman Catholic...	130 " \$140 " ..

* All girls taught sewing, knitting and general house work.
NOTE.—All boys at Industrial schools are taught farming.

† All girls taught sewing, knitting and

STATEMENT—*Concluded.*

the Dominion for the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

From what Fund Paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						INDUSTRIES.							School.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harness-maker.	Printer.		Tinsmith.
ONTARIO.																			
Voted	56	75	131	117	4	21	25	20	36	25	2	1							Mohawk Institute.
Vote & school fund	55	51	106	98	35	22	29	5	12	3	2	4							Mount Elgin "
"	68	2	70	65	14	21	14	13	8	4	2	8							Shingwauk Home.
Voted	64		64	51	9	13	19	14	9		6	3							Wikwemikong (Boys)
"		55	55	49	15	4	19	10	7										" (Girls)
	243	183	426	380	77	81	106	62	72	28	12	11	8	1					
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																			
"	27		27	17	8	4	11	4			13								Alert Bay.
"	63	54	117	98	42	23	19	14	18	1	3			2					Coqualeetza Home.
"	28	25	53	51	1	5	20	13	14		17	7							Kamloops.
"	28	29	57	53	8	13	7	15	11	3	1	2							Kootenay.
"	36	25	61	54	8	9	13	22	8	1	4	8							Kuper Island.
"	29	25	54	49	17	10	8	11	2	6	13								Metlakahtla.
"	24	29	53	49	6	8	12	12	15		4					4			Williams Lake.
	235	187	422	371	90	72	90	91	68	11	52	20			2	4			
MANITOBA.																			
"	43	84	127	62	29	37	52	9			4								Brandon.
"	63	33	96	69	25	12	19	22	18		11	9	6	3		3	9	2	Elkhorn.
"	46	33	79	59	33	13	18	9	6		6						2		Rupert's Land.
Voted	59	50	109	101	19	14	29	25	19	3	7								St Boniface.
	211	200	411	291	106	76	118	65	43	3	28	9	6	3		3	11	2	
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.																			
"	73	42	115	103	41	12	29	18	15		13	2		3			2		Battleford.
"	45		45	31	15	13	14	3											Calgary.
Voted	111	129	240	221	54	60	76	25	25		9	6		5	7		1		Qu'Appelle.
"	48	31	79	51	30	13	28	5	3		6			1					Red Deer.
"	84	55	139	106	29	14	22	44	18	12	9	1			2		4		Regina.
"	84	33	117	103	47	34	20	14	2		13	5			1				St. Joseph's.
	445	290	735	615	216	146	189	109	63	12	50	14		9	10		7		

general household duties.

‡ All expenses paid by Government.

SUMMARY OF

Province.	CLASS OF SCHOOL.			Number of Schools.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	Percentage of Average.
	Day.	Boarding.	Industrial.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
Ontario	71	1	5	77	1,471	1,199	2,670	1,441	53·93
Quebec	17			17	397	351	748	342	45·72
Nova Scotia	8			8	88	69	157	60	38·21
New Brunswick	6			6	81	64	145	71	48·96
Prince Edward Island	1			1	23	9	32	11	34·37
British Columbia	27	4	7	38	801	749	1,550	954	61·55
Manitoba	46	4	4	54	1,015	917	1,932	984	50·93
North-west Territories	34	20	6	60	1,218	981	2,199	1,460	66·39
Outside Treaty Limits	9	3		12	223	230	453	210	46·35
Totals	219	32	22	273	5,317	4,569	9,886	5,533	55·55

NOTE.—All boys at industrial schools are taught farming.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1898.

SCHOOL STATEMENT.

STANDARDS.						INDUSTRIES TAUGHT.								Province.
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harness-maker.	Printer.	Tinsmith.	
1,237	531	460	267	143	32	12	11	8	1					Ontario.
362	148	102	110	22	4									Quebec.
70	39	17	18	10	3									Nova Scotia.
60	54	21	8	2										New Brunswick.
11	3	6	7	4	1									Prince Edward Island.
698	324	250	167	93	18	52	20			2	4			British Columbia.
1,016	389	335	127	60	5	28	9	6	3		3	11	2	Manitoba.
1,103	424	371	193	90	18	50	14		9	10		7		North-west Territories.
364	41	32	13	3										Outside Treaty Limits.
4,921	1,953	1,594	910	427	81	142	54	14	13	12	7	18	2	262

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT.

SHOWING the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended 30th June, 1898, the total amount of purchase money, and the approximate quantity of surveyed Indian Lands remaining unsold at that date.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of Acres sold.	Amount of Sale.		Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			\$	cts.		
					Acres.	
Albemarle.....	Bruce.....	854 00	476	25	1,909 00	
Amabel.....	".....	295 00	230	53	1,779 45	
Eastnor.....	".....	1,105 00	549	70	5,962 32	
Lindsay.....	".....	100 00	15	00	9,636 00	
St. Edmund.....	".....				33,612 00	
Bury (town plot).....	".....	75 17	50	00	1,636 00	
Hardwicke (town plot).....	".....				1,111 00	
Oliphant.....	".....				40 09	
Southampton.....	".....				26 25	
Warton.....	".....	4 50	119	00	30 45	
Brooke.....	Grey.....	5 00	30	00		
Keppel.....	".....	107 75	66	28	2,938 10	
Saugeen Fishing Islands.....	Lake Huron.....				880 50	
Cape Hurd Islands.....	Georgian Bay.....				7,720 50	
Mississagua Reserve.....	Algoma District.....				1,173 64	
Thessalon.....	".....	161 60	217	60	2,986 22	
" town.....	".....	2 24	124	75	83 30	
Aweres.....	".....				13,584 00	
Archibald.....	".....				2,900 00	
Dennis.....	".....				3,349 00	
Fisher.....	".....	160 00	80	00	9,442 00	
Herrick.....	".....				7,267 53	
Havilland.....	".....	78 50	39	25	8,581 50	
Kars.....	".....				9,459 00	
Apaquosh (town plot).....	".....				316 23	
Laird.....	".....	80 36	50	21	8,300 28	
Macdonald.....	".....				1,996 85	
Meredith.....	".....	365 55	142	78	7,238 10	
Garden River Reserve.....	".....	144 28	432	84		Railway right of way. Formerly part of Garden River Reserve.
Duncan.....	".....	80 00	80	00	14,258 00	
Kehe.....	".....				17,178 00	
Pennefather.....	".....				18,131 00	
Tilley.....	".....				12,691 00	
Tupper.....	".....				2,800 00	
Fenwick.....	".....				12,617 25	
Vankoughnet.....	".....				10,518 00	
Shingouicouse (town plot).....	".....				269 00	
Bidwell.....	Manitoulin Dist.....	300 00	101	25	7,049 00	
Howland.....	".....	400 00	148	27	4,960 00	
Sheguiandah.....	".....				10,292 00	
" (town plot).....	".....				397 61	
Billings.....	".....	299 00	123	00	5,878 00	
Assignack.....	".....	367 00	304	50	7,619 00	
Campbell.....	".....				8,146 75	
Manitowaning (town plot).....	".....	0 40	24	00	38 87	
Carnarvon.....	".....	700 00	203	00	11,926 00	
Tehkummah.....	".....	600 00	300	00	7,558 60	
Sandfield.....	".....	100 00	20	00	8,318 00	
Shaftesbury (town plot).....	".....	0 50	25	00	144 36	
Tolamaville.....	".....				1,564 21	
Allan.....	".....				6,270 00	
Burpee.....	".....	714 00	118	30	13,117 00	
Barrie Island.....	".....	338 00	103	40	3,153 00	
Gordon.....	".....	100 00	25	00	3,859 00	
Gore Bay (town).....	".....				5 78	
Mills.....	".....	299 00	174	50	8,251 00	
Cockburn Island.....	".....	100 00	50	00	36,440 00	
Dawson.....	".....	343 00	164	35	29,443 00	
Robinson.....	".....	394 00	152	00	47,019 00	

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT, showing the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended 30th June, 1898, &c.—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of Acres sold.	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.	Acres.	
Neebing	Thunder Bay Dist.			3,778 00	
Sarnia (town)	Lambton			5 58	
Cayuga (village)	Haldimand	38 31	436 67	19 16	
Cayuga	"	10 00	71 50	312 60	
Dunn	"			1,571 50	
Caledonia (town plot)	"			55 44	
Brantford	Brant			136 10	
Bronte (town plot)	Halton			10 93	
Port Credit (town plot)	Peel			0 25	
Daseroito	Hastings			6 50	
River St. Lawrence	Prov. of Ontario	4 62	1,250 00	310 43	
Otonabee River and Lakes	Peterborough	0 76	20 00	2,063 49	
Thorah Island	Lake Simcoe			371 00	
White Cloud Island	Georgian Bay	183 74	428 50	57 85	
Sultana Island	Rainy River Dist.			421 12	
Shannonville (town plot)	Hastings	0 75	60 00	3 00	
Tyendinaga	"			100 00	
Islands in Georgian Bay	Georgian Bay	100 00	300 00		
Alnwick	Northumberland	150 50	367 00		Survey not completed.
		9,262 53	7,679 43	458,265 69	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Ouitchouan	Chicoutimi	67 00	26 80	11,537 18	
Colrairie	Megantic			1,203 00	
Dundas	Huntingdon	672 42	3,138 30	7,919 64	
Viger	Temiscouata	83 00	184 00	48 00	
Maniwaki (town plot)	Ottawa	1 64	870 00	97 95	
Maniwaki	"	340 10	586 35		Surrendered as sold.
Temiscamingue Reserve	Pontiac	234 80	1,124 20		"
		1,399 21	5,929 65	20,805 77	

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Papaschase	Alberta	3,323 00	12,805 50	1,702 83	
Blackfoot Reserve	"	100 85	529 70		Railway right of way.
Cowessas Reserve	Assiniboia	15 73	38 33		"
Swan Lake Reserve	"	67 13	335 65		"
		3,506 71	13,709 18	1,702 83	

General Remarks.

The land sold during the year amounted to 14,168.45 acres, which realized \$27,318.26. The quantity of surrendered land in the hands of the department, in round numbers, is 480,774 acres. The principal outstanding, on account of Indian lands, amounted to \$136,185.81, a considerable portion of which is not yet due.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN RESERVES IN THE DOMINION.
ONTARIO.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area. Acres.	Remarks.
1	Maganettawan	On the River Maganettawan.....	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron	8,670	Reserved under the provisions of the Robinson Huron Treaty, 9th September, 1857; subsequently surveyed and confirmed by O. C., 31st January, 1853.
2	Henvey Inlet.....	At Henvey Inlet on Georgian Bay.....	"	24,930	Robinson Huron Treaty. (See note to No. 1.)
3	Point Grondin.....	At Point Grondin, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	10,100	"
4	White Fish River.....	At the mouth of White Fish River, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	10,600	"
5	Spanish River	At the mouth of Spanish River, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	28,000	"
6	White Fish Lake.....	At White Fish Lake, about 16 miles north of Collins Inlet, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	43,755	Set apart under the provisions of the Robinson Huron Treaty. The reserve was not surveyed until 1884. The boundaries as then surveyed were amended and established by judgment of the court of 21st January, 1889. (Attorney General of Ontario <i>vs.</i> Francis <i>et al.</i>)
7	Serpent River.....	The peninsula east of the mouth of Serpent River, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	27,480	Robinson Huron Treaty. (See note to No. 1.)
8	Mississagua River.	At the mouth of Mississagua River, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	9,120	"
9	Dokis.....	On French River.....	"	30,300	"
10	Nipissing.....	On the north shore of Lake Nipissing	"	80,640	"
11	Wanapitae	At Lake Wanapitae.....	"	2,560	"
12	Thessalon.....	At the south-east corner of the Township of Thessalon, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	2,307	Robinson Huron Treaty. The reserve originally consisted of the entire township, all of which, except the present reserve, has been surrendered for sale for the benefit of the Indians. (See note to No. 1.)
13	French River.....	At Ogawaming on French River.....	"	4,560	Robinson Huron Treaty. (See note to No. 1.)
14	Garden River.....	At Garden River, near Sault Ste. Marie.....	"	24,126	Robinson Huron Treaty. The reserve originally consisted of a tract containing about 130,000 acres, all of which, except the present reserve, has been surrendered for sale for the benefit of the Indians. (See note to No. 1.)
15A	Goulais Bay.....	At Batchewaung Bay, east end of Lake Superior; includes a small island situated at Sault Ste. Marie.	"	1,595	The whole of the original reserve, excepting the island at Sault Ste. Marie, which contained about 157,440 acres, was set apart under the Robinson Huron Treaty, subsequently surveyed and finally confirmed by O. C., 31st January, 1852. It was surrendered for sale for the benefit of the Indians, in 1859. The

16	Parry Island.....	In Georgian Bay, near its eastern shore.....	"	"	19,000	present reserve at Goulais Bay is a portion of the original reserve set apart by Orders in Council in 1879 and 1886. The island at Sault Ste. Marie has never been surrendered.
17	Shawanaga.....	In the Township of Shawanaga, Parry Sound District.....	"	"	8,475	Under the provisions of the Robinson-Huron Treaty the reserve was located on the mainland. The island was surveyed in lieu of that location, and the survey approved by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, 22nd November, 1863.
17A	Naiscouataing.....	In the Townships of Wallbridge and Harrison, Parry Sound District.....	"	"	2,650	Robinson-Huron Treaty. (See note to No. 1.)
17B	.....	Lots 34 and 35, concession 7, Township of Shawanaga, Parry Sound District.....	"	"	178	"
18	Tenogaming.....	At Lake Tenogaming.....	A band of Ojibbe-was of Lake Huron, who had not been provided with a reserve under the provisions of the Robinson-Huron Treaty.	Ottawas and Chippewas of Lake Huron.....	64,000	Vested by Order in Council of the Provincial Government dated 31st December, 1877, in the Dominion (Government in trust for the Shawanaga Band of Indians so long as the said band continues to occupy the said lot's. This reserve has not been confirmed by the Provincial Government of Ontario.
19	Cockburn Island.....	On Cockburn Island, Lake Huron.....	"	"	864	The Manitoulin Islands and islands on the north shore of Lake Huron were set apart, 9th August, 1836, by Sir Edmund Head, as a reserve for the Ottawas and Chippewas, and any other Indians who should be allowed to settle thereon.
20	Sheshewaning.....	Manitoulin Island.....	"	"	5,000	The Manitoulin and adjacent islands were surrendered for sale for the benefit of the Indians 6th October, 1862, and under the provisions of this surrender the present reserves, numbered 19 to 26 inclusive, were set apart.
21	Obidgewong.....	"	"	"	400	The Sauguen Peninsula was set apart as an Indian reserve 9th August, 1836, by Sir Edmund Head, and surrendered for sale for the benefit of the Indians, 13th October, 1854. Reserves Nos. 27, 28 and 29 were set apart under the provisions of the said surrender of 13th October, 1854.
22	West Bay.....	"	"	"	8,399	These islands were reserved in the surrender made by these Indians, 5th June, 1856, of the islands situated in Lake Huron which they claimed.
23	Sucker Creek.....	"	"	"	1,645	The islands in Lake Huron claimed by these Indians were ceded in error in 1850 by the Ottawas and Chippewas of Lake Huron.
24	Sheguandah.....	"	"	"	5,106	Purchased from the Provincial Government in 1881 for such members of the Oka Band of Indians as might desire to settle there.
25	Sucker Lake.....	"	"	"	599	
26	Manitoulin Island (unceded portion).....	The eastern peninsula of Manitoulin Island.....	"	"	105,300	
27	Cape Croker.....	Sauguen Peninsula.....	"	"	15,586	
28	Chief's Point.....	"	"	"	1,280	
29	Sauguen Reserve.....	At the south-western corner of the Sauguen Peninsula.....	"	"	9,020	
30	Christian Islands, viz.:— Christian, Hope and Beckwith.....	In Lake Huron.....	Chippewas of Lake Couchiching, Simcoe and Huron.....		13,300	
31	Gibson.....	The eastern portion of the Township of Gibson, County of Muskoka.....			25,582	

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*
ONTARIO—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area. Acres.	Remarks.
32	Rama	In the Township of Rama, County of Ontario	Chippewas of Lakes Couchiching, Simcoe and Huron.	2,000	Purchased from private parties at different dates between 1813 and 1848.
33	Georgina Island.	Georgina and Snake Islands in Lake Simcoe, and other islands in Lake Couchiching.	Chippewas of Lakes Couchiching, Simcoe and Huron.	3,497	These islands have remained in the possession of the Indians, and have never been ceded by them by treaty or purchase.
34	Seaugog.	On the Island in Lake Seaugog.	Mississaguas of Seaugog.	800	Purchased by these Indians with the proceeds of their own annuities, 3rd Nov., 1843.
35	Mud Lake.	On Mud Lake, in the Township of Smith, County of Peterborough.	Mississaguas of Mud Lake.	1,548	Granted in 1837 to the New England Company. Transferred to the Dominion Government in trust for the Indians 12th Oct., 1838.
36	Rice Lake.	On the north shore of Rice Lake, in the County of Peterborough.	Mississaguas of Rice Lake.	1,860	1,120 acres of this reserve was granted in 1834 to trustees for the benefit of Indian tribes in the Province. The remainder of the reserve was purchased by the Indians with their own funds.
36A	Islands in the Trent water	In the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria.	Mississaguas of Rice, Mud and Seaugog Lakes.	.....	Claimed by these Indians not to have been included in treaty of 1818, and claim subsequently admitted by the Crown Lands Department.
37	Alnwick	In the Township of Alnwick, County of Northumberland.	Mississaguas of Alnwick.	3,400	Purchased from private owners at different dates between 1836 and 1870.
38	Tyendinaga.	On the Bay of Quinté—The southern part of the Township of Tyendinaga.	Mississaguas of the Bay of Quinté.	18,600	The reserve consisted originally of 92,700 acres granted under letters patent from the Crown in 1793, all of which except the present reserve has been surrendered and sold and the proceeds applied for the benefit of the Indians.
39	Golden Lake.	At the southern end of Golden Lake, in the County of Peterborough.	Algonquins of Golden Lake.	1,560	Purchased by the Dominion Government from the Provincial Government of Ontario in 1870 as a reserve for these Indians.
40	Tuscarora.	The Township of Tuscarora and parts of the Township of Oneida's and Onondaga.	The Six Nations, consisting of the Mohawks, Oneida's, Onondagas, Tuscaroras, Cayugas, Senecas and Delawares	49,680	A tract six miles wide on each side of the Grand River was granted to the Six Nations in 1744 by Sir F. Haldimand containing about 634,910 acres. This grant was confirmed to them by Letters Patent in 1793 by Governor Simcoe. All of the tract except the present reserve has been surrendered in portions from time to time and sold for the benefit of the Indians. In 1847 the Six Nations invited the Mississaguas of the Credit to settle on their reserve, and offered them a free grant of 6,000 acres for the purpose. A number accepted, who now reside in the north-west corner of the reserve.

41	Onondaga	In the Township of Delaware, County of Onondaga of the Thames Middlesex.	4,620	Purchased for these Indians by the Government in 1840 with their own money which they brought with them from the United States.
42	Carleton Place	In the Township of Carleton, County of Middlesex.	10,800	Reserved by the Chippewas in the cession made by them of the "Longwood Tract" in 1819. A small portion of the reservation was surrendered in 1834 and sold for the benefit of the Indians.
43	Stony Point	In the Township of Beauport, County of Chippewas of Chenail, Frontenac and St. Clair.	2,555	Reserved by these Indians in the cession of a large tract in the London and Western Districts made by them in 1827.
44	Kettle Point	In the Township of "Sarnia, County of Lambton.	2,224	"
45	Sarnia	At the head of Lake St. Clair.	4,943	"
46	Walpole Island	Chippewas and Potawatamies of Walpole Island.	40,480	The Chippewas settled on the Island in 1831 by order of the Government. The Island appears to have been then set apart by the Government as a Crown Reserve to be used for the purpose of settling Indians thereon. The Potawatamies came from the United States in 1841 and on petition were permitted by the Government to settle on the Island.
47	Orford	In the Township of Orford, County of Kent.	3,010	The reserve originally consisted of 51,160 acres situated in the Townships of Zone and Orford and was set apart by Order in Council in 1798. All the reservation except the present reserve has been surrendered and sold for the benefit of the Indians.
48	Michipicoten	On the Michipicoten River, about one mile from its mouth.	178	Surveyed in 1885 for the Indians who resided on the land. This reserve has not been confirmed by the Provincial Government.
49	Gros Cap	On the north shore of Lake Superior, about a mile west of Michipicoten River.	10,180	Set apart in accordance with the provisions of the Robinson Superior Treaty. (See note to No. 1.)
50	Pic River	On the Pic River, near its mouth	800	Surveyed in 1885 for the Indians who resided on the land. These reserves have not been confirmed by the Provincial Government.
51	Pays Plat	At Pays Plat, north shore of Lake Superior.	605	"
52	Fort William	Near the west end of Lake Superior	21,260	Set apart under the provisions of the Robinson Superior Treaty. (See note to No. 1.)
53	Red Rock	On Nepigon River	468	Surveyed in 1885 for the Indians who resided on the land. Not confirmed by the Provincial Government.
54	McIntyre Bay	On the south shore of Lake Nepigon	585	Surveyed in 1885 for the Indians of Lake Nepigon. Not confirmed by the Provincial Government.
55	Gull River	At the mouth of Gull River on the west shore of Lake Nepigon.	9,825	Set apart under the provisions of the Robinson Superior Treaty. Surveyed in 1887. Not confirmed by the Provincial Government.
56	Island Point	On the west shore of Lake Nepigon	135½	Surveyed in 1885 for the Indians of Lake Nepigon. These reserves have not been confirmed by the Provincial Government.
57	Jackfish Island	A small island near the west shore of Lake Nepigon.	Not surveyed.	"
58	Long Lake	At the north end of Long Lake	612	Surveyed in 1886 for the Indians residing on the land. Not confirmed by the Provincial Government.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.

ONTARIO—Concluded.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area. Acres.	Remarks.
59	Cornwall Island.....	In the River St. Lawrence near the boundary between Ontario and Quebec.	Iroquois of St. Regis....	2,050	This and adjacent islands form part of the reserve of these Indians held by them from the time French rule began in this country.
60	Sauguen Indians Hunting Ground.	Lots 11 to 20 inclusive in Cons. III and IV, Sauguen and Cape Croker; lots 11 to 18 and lot 20 in Cons. I and II, all east of the Bury Road, Township of St. Edmund, County of Bruce.	Sauguen and Cape Croker Bands.	3,800	Set apart by Order in Council of 16th November, 1896. Lots 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 20 in Cons. I and II, E. B. R., are set apart for the Sauguen Reserve Indians, and lots 11 to 20 inclusive in Cons. III and IV, E. B. R., for the Cape Croker Band.

QUEBEC.

1	Restigouche	At the mouth of the Restigouche River, adjacent to the west boundary of the Township of Mann, County of Bonaventure.	Micmac	8856 23	This reserve is a portion of the area of land set apart and appropriated under the Statute 14 and 15, Victoria, Chapter 106, for the benefit of the Indian tribes in Lower Canada. The total area of land set apart by the Statute amounted to 230,000 acres.
2	Maria	At the mouth of the Grand Casagédia River, in the Township of Maria, County of Bonaventure.	Micmac	416 00	Settled on and claimed by the Indians from time immemorial.
3	Betsiamita	At the mouth of the Betsiamita River, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, in the County of Saguenay.	Montagnais, Tadoussacs, Papinachois, Nantapi and other Nomadic tribes.	63100 00	A portion of the area set apart under the Act 14 and 15 Vic., Chap. 106. (See No. 1.)
5	Ouitchouan	On the west shore of Lake St. John, in the County of Chicoutimi.	Montagnais of Lake St. John and Tadoussac.	3779 06	Originally consisted of the entire township, containing 23,000 acres, set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., Chap. 106. The whole township, with the exception of the present reserve has been surrendered, and is being sold for the benefit of the Indians.
7	Lorette	In the County of Quebec, about eight miles from the city.	Hurons of Lorette.	26 75	This village, which is said to have contained an area of 40 arpents, had been long occupied by the Hurons. They were confirmed in possession by a deed of gift from the Jesuit Fathers, dated 26th February, 1794. The boundaries were defined by order of the courts in 1887.
8	Quarante Arpents.	In the County of Quebec, about three miles from Lorette.	Hurons of Lorette.	1352 00	Gift from the Jesuit Fathers, dated 7th March, 1842, and again confirmed in the deed of gift of the 26th February, 1794, mentioned above.

9	Recumont.....	In the Township of Recumont, County of Hurons of Lorette.....	9900-00	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., Chap. 106. (See No. 1.)
10	Crespieul.....	West of the Township of Crespieul, in the Abenakis.....	8374-85	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., Chap. 106. (See No. 1.)
11	Becancour.....	Near Becancour, in the County of Nicolet. Abenakis of Becancour. The reserve consists of lot No. 5-2, in the Concession du Village Sauvage, and Islands Nos. 574, 488 and 499, in the Becancour River.	148-63	These Indians were once the proprietors of the Seigneurie of Becancour, granted to them 30th April, 1708. In 1760 they sold the whole of their territory except the lot and islands which now constitute their reserve.
12	Pierreville.....	At Pierreville in the County of Yamaska. Abenakis of St. Francis. Consists of the following lands, situated in the Seigneuries of Pierreville and St. Francis du Lac, viz.: Cadastral No. Arb. Per. 1217 Pierreville reserve..... 1,228-00 1218 2nd Con. St. Jacques or No. 1 on the especial plan..... 85-20 1219 3rd Con. St. Jacques or No. 24 on the especial plan..... 90-00 880 A part of Ronde Island. 280-00 850 A small Island lying between Atcombac and Au Pin Island..... 0-14 (874 Parts of an Island opposite..... 11-81 (875 Pierreville reserve..... 9-62 482 3rd Con. Parish of St. Francis or No. 41 on the especial plan..... 114-75 972 A lot in the Village of Pierreville..... 1-40 Total arpents..... 1,820-92	1538-50	Two large grants of land in Pierreville and St. Francis were made in 1700 and 1701, to these Indians by private parties. The present reserve is all they now possess, the whole of the remainder having been leased or otherwise conceded to whites.
14	Caughnawaga.....	On the south bank of the St. Lawrence River, in the County of Laprairie.	12625-17	Part of a grant made in 1690 to the Jesuits for the conversion, instruction and subsistence of the Iroquois. The title was vested in the Iroquois under the supervision of the Indian Department, 15th April, 1762, by judgment of Military Council assembled at Montreal.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.
QUEBEC—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribes or Bands.	Area. Acres.	Remarks.
15	St. Regis	On the south bank of the St. Lawrence River, in the Township of Dundee, County of Huntingdon. The reserve consists of the following lands, viz : St. Regis village and reserve..... 605-00 Lots in Dundee, purchased in 1892... 731-98 Lots in Dundee, purchased in 1897... 102-89 Cadastral list of Islands..... 1,527-05 Islands in the St. Lawrence reported on by agent John Davidson, not included in the cadastral list..... 3,919-83 6,886-75	Iroquois of St. Regis	6886-75	This reserve is a part of the hunting grounds of the Iroquois, which were in their possession at the time of the French rule in this country.
17	Doncaster	The southerly portion of the Township of Doncaster, in the County of Montcalm.	Iroquois of Sault-St. Louis	18500-00	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., Chap. 106. (See No. 1.)
18	Maniwaki	At the confluence of the Deserit River with the Gatineau River, in the County of Ottawa.	Algonquins of the Lake of Two Mountains.	45750-00	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., Chap. 106. (See No. 1.)
19	Temiscamingue	At the head of Lake Temiscamingue in the County of Pontiac.	Temiscamingue, Ottawa and Algonquins.	15590-00	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., Chap. 106. (See No. 1.)
21	Whitworth	Lots 27, 28 and 29, Concession 12, Township of Whitworth, County of Temiscouata.	Amalecites of Isle Verte and Viger.	399-00	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs, 31st March, 1877.
22	Cacouna	Lot No. 66, shown on the cadastral plan of the Village of Cacouna, County of Temiscouata.	Amalecites of Isle Verte and Viger.	0-44	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs, 8th July, 1891.
23	Weymontachingue	On the north side of the St. Maurice River, opposite the mouth of the Manouan River, County of Champlain.	Algonquin and Tête de Boule.	7407-45	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., Chap. 106. (See No. 1.)
24	Coucoucache	On the north side of the St. Maurice River, opposite the mouth of the outlet from Lake Coucoucache, County of Champlain.	Algonquin and Tête de Boule.	380-00	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., Chap. 106. (See No. 1.)
25	Escoumaine	Near the mouth of the Escoumaine River, Township of Escoumaine, County of Saguenay.	Montagnais.	97-00	Purchased in 1892 by the Department of Indian Affairs.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.

NOVA SCOTIA.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area. Acres.	Remarks.
<i>Victoria County.</i>					
1	Middle River.....	At the mouth of the Wagamatchook or Middle River.	Micmac	650-00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.
<i>Inverness County.</i>					
2	Whycocomagh.....	On the north shore and near the head of Whycocomagh Basin.	"	1,555-00	"
4	Malagawatch.....	At the entrance of the St. Denis River Basin.	"	1,200-00	"
25	Marguerite River.....	At the mouth of the Marguerite River.	"	2-00	"
26	Port Hood.....	Near Port Hood	"	Not surveyed.	"
<i>Cape Breton County.</i>					
3	Escasoni.....	In St. Andrew's Township, on the north side of St. Andrew's Channel.	"	2,800-00	"
28	Sydney.....	In Sydney Harbour, one mile from Sydney.	"	2-73	Granted to the Dominion for the purposes of an Indian reserve by the province 28th April, 1882.
29	Cariboo Marsh.....	On the Movia Road, five miles from Sydney.	"	536-00	"
<i>Richmond County.</i>					
5	Chapel Island.....	On the north shore of Great Bras d'Or Lake.	"	1,281-00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.
<i>Digby County.</i>					
6	Bear River.....	On the Bear River, partly in Digby and partly in Annapolis Counties	"	1,600-00	"
<i>Annapolis County.</i>					
7	Cegumeegea Lake (north of boundary).	On the boundary between Annapolis and Queen's Counties.	"	400-00	"
8	New Liverpool Road.....	On the New Liverpool Road, about seven miles from Annapolis.	"	572-00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation. Resurveyed in Aug., 1884.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.

NOVA SCOTIA—Concluded.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area. Acres.	Remarks.
<i>Queen's County.</i>					
9	Coguncesga Lake (south of boundary).	On the boundary between Queen's and Annapolis Counties.	Micmac.	615-00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.
10	Ponhook Lake.	At the outlet of Ponhook Lake.	"	200-00	"
11	Port Medway River.	On the Port Medway River, one-quarter of a mile from Port Medway Lake.	"	10-00	"
12	Wild Cat.	Near the mouth of Wild Cat Creek, between Malaga Lake and Port Medway River.	"	1,150-00	"
<i>Halifax County.</i>					
13	Grand Lake.	On the west shore of Grand Lake, near the boundary between Halifax and Hants Counties.	"	1,000-00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation. Surveyed in March, 1887.
15	Sambro.	Between Sambro Basin and Long Cove, Sambro Harbour.	"	300-00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.
16	Ingram's River.	At the mouth of Ingram's River, St. Margaret's Bay.	"	325-00	"
17	Beaver Lake.	At Beaver Lake, on the road from Sheet Harbour to Musquodoboit.	"	100-00	"
18	Ship Harbour Lake.	On the north-eastern shore of Ship Harbour Lake.	"	500-00	"
30	Minister's Lake (Cow Bay or Coal Harbour).	At Minister's Lake, on the Caldwell Road between Coal Harbour and the Eastern Passage.	"	43-75	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs, 20th Aug., 1880.
<i>Hants County.</i>					
14	Indian Brook.	On Indian Brook, in the Township of Douglas.	"	1,850-00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.
<i>Lunenburg County.</i>					
19	Pennall's Reserve.	Near New Ross, at the west end of Wallaback Lake.	"	100-00	"
19A	New Germany.	At Lake Peter, on the eastern branch of the Lahave River.	"	953-00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation. Surveyed and subdivided in 1880.

20	New Ross	At Nine Mile Lake, about seven miles north of New Ross.	"	1,000'00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.
21	Gold River	In two portions, containing 960 and 81 acres respectively, situated near the head of Malone Bay, Chester Basin. <i>Pictou County.</i>	"	1,041'00	"
24		At the head of Moodie Cove, on the south side of the entrance to Pictou Harbour.	"	50'00	"
24A		At Boat Harbour.	"	73'00	Purchased by the Dominion Government, 7th December, 1874. The reserve then contained 89 acres. On the 28th June, 1876, 16 acres were cut off and given in exchange for 24B.
24B	Fisher's Grant Reserves.	Lies between and adjoins 24 and 24A.	"	11'00	The lot referred to above, received in exchange for 16 acres cut off 24A.
24C		East of and adjoining 24A.	"	30'00	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs 1st December, 1888.
31	Chapel Island (A).	In Merigonish Harbour. Island A contains approximately 30 acres and Island B 5 acres.	"	Not surveyed.	Reserved for the use of the Indians prior to Confederation, with the understanding that they may be resumed again if required by Her Majesty's Government. (F. 25421.)
31A	Mookey's Island (B).		"		
22	Franklin Manor	Adjoins the Franklin Manor, about five miles south-west of Amherst. <i>Cumberland County.</i>	"	1,000'00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.
23	Pomquet Reserves	Near Pomquet Harbour. <i>Antigonish County.</i>	"	525'00	"
27	Millbrook	On the east side of the Intercolonial Railway, at an arch culvert over the Mill Brook, in the Township of Truro. <i>Colchester County.</i>	"	35'00	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs, 6th December, 1886. (F. 25421.)
32	Cambridge or Cornwallis.	Situated at Cambridge, in the Township of Cornwallis. <i>King's County.</i>	"	9'99	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs, 19th Feb., 1880.
33	Yarmouth.	On the eastern side of Starr's Road, near the Town of Yarmouth. <i>Yarmouth County.</i>	"	21'19	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs, 5th Nov., 1887.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

No.	Name.	Area.	County.
1	Indian Point.....	750	Northumberland.
2	Eel Ground.....	3,785	"
4	Red Bank.....	6,100	"
7	(No name).....	4,914	"
8	Big Hole Tract.....	6,800	"
9	Tabusintac.....	9,740	"
12	Renous.....	100	"
14	Burnt Church.....	2,160	"
21	Great Bend.....	900	"
3	Eel River.....	220	Restigouche.
6	French Village.....	460	York.
22	St. Croix.....	200	"
24	St. Mary.....	24	"
10	St. Basil.....	900	Victoria.
20	Tobique.....	18,500	"
11	Papineau.....	1,000	Gloucester.
13	Pocknouche.....	2,400	"
25	Indian Island.....	16	"
15	Richibucto.....	5,658	Kent.
16	Buctouche.....	4,655	"
27	Indian Island (claimed by Indians).....		Kent.
17	Botsford.....	202	Westmoreland.
18	The Brothers.....	10	Kings.
19	Canous River.....	100	Charlotte.
23	Woodstock.....	200	Carleton.
26	Ormocto.....	125	Sunbury.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

1	Lennox Island.....	1,320	Prince.
2	Morell.....	204	Kings.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.

TREATY NO. 3.—ONTARIO.

No.	Name.	Area. Acres.	Locality.
10	Little Fork	1920 13	Rainy River.
11	Manitou Rapids	5736 50	"
12	Long Sault No. 2	5046 75	"
13	" 1	6366 73	"
14	" The Bishop," Hungry Hall No. 1	3982 66	"
15	" Paskonkin," Hungry Hall No. 2	2300 94	"
15M	Wild Lands Reserve	20671 27	"
16A	Rainy Lake	160 00	"
16D	"	11200 00	"
41	Agency Reserve, Fort Frances	170 00	"
17A	Rainy Lake (Niacatchewewin)	37,1 50	"
17B	"	2439 75	"
18B	"	4586 88	"
18C	"	3861 76	"
21	English River or Grassy Narrows	10244 00	English River.
21	Wabaskang	8042 00	Wabaskang Lake.
22A 1	Lac des Mille Lacs	3750 70	Lac des Mille Lake.
22A 2	Seine River	8476 70	Seine River.
23	Sturgeon Falls	6825 20	"
23A	Seine River	2003 20	"
23B	"	2234 80	"
24C	Kawaiagamot (Sturgeon Lake)	5948 30	Sturgeon Lake.
25D	Neguaquon Lake (Lac la Croix)	15355 30	Lac la Croix.
26A	Rainy Lake (Nickickonesemenecaning)	4850 00	Rainy Lake.
26B	"	2640 00	"
26C	"	2737 00	"
27	Wabigoon Lake	12872 00	Wabigoon Lake.
27	Eagle Lake	8882 00	Eagle Lake.
28	Lac Seul or Lonely Lake	49000 00	Lac Seul.
29	Islington	20954 00	Winnipeg River.
29	Swan Lake	3277 00	Swan Lake.
29	One Man's Lake	668 00	English River.
30	Agency Reserve (Sabaskasing)	640 00	Lake of the Woods.
31A	Naongashing	1280 00	"
31B	Lake of the Woods	726 00	"
31C	"	800 00	"
31D	Big Island	915 00	"
31E	"	1920 00	"
31F	"	Not surveyed.	"
31G	Lake of the Woods	275 00	"
31H and pt. of 31 G.	Big Island	1541 00	"
31J	Shoal Lake	1280 00	Shoal Lake.
32A	White Fish Bay	4865 20	Lake of the Woods.
32B	Yellow Girl Bay	4454 30	"
32C	Sabaskong Bay	1280 00	"
33A	White Fish Bay	3091 00	"
33B	North-west Angle	3299 00	"
34	Lake of the Woods	641 00	"
34A	White Fish Bay	1529 20	"
34B	Shoal Lake, 1st Part	640 00	Shoal Lake.
34B	" 2nd Part	426 00	"
34C	North-west Angle	1261 80	North-west Angle River, in Mani- toba.
34C	"	750 00	Lake of the Woods.
35A	Naongashing	1280 00	"
35B	Obabikong	1760 00	"
35C	Sabaskong Bay	1920 00	"
35D	"	1280 00	"
35E 1	Little Grassy River, 1st Part	640 00	"
35E 2	Lake of the Woods, 2nd Part	Not surveyed.	"
35F	Sabaskong Bay	1280 00	"
35G	Big Grassy River	8960 00	"
35H	Sabaskong Bay	640 00	"
35J	Lake of the Woods	3481 60	"

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*TREATY No. 3.—*Concluded.*

No.	Name.	Area. Acres.	Locality.
36	Buffalo Point	5,763 00	Lake of the Woods, in Manitoba.
37	Big Island	1,946 00	" "
37	Rainy River	3,687 00	Rainy River.
37A	Shoal Lake	1,920 00	Shoal Lake, in Manitoba.
37B	North-west Angle (Approx.)	840 00	Lake of the Woods.
37B	Lake of the Woods	262 00	" "
37C	North-west Angle River	690 00	North-west Angle River, in Manitoba.
38A	Near Rat Portage	8,000 00	Lake of the Woods.
38B	"	5,289 90	" "
38C	"	8,000 00	Winnipeg River.
38D	Lake of the Woods	Not surveyed.	Certain Islands in Lake of the Woods.
39	West Shore Shoal Lake	1,031 00	Partly in Manitoba.
39	North-west Shore Shoal Lake	8,415 00	" "
40	"	6,759 00	" "
39	Islands in	Not surveyed.	" "
40	"	"	"

INDIAN Reserves in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

TREATY No. 1.

		Square Miles.	
1	St. Peters	80 00	St. Andrew's and St. Clement's, Manitoba.
2	Rosseau River	20 86	Franklin, Manitoba.
2A	Rosseau River Rapids	1 25	" "
3	Fort Alexander	32 20	Nepahwin and Powassin, Man.
4	Brokenhead River	21 90	St. Clement's "
5	Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba	19 00	Westbourne "
6	Long Plain, Assiniboine River	16 90	Portage la Prairie and South Norfolk, Man.
7	Swan Lake. Not surveyed	"	Lorne, Man.
8	Hamilton's Crossing	1 00	South Norfolk, Man.

TREATY No. 2.

43	Big Jack Head, Lake Winnipeg	4 20	Winnipegosis, Manitoba.
44	Fisher River, Lake Manitoba	21 00	Norquay "
45	Waterhen River "	7 20	Winnipegosis "
46	Dog Creek "	14 80	Patterson "
48	Sandy Bay, Lake St. Martin	5 00	" "
49	The Narrows "	6 30	" "
50	Fairford, Lakes St. Martin and Manitoba	18 30	" "
51	Crane River, Lake Manitoba	12 40	" "
52	Ebb and Flow "	16 90	" "
57	Birdtail Creek, Assiniboine River	10 75	Archie and Miniota.
58	Oak River, Assiniboine River	15 20	Woodworth "
59	Oak Lake, Pipestone Creek	4 00	Pipestone "
60	Turtle Mountain	1 00	Winchester "
61	Riding Mountain House	8 75	Strathclair "
61 A	Clear or Clearwater Lake	1 15	Riding Mountain "
.....	Temporary hay lands, S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 20, 20, 21 W.	25	" "
62	Waywayseecappo, Birdtail Creek	39 00	Silver Creek and Rossburn, Man.
63 A	Valley River	18 25	Russell, Manitoba.
66 A	Pine River, Lake Winnipegosis	14 30	Rosebery "
67	Rolling River	20 00	Harrison "
68	Moose Mountain, Pheasant Rump	36 60	Tps. 9 and 10, rgs. 5, 6, and 7,
69	" Ocean Man	37 00	W. of 2nd I. M. Assiniboia.
70	" White Bear	44 90	Tps. 9 and 10, rgs. 2 and 3, W of 2nd I. M., Assiniboia.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Manitoba and North-west Territories—*Continued.*

TREATY No. 4.

No.	Name.	Area. Square Miles.	Locality.
64	Gabriel Côté	56 50	Near Fort Pelly, Assiniboia.
65	The Key	38 00	"
65 A	Dawson Bay, Mouth of Shoal River	1 50	Lake Winnipegosis, Manitoba.
65 B	" Steep Rock Point	3 55	" "
65 C	Swan Lake, Woody and Birch Rivers	3 03	Swan Lake.
65 D	Dawson Bay, Dog Island	0 43	Lake Winnipegosis "
65 E	" $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Shoal River.	08	" "
66	Keeseekoose	23 60	Near Fort Pelly, Assiniboia.
	Hay lands	20 50	" "
71	Kakeesheway (Round Lake)	82 60	Round Lake.
72	Kakewistahaw	73 00	Qu'Appelle River, between Round and Crooked Lakes, Assa
72 A	" fishing grounds	0 15	Crooked Lake "
73	Cowessess	78 00	" "
73 A	Little Bone	10 90	Crescent Lake "
74	Sakimay	33 90	Crooked Lake "
74 A	Sheesheep	5 60	" "
75	Piapot	53 98	Qu'Appelle River "
76	"Carry the Kettle" or "The man-who-took- the-coat."	73 21	Indian Head "
78	"Standing Buffalo"	7 60	Qu'Appelle Lake "
79	"Pasquaw" Fishing Lakes	60 15	Near Qu'Appelle "
80	Muscowpetung	59 50	" "
80 A	Fishing grounds at Long Lake	2 23	Little Arm River "
80 B	Hay lands, Muscowpetung and others	72	Near Qu'Appelle "
81	"Peepekeesis"	41 60	File Hills "
82	"Okanesse"	22 36	" "
83	"Star Blanket"	21 50	" "
84	"Little Black Bear"	46 50	" "
85	"Muskowekun"	36 00	Little Touchwood Hills
86	George Gordon	48 00	" Assa.
87	"Day Star"	24 00	Big Touchwood Hills "
88	"The Poor Man"	42 50	" "
89	"Yellow Quill"	34 50	Fishing Lake "
90	"	16 17	Nut Lake, Saskatchewan.
	Regina Industrial School	0 50	Regina, Assiniboia.
	Qu'Appelle	1 37	Qu'Appelle "

TREATY No. 5.

9	Black River	3 10	Lake Winnipeg, Manitoba.
10	Hole or Hollow Water River	5 20	" "
11	Loon Straits	1 77	" "
12	Blood Vein River	5 20	" "
13	Berens River	11 50	" "
14	Little Grand Rapids, Berens River	8 75	Crow Lake, Manitoba.
15	Pekangikum	3 50	Lake Pekangikum, Keewatin.
16	Poplar River	5 90	Lake Winnipeg "
17	Norway House	16 70	Norway House "
19	Cross Lake	10 90	Nelson River "
20	Cumberland House	6 29	Pine Island Lake, Saskatchewan.
21	The "Pas"	10 00	The Pas "
21 A	Indian Pear Island	2 00	" "
21 B to K	For Pas Band	2 70	" "
27	Birch River	8 40	Saskatchewan River "
28 A	Shoal Lake	3 50	Carrot River "
29	Near Red Earth	4 23	" "
29 A	Red Earth	3 19	" "
31 A	Moose Lake	0 70	Moose Lake "
31 B	"	0 23	" "
31 C	"	4 40	" "
31 D	"	4 27	" "
31 E	"	0 31	" "
32	Chemawawin	4 75	Cedar Lake "
33	Grand Rapids, Saskatchewan River	7 26	Lake Winnipeg "

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Manitoba and North-west
Territories—*Continued.*

TREATY No. 6.

No.	Name.	Area. Square Miles.	Locality.
94	"Moose Woods" Chief White Cap	2 30	S. Saskatchewan River, Assiniboia
94A	Wahspaton	3 75	Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.
95	"One Arrow"	16 00	Near Batoche
96	"Okemasis"		"
97	Beardy	44 00	Near Fort Carlton
99	Muskoday or John Smith	37 40	South of Prince Albert
100	James Smith or Fort à la Corne	27 80	Fort à la Corne
100A	Carrot River for Cumberland Indians	65 00	"
101	Sturgeon Lake	34 40	N. W. of Prince Albert
102	Paddling Lake	42 00	West of Prince Albert
103	Mistawasis	77 00	"
104	Assissippi	67 17	"
105	Flying Dust	14 00	Meadow Lake
106	Montreal Lake (Wm. Charles)	23 00	Montreal Lake
108	Red Pheasant	38 00	Near Battleford
109	Musquito	36 00	"
110	"Grizzly Bear's Head" and "Lean Man"	36 20	"
111			"
112	Moosomin	23 00	"
112A	Hay lands for Bands 112 and 115	2 00	"
113	Sweet Grass	61 13	"
113A	"Strike-him-on-the-Back"	3 32	"
113B	Hay lands for 113 and 113A	2 00	"
114	"Poundmaker"	30 00	"
115	Thunderchild	24 00	"
115A	"	8 50	"
116	"Little Pine" and "Lucky Man"	25 00	"
119	Seekaskootch	60 00	Near Onion Lake
120	Makaoos	22 00	"
121	Ooneepowhayoos	33 00	Frog Lake
122	Puskeeahkeewin	40 00	"
123	Keheewin	28 00	Long Lake
125	Pakan, Little Hunter and Blue Quill	115 00	Saddle Lake
125A	Cache Lake (adjoins 125)	14 00	"
127	Blue Quill (included in 125)		"
128	Pokan, Jas. Seenum	17 50	White Fish Lake
132	Michel Calshoo	40 00	Near Edmonton
133	Alexis	23 00	Lake Ste. Anne's, near Edmonton, Saskatchewan.
133A			
133B	White Whale Lake	32 70	Wahburmun Lake, near Edmon- ton, Saskatchewan.
134	Alexander	41 00	Near Edmonton, Saskatchewan.
135	Tommy la Potac or Enoch	44 50	"
136	Papaschase (sold)		"
137	Samson	61 50	South of Edmonton
138	Ermineskin	61 50	"
138A	Pigeon Lake (Fishing Reserve)	7 78	"
139	Bobtail's	31 50	"

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Manitoba and North-west Territories—*Continued.*

TREATY No. 7.

No.	Name.	Area. Square Miles.	Locality.
142	Bear's Paw (Stony) }		
143	Jacob " }	109 00	Near Morleyville, Alberta.
144	Chiniquy " }		
145	Sarcee	108 00	Near Calgary "
146	Blackfoot	470 00	" "
147	Piegán	181 40	Near Macleod "
148	Blood	547 50	" "
A	Timber limit for 148 on Belly River	6 50	South of the Blood Reserve, Alberta.
B	" 147	11 50	West of the Piegán Reserve, Alberta.
C	" 146, Castle Mountain	26 50	West of the Rocky Mountain Park, Alberta.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—British Columbia.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

No. of Band.	Name of Band.	Area of Reserves.	Where Situated.
		Acres.	
1	Comox.....	378	Comox Harbour, N.E. coast Vancouver Isld
2	Qualicum.....	197	Qualicum River " "
3	Nanoose.....	209	Nanoose Harbour " "
4	Nanaimo.....	638	Near Nanaimo " "
5	Lyackson.....	1,858	Valdez Island " "
6	Chemainus.....	3,084	Chemainus Harbour " "
7	Penelakuts.....	2,329	Kuper Island " "
8	Halalt.....	427	Chemainus District " "
9	Cowichan.....	6,188	Cowichan District, Vancouver Island.
10	Saanich.....	3,318	Saanich Arm " "
11	Songhees.....	260	Victoria " "
12	Esquimalt.....	47	Esquimalt Harbour " "
13	Becher Bay.....	775	Becher Bay " "
14	Sooke.....	166	Sooke Inlet " "
15	Cowichan Lake.....	208	Cowichan Lake " "

WEST COAST AGENCY.

1	Chekleset.....	173	South-west coast of Vancouver Island.
2	Kyuquot.....	883	" " "
3	Esperanza.....	352	" " "
4	Nootka.....	655	" " "
5	Hesquot.....	606	" " "
6	Clayoquot.....	1,600	" " "
7	Ucluelet.....	493	" " "
8	Toquart.....	421	" " "
9	Seshart.....	1,429	" " "
10	Opechisat.....	523	" " "
11	Oheit.....	2,672	" " "
12	Nitinat.....	1,798	" " "
13	Pacheena.....	404	" " "
14	Uchuklesit.....	575	" " "

KWAKEWLTH AGENCY.

1	Quawshelah.....	716	Smith Sound, Coast District.
2	Nakwockto.....	704	Seymour Inlet " "
3	Nahwitti.....	8,606	Northerly end of Vancouver Island.
4	Fort Rupert.....	259	Near Fort Rupert, N.E. coast Vanc'r Isld.
5	Quatsino.....	1,011	Quatsino Sound, S.W. " "
6	Klaskino.....	116	Klaskino Inlet " "
7	Nimkeesh.....	446	Nimkeesh River, N.E. " "
8	Village Island.....	575	S. of Gifford Isld. " "
9	Turner.....	27	" " " "
10	Matilpi.....	145	" " " "
11	Laichkwiltach.....	2,032	Johnstone Strait " "
12	Knight Inlet.....	569	Knight Inlet, Coast District.
13	Gifford Island.....	852	Entrance to Knight Inlet, Coast District.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—British Columbia—Continued.

FRASER AGENCY.

No. of Band.	Name of Band.	Area of Reserves.	Where Situated.
		Acres.	
1	Homalko.....	1,417	Bute Inlet, Coast District.
2	Klahoose.....	3,326	Toba Inlet "
3	Sliammon.....	4,873	Melaspina Str't & Inlet New Westmin. Dis.
4	Seshelt.....	1,996	Gervis Inlet, New Westminster District.
5	Squamish.....	5,717	Howe Sound "
6	Pemberton.....	1,223	Near Pemberton, Lillooet District.
7	Douglas.....	1,976	Near Douglas, New Westminster District.
8	Yale.....	1,108	Near Yale, Yale District.
9	Union Bar.....	1,287	Near Hope "
10	Hope.....	1,601	" "
11	Skawalook.....	197	" "
12	Ohamil.....	629	" "
13	Seabird Island.....	4,512	Near Agassiz "
14	Squatits.....	425	Near St. Elm "
15	Popcum.....	381	Near Agassiz, New Westminster District.
16	Cheam.....	1,273	" "
17	Harrison River.....	3,144	Harrison River "
18	Chilliwack.....	5,351	Chilliwack River "
19	Lakahamen.....	636	Near Chilliwack "
20	Sumas.....	1,393	Sumas Lake "
21	Matsqui.....	1,074	Near Riverside "
22	Langley.....	1,433	Stave River "
23	Katzie.....	777	Near Hammond "
24	Semiamoo.....	392	Boundary Bay "
25	Coquitlam.....	209	Near New Westminster "
26	Burrard Inlet.....	1,091	Burrard Inlet "
27	Musqueam.....	488	S. of Vancouver City "
28	Tsawassen.....	604	Near Guichon "
29	New Westminster.....	50	New Westminster "

KAMLOOPS AGENCY.

1	North Thompson (Canoe Lake).....	3,239	North Thompson River, Yale District.
2	Adams Lake.....	6,073	Adams Lake "
2A	Little Shuswap.....	7,030	Little Shuswap Lake "
2B	Neskainilth.....	5,653	" "
3	Salmon Arm.....	3,220	Shuswap Lake "
4	Spellamacheen.....	9,481	Spellamacheen River "
5	Kamloops.....	33,338	Kamloops "
6	Deadman's Creek.....	20,134	Near Savona's Ferry "
7	Bonaparte.....	6,314	Hat Creek "
8	Ashcroft.....	5,577	Near Ashcroft "
9	Oregon Jack Creek.....	2,381	" "
10	Cook's Ferry.....	9,017	Near Lytton "
11	Nicomen.....	1,987	" "
12	Lytton.....	10,292	" "
13	Skuppah.....	268	" "
14	Lower Nicola.....	9,640	" "
15	Siska Flat.....	563	" "
16	Kanaka Bar.....	710	" "
17	Boothroyd.....	1,534	" "
18	Boston Bar.....	660	Near Yale "
19	Spuzzum.....	456	" "

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—British Columbia—*Continued.*

OKANAGAN AGENCY.

No. of Band.	Name of Band.	Area of Reserves.	Where Situated.
		Acres.	
1	Okanagan.....	29,790	Okanagan Lake, Yale District.
2	Upper Nicola.....	30,888	Douglas Lake " "
3	Lower ".....	21,881	Mameet River " "
4	Penticton.....	48,694	S. end Okanagan Lake " "
5	Lower Similkameen.....	19,872	Similkameen River " "
6	Upper ".....	7,791	" " " "
7	Coldwater.....	6,277	Coldwater River " "
8	Osoyoos.....	32,168	Osoyoos Lake " "

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

1	Shuswap.....	2,759	Near Upper Columbia L., Kootenay Dist.
2	Upper Kootenay.....	37,471	" Fort Steele " "
3	Lower ".....	1,832	" S. end Kootenay L. " "
	Fort Steele (Agency Reserve).....	11	" Fort Steele " "

NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY.

1	Nass River.....	14,228	Nass River, Cassiar District.
2	Kitselas.....	3,275	Skeena River, Coast District.
3	Kitsumkalum.....	1,246	" " " "
4	Tsimpsaan.....	74,571	Near Fort Simpson " "
5	Masset.....	1,871	North end Queen Charlotte Island.
6	Kitimat.....	930	Kitimat Arm, Coast District.
7	Kitlathla.....	3,414	Pitt and Banks Island, Coast District.
8	Kitkata.....	545	Douglas Channel " "
9	Kitlope.....	380	Gardner Channel " "
10	Skidegate.....	1,613	Skidegate Inlet, Queen Charlotte Island.
11	Kemsquit.....	930	Deans Channel, Coast District.
12	Kokyet.....	399	Seaforth Channel " "
13	Bella Coola.....	4,007	Bentinck Arm " "
14	Bella Bella.....	2,972	Campbell & Denny Id's. " "
15	Owekano.....	950	Rivers Inlet " "
16	Lakelse.....	156	Skeena River " "
17	Kitasoo.....	1,460	Finlayson Channel " "

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—British Columbia—*Concluded.*

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

No of Band.	Name of Band.	Area of Reserves.	Where Situated.
		Acres.	
1	Quesnelle.	1,688	Near Quesnelle, Cariboo District.
2	Alexandria.	1,849	Near Alexandria "
3	Soda Creek.	5,210	Near Soda Creek "
4	Williams Lake.	4,444	Williams Lake "
5	Anaham.	9,922	Near Hanceville "
6	Stone.	4,245	" "
7	Toosey.	6,352	Near Chilcotin "
8	Alkali Lake.	8,348	Near Alkali Lake, Lillooet District.
9	Canim Lake.	4,560	Canim Lake "
10	Dog Creek.	1,372	Dog Creek "
11	Canoe Creek.	12,429	Canoe Creek "
12	High Bar.	2,924	Big Bar Creek "
13	Bridge River.	9,761	Bridge River "
14	Seaton Lake.	2,437	Seaton Lake "
15	Anderson Lake.	504	Anderson Lake "
16	Cayoose.	1,152	Near Lillooet "
17	Lillooet.	1,742	" "
18	Fountain.	1,864	" "
19	Pavillion.	4,136	Near Pavillion "
20	Clinton.	1,073	Near Clinton "

BABINE AGENCY.

1	Kispyouks.	2,252	Near Hazelton, Cassiar District.
2	Hazelton.	3,367	" "
3	Kitsequecla.	3,103	" "
4	Kitwangan.	2,994	" "
5	Hagwilget.	5,880	Babine Lake "
6	Trembleur.	1,432	Cross Lake, Coast District.
7	Taché.	3,375	Stuart Lake "
8	Necoolie.	2,830	" "
9	Fraser Lake.	4,026	Fraser Lake "
10	Stony Creek.	7,488	Noolki Lake "
11	Blackwater.	537	Blackwater River, Cariboo District.
12	Fort George.	3,095	Near Fort George "
13	McLeod Lake.	286	McLeod Lake "

CENSUS RETURN.

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, with approximate number belonging to each Denomination, as well as the number of Pagans in the Dominion of Canada, by Provinces.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.					Remarks.
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	
Algonquins, Golden Lake.	91				91		Religion unknown.
" Renfrew, North.	286						
Chippewas of the Thames.	447	243		202		2	
" Walpole Island.	624	441		160	16		7
" Sarnia.	446	94		346	6		
" Georgina and Snake Islands.	124			124			
" Rama.	236	3		220	13		
" Saugeen.	357	2	68	259	28		
" Navash.	398			268	130		
" Beausoleil.	266			184	82		
Iroquois and Algonquins of Gibson, (Watha).	125			86	12	27	29 residing on Manitoulin Island.
Moravians of the Thames.	364	87	1	76		190	55 non-members on this reserve.
Mississaugas of Mud Lake.	164			164			
" Rice Lake.	79			79			
" Saugeen.	38			38			
" Alnwick.	228	10		216	2		
" New Credit.	246	9	6	203		*28	
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.	1,228	1,183	30			15	
Munsees of the Thames.	120	54		65			
Ojibwas of the Thames.	808	237		571			
Pottawatimies of Walpole Island.	181	68		103			
" Aux Sables.	22			22		10	
Ojibbewas and Ojibwas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands at—							*10 Baptists, 18 Seventh day Adventists.
Cockburn Island.	56				56		
Sheesbaganing.	171				171		
West Bay.	324				324		
Sucker Creek.	93	45		1		38	
South Bay.	63	5			58		

	94	64	17	10	3
Shegwauadah	94		17		3
Sucker Lake	14		14		
Wikwemikong (unceded)	999		999		
Wikwemikongang (unceded)	122		122		
Obidgewong	10				10
Ojibewas of Lake Superior at—					
Fort William	245		228		17
Red Rock or Lake Helen	198	14	184		
Pays Plat	46		46		
Lake Nipigon	465		178		287
Pic River	211	5	296		
Long Lake	289	9	260		20
Michipicuten and Big Heads	332	157	175		
Ojibewas of Lake Huron at—					
Thessalon River	196		196		
Maganettawan	70		70		
Spanish River	690	75	545		70
White Fish Lake	149	7	132		8
Mississauga River	168		168		
Point Grouin	61		61		
Serpent River	118		118		
French River					
Tagawinnini	160		160		
White Fish River	85	63	22		
Parry Island	103		28		21
Shawanaga	110		32		
Henvey's Inlet	199		147		
Lake Nipissing	200		200		
Tenogamingue	78		78		
Dokis	79		79		
Garden River	430	144	204		
Batchewana Bay	353	5	346		
Six Nations on the Grand River	3,929	1,485		917	913
Wyandottes of Anderson	10				
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at—					
Hungry Hall No. 1	37	5			32
" " No. 2	21	6			15
Long Sault No. 1	41	8			33
" " 2	58	3			55
Manitou Rapids No. 1	87	3			84
" " 2	36	2			34
Little Forks	46	5			41
Contecheching	137		103		26
Stangeooming	48		4		44
Niacatchewenin	57		2		55
Nickickenesemeneauing	64				64
Rivière la Seine	125				125
Carried forward	18,554	4,541	105	4,199	1,974
			6,217	1,222	

Stragglers; religion unknown.

Reserve unoccupied.

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.					Remarks.
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
Brought forward	18,554	4,541	105	4,199	6,217	1,222	1,974
Lac la Croix	86				10		76
Lac des Mille Lacs	88						88
Kawagamot (Sturgeon Lake)	28						28
Wabigoon	85						85
Frenchman's Head	218	135			79		4
Lac Seul	343	294			9		40
Wabuskang	70	29			5		36
Grassy Narrows	101	8			60		33
Eagle Lake	61						61
The Dalles	58	41			14		3
Islington	154	125			4		25
Rat Portage	77						77
North-west Angle No. 37	116						116
" " 33	57						57
" " 34	21						21
Big Island	131						131
Assabasca	181						181
White Fish Bay	45				6		39
Sheol Lake No. 40	62						62
" " 39	82						82
Totals	20,618	5,173	105	4,199	6,404	1,222	3,219
							Religion of 296 unknown.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Abenakis of St. Francis	345	65			254	26	
" Beaucour	51				51		
Algonquins of River Desert	389				389		
" Temiscamingue	193				193		
Tête des Bonles of St. Maurice Band on Lake Manouan, County Champlain	74				74		

Tête des Hautes de St. Maurice Band on Way- montchnique and Concouacko Reserves, County Champlain.	84				84		Religion unknown.
Tête des Boules de St. Maurice Band at Okick- endatch, County Champlain.	92				92		"
Pontiac, unorganized.	280						
County of Ottawa.	1,063						
Anacleites of Viger	117				117		
Hurons of Lorette	441	1	4		436		
Iroquois of Caughnawaga.	1,959	2	6		1,921	1	
" St. Regis.	1,322				1,194		
" and Algonquins of Lake Two Mountains	443				164		
Micmacs of Maria.	93				93		
" Restigouche.	541				541		
Indians of the Labrador Peninsula, viz. :—							
Montagnais and Naskapees at—							
Betsiamits.	428				428		
Esquimaux.	54				54		
Godbout.	40				40		
Grand Romaine	304				304		
Lake St. John.	404	25			379		
Mingan.	158				158		
Seven Islands.	353				353		
St. Anne du Labrador, Chicoutimi.	45						Religion unknown.
Unorganized territories	1,387						"
Anacleites in County of Quebec.	32				32		} In agency of A. O. Bastien.
Abenakis	17				17		
" in County of Charlevoix at St. Urbain	18				18		
Totals.	10,677	93	10	436	7,386	27	Religion of 2,725 unknown.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Micmacs of Kent County at—							
Big Cove.	280				280		
Indian Island.	36				36		
Buctouche.	32				32		
Micmacs of Northumberland County at—							
Burnt Church	218				218		
Eel Ground.	124				124		
Red Bank.	50				50		
Micmacs of Gloucester County at Bathurst.	32				32		
" Restigouche County at Eel River.	62				62		
" Westmorland County at Fort							
Folly and vicinity.	48				48		
Carried forward	882				882		

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—*Concluded.*

RELIGION.

Indians.	Census Return.	Anglican.	Pres- byterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Remarks.
Brought forward.....	882				822			
Micmacs of King's County at Hampton and vicinity.....	44				44			
Annalecites of York County at St. Mary's.....	107				107			
" " " Kingsclear.....	97				97			
Carleton County at Woodstock.....	77				77			
St. John County.....	13				13			
" " Charlotte County at St. Andrews.....	21				21			
" " King's County at Apshequi.....	19				19			
Micmacs of King's County at Norton.....	29				29			
Annalecites of Sunbury County at Ormoco.....	76				76			
" " Queen's County at Gagetown.....	20				20			
" " Victoria County at Tobique.....	202				202			
" " Madawaska Co. at Edmundston.....	40				40			
Total.....	1,627				1,627			

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Micmacs of Annapolis County at—								
Lequille.....	28				28			
Clementsport.....	1				1			
Mochele.....	11				11			
Bridgetown.....	3				3			
Paradise.....	11				11			
Middleton.....	18				18			
Micmacs of Digby County at—								
Bear River (Reserve).....	110				110			
St. Bernard.....	30				30			
French Farm.....	15				15			
Little River.....	5				5			
Micmacs of Colchester County at—								
Millbrook (Reserve).....	117				117			

Acadia Mines	13	13	17 miles from Reserve.
Carr's Brook	6	6	41 "
Lower Stewiacke	4	4	20 "
Micmacs of Cumberland County at—			
Franklin Manor (Reserve) and vicinity	64	64	
Spring Hill Junction and vicinity	19	19	
Amherst and vicinity	11	11	
Parrsboro' and vicinity	9	9	
Micmacs of Hants Co. at Indian Br'k (Reserve).	95	95	
Micmacs of Inverness County at—			
Whycomagh (Reserve)	114	114	
Malagawatch "	20	20	
Micmacs of Shelburne County at—			
Jordan River	13	13	
Sable River	15	15	
Clyde River	8	8	
Shelburne River	3	3	
Barrington River	1	1	
In Queen's County temporarily—			
Milton	11	11	
Port Mouton	7	7	
Caledonia	44	44	
Micmacs of Lunenburg County at—			
New Germany (Reserve)	15	15	
Bridgewater	9	9	
Mahone Bay	8	8	
Gold River (Reserve)	5	5	
Lunenburg	58	58	
Micmacs of Queen's County at—			
Milton	12	12	
Mill Village	5	5	
Wildcat (Reserve)	155	155	
Micmacs of Cape Breton County at—			
Esksasoni (Reserve)	45	45	
Sydney	65	65	
Coal Mines in County	19	19	
Micmacs of Antigonish County at—			
Summerside (Reserve)	63	63	
Afton	35	35	
Pomquet Forks "	7	7	
Antigonish Harbour	30	30	
Micmacs of Guysborough County at (Guysborough Reserve)	97	97	
Micmacs of Victoria County at Middle River (Reserve)	160	160	
Micmacs of Pictou County at—			
Indian Cove (Reserve)	26	26	
Pine Tree	1,628	1,628	
Carried forward			

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—Concluded.

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.					Remarks.
		Anglican.	Pres- byterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.		Pagan.
Brought forward.....	1,628				1,628		
Micmacs of King's County at—							
Cambridge (Reserve).....	25				25		
Kentville.....	16				16		
Gaspereaux.....	10				10		
Berwick.....	10				10		
Kingston.....	14				14		
Micmacs of Richmond County at Chapel Island (Reserve).....	126				126		
Micmacs of Halifax County at—							
Wellington.....	4				4		
Windsor Junction.....	4				4		
Dartmouth.....	4				4		
Sheet Harbour.....	30				30		
Elmova a.....	33				33		
Cow Bay (Coal Harbour) Reserve.....	35				35		
Micmacs of Yarmouth County.....	88				88		
Total.....	2,027				2,027		

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Micmacs of Prince County at Lennox Island (Reserve) and vicinity.....	259				259		
Micmacs of King's County at Morsli (Reserve).....	55				55		
Total.....	314				314		

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

WEST COAST AGENCY.							
Ahous-aht.	276	80		80		116	
Chao-qu-aht.	267					67	
Chaic-cle-aht.	123					63	
Ehatt-is-aht.	116					66	
Ewl-hwilh-aht.	170	50				80	
Hee-qui-aht.	165					155	
Howchuk-lie-aht.	51					25	
Kel-seem-aht.	76					35	
Hy-uk-aht.	384			20		172	
Match-idi-aht.	57					27	
Mooscht-aht.	200					30	
Nitin-aht.	215			171		80	
Nooch-ahtl-aht.	76					24	
Oi-aht.	183	50				40	
Opitches-aht.	66	40				88	
Pachteen-aht.	72					16	
To-qu-aht.	19	9				10	
Teeh-aht.	130	60				70	
Totals.	2,635	289	271	1,066		1,009	
FRASER RIVER AGENCY.							
Aitchelitz.	9		9				
Burrard Inlet, No. 3 Reserve.	28						
Cheam.	118		1				
Chehalis.	119	5					
Coquitlam.	25						
Douglas.	80						
Ewa-woos.	29						
False Creek.	56						
Honalko.	80						
Hope.	88	4					
Hastings Saw-mill.	91						
Katsey.	84						
Klahoose.	85						
Kapilano.	53						
Kwaw-kwaw-aptet.	16						
Langley.	51						
Mission (Burrard Inlet).	167						
Musqueam.	94		10				
Matequi.	44						
New Westminster.	69						
Carried forward.	1,395	9	20	1,212		154	

CENSUS RETURN OF RESIDENT AND NOMADIC INDIANS; DENOMINATIONS TO WHICH THEY BELONG, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.					Remarks.
		Anglican.	Pres- byterian.	Methodist	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
Brought forward.....	1,395	9		20	1,212		154
FRASER RIVER AGENCY.—Con.							
Nicomen	19				19		
Ohamil	60	5		3	52		
Pemberton Meadows	249				249		
Popcum	20	20					
Serniah-moo	42				42		
Sechelt	222				222		
Sumas	58			21	37		
Scowlitz	52				52		
Squahla	17	5			12		
Skweahm	23				23		
Shammon	260				260		
Sam-ah-quam	61				61		
Squatits	46	12		11	23		
Skw-a-mish, Howe Sound	26				8		18
Skwah	82				82		
Skookum Chuck	90				90		
Skulkayu	24			22	2		
Skawah-looks	24				24		
Seymour Creek	47				38		9
Skway	29	4			25		
Texas Lake	31	5			26		
Tche-wassan	42				42		
Tseo-wah-lie	49			39	10		
Tyeach-ten	46			33	13		
Wharnock	28				28		
Yale	91	31			60		
Yu-kwea-kwi-oose	26			4	22		
Totals	3,165	91		163	2,740		181

BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY.					Kit-kaum Division, Upper Skeena River.	
Kit-wang-agh.....	151	134	.....	.....	17	.....
Kit-wan-ool.....	67	54	.....	.....	13	.....
Kit-se-quahla (old and new village).....	86	.....	66	.....	20	.....
Get-an-max (Hazelton).....	243	231	.....	.....	12	.....
Kits-piox.....	224	.....	181	.....	43	.....
Kis-ge-gas.....	266	204	.....	.....	62	.....
Kal-doe.....	48	41	.....	.....	7	.....
Morissetown (Lach-al-sep).....	155	.....	.....	155	.....	.....
Ho-quel-get.....	157	.....	.....	157	.....	.....
Fort Babine.....	170	.....	.....	170	.....	.....
Old Fort Babine.....	152	.....	.....	152	.....	.....
Yu-cuttee (between Babine and Stuart's Lakes).....	22	.....	.....	22	.....	.....
Thatsee.....	42	.....	.....	42	.....	.....
Grand Rapids.....	15	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Tsis-tlan-li (Lake Trembleur).....	16	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
Pintee.....	41	.....	.....	41	.....	.....
Stuart's Lake Village.....	163	.....	.....	163	.....	.....
Fraser's Lake.....	60	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
Stony Creek.....	99	.....	.....	99	.....	.....
Fort George.....	124	.....	.....	124	.....	.....
Tsis-tlatho.....	74	.....	.....	74	.....	.....
McLeod's Lake.....	94	.....	.....	94	.....	.....
Fort Grahame (nomadic).....	99	.....	.....	99	.....	.....
Connolly Lake.....	120	.....	.....	120	.....	.....
Na-anees (north of Connolly Lake: 2 bands; semi-nomadic).....	152	.....	.....	152	.....	.....
Totals.....	2,840	664	247	1,755	174	.....
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.						
Alexandria.....	54	.....	.....	54	.....	.....
Alkali Lake.....	163	.....	.....	163	.....	.....
Aneham.....	204	.....	.....	204	.....	.....
Anderson Lake.....	66	.....	.....	66	.....	.....
Bridge River.....	100	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Canceo Creek.....	158	.....	.....	158	.....	.....
Cayoush Creek, No. 1.....	32	.....	.....	32	.....	.....
" " No. 2.....	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton.....	39	.....	.....	39	.....	.....
Dog Creek.....	12	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Fountain.....	193	.....	.....	193	.....	.....
High Bar.....	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
Kenim Lake.....	85	.....	.....	85	.....	.....
Carried forward.....	1,175	19	.....	1,156	.....	.....

Ho-quel-get Division.

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.					Remarks.
		Anglican.	Pres- byterian.	Methodist	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.		Pagan.
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.— <i>Con.</i>							
Brought forward.....	1,175	19			1,156		
Lillooet, No. 1.....	81				81		
" No. 2.....	5	5					
Pavilion.....	64				64		
Quesnelle.....	68				68		
Seaton Lake, No. 1, or Mission.....	67				67		
" " No. 2, or Enias.....	2				2		
" " No. 3, or Schloes.....	23				33		
" " No. 6, or Neclah.....	48				48		
" " ".....	77				77		
Soda Creek.....	102				102		
Stones.....	53				53		
Toosey.....	145				145		
Williams Lake.....							
Totals.....	1,920	24			1,896		
NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY.							
Massett.....	373	373					
Skidegate.....	262			225		27	
Kincolith.....	242	242					
Kitax.....	59						59
Lechaleap.....	121			121			
Kitangata.....	40						40
Kitwintshiith.....	77						77
Aiyauah.....	140	140					
Kitlach-damax.....	169						
Fort Simpson.....	680			560		120	169
Metlakahla.....	182	182					
Kitlahtla.....	227	227					
Kitbaata.....	82			82			
Kitumkalem.....	64						64
Kisalas.....	141			141			141

	283	263	87
Kitsumut	283		87
Kitlope	47		
Chimik Hat	113	113	
Bella-Bella	302	302	134
Oweekayo	134		178
Kinisquit	82		44
Bella Cooola	206	30	
Tallion	44		
Totals	4,082	1,164	870

KOOTENAY AGENCY.			
Columbia Lake	66		66
St. Mary's	195		195
Tobacco Plains	64		64
Flat Bow (Lower Kootenay)	166		166
Kinbasketts (Shuswap Tribe)	52		52
Totals	543		543

COWICHAN AGENCY.			
Spoke	25		25
Chesno	56		56
Esquimalt	17		17
Songhees	112	12	100
Malakut	14		14
Tec-kum	20		20
Parque-chin	68		68
Tsart-ily	61		61
Tsaw-ont	96		96
Kil-pan-lus	4		4
Comsakin	139		139
Clem-clem-a-lats	61		61
Khe-nip-sim	29		29
Kok-si-lah	282		282
Quamichan	109		109
Somenos	25		25
Hellelt	34		34
Sic-ca-meen	68		68
Kul-leets	74		74
Ly-ach-sun	22		22
Lil-mal-che	135		135
Penel-a-kut	47		47
Taussie	164		164
Nanaimo	14	134	10
Shu-no-wus			14

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CENSUS RETURN OF RESIDENT AND NOMADIC INDIANS; DENOMINATIONS TO WHICH THEY BELONG, &c.—Continued.
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.					Remarks.
		Anglican.	Pres- byterian.	Methodist	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	
COWICHAN AGENCY.--Con.							
Qualicum	15				15		
Comox	55					55	
Galiano Island.....	26				25		
Mayne "	29				29		
Discovery "	33				33		
Cowichan Lake.....	7			7			
Fishing Stations.....	3				3		
Totals.....	1,913	42		153	1,663	55	
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY.							
Spuzzum.....	156	66			90		
Scuzzy	39				39		
Towayam.....	77	35			42		
Kapatsitan	64	56			8		
Suuk-kamus	73	69			4		
Chomok Spayam.....	33	27			5		
Hukhlukatan	58	58					
Nkateam	98	88					
Sika	33	33					
Skappa	18	18					
Klickunscheen	147	147					
Nyakai	71	71					
Spupium	35	34			1		
N-humeem.....	33	33					
Steyne-Nqakin	57	57					
Yeat	40	40					
Snakaim	40	40					
Skaap	21	21					
Nenikeep	13	13					
Nikomim	40	40					
Sh-ha-banih	84	82			2		
Nkumcheen	83	83					

Spatsim	141	141	1
Stahl	69	39	
Tuhtans	146		146
Stebistan	114		114
Kamboos	247		247
Chukchuqualk	123		123
Halaht	143		143
Haltkum	173		173
Kuant	70		70
Spalluncheen	94		94
N-kam-ap-lix	180		179
Duck Lake	24		24
Okanagan Lake	39		39
Penticton	129		129
N-Kamp	69		69
Shemoskuankin	70		70
Ashnola	52		52
Chuchu-way-ha	49		49
Spahamin	172		172
Quinshaatin	114	7	107
Quinskanahst	52	48	4
Nsalk	132	111	21
Nzy-hat	18	8	10
Zoht	29	29	
Hamilton Creek	57	28	9
Totals	3,778	1,542	2,236
			1

KWAWKWI TH AGENCY.

Ah-wa-mish.	106	106		
Ko-kimo.	116			116
Kla-wit-sis	69			69
Kwat-seno.	28			28
K'waw-shela	53			53
K'waw-kewith.	89			
K'wi-ah-tah.	42			
Mah-ti-pi	64			
Ma-ma-li-li-kulla	130			
Nah-wak-ta	106			106
Nimkish.	146			
Nu-witti.	72			72
Ta-wak-tenk.	132			132
Tsa-waw-ti-e-neuk.	153			
Waw-lit-sun.	76			76
Wi-wai-si-kum	102			
Wi-wai-si-kai	113			
} Lien-kwil-tak. {				
Totals.	1,597	730	113	652

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians : Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.					Remarks.
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.		Pagan.
CHIPPEWAS AND CREES OF TREATY NO. 1 AT—							
Rossau River, including Rapids	264				89		175
Long Plain	137	2			2		133
Swan Lake and Indian Gardens at Hamilton's Crossing	124						124
St. Peter's	1,090	891			136	44	28
Broken Head	193	116			48		29
Fort Alexander	500	222			257		21
Sandy Bay	254	32			207		15
Totals, Treaty No. 1.	2,571	1,263			739	44	525
CHIPPEWAS AND CREES OF TREATY NO. 2 AT—							
Lake Manitoba.	116	5			86		25
Ebb and Flow Lake	63	5			46		12
Fairford	182	148			1	33	
Little Saskatchewan	106	79				27	
Lake St. Martin.	104	59	1			15	29
Crane River	53	10					43
Water Hen River	129				129		
Totals, Treaty No. 2.	753	306		1	262	75	109
CHIPPEWAS AND SAULTEAUX OF TREATY NO. 3 AT—							
Buffalo Bay	49						49
Totals, Treaty No. 3.	49						49
CHIPPEWAS, SAULTEAUX AND CREES OF TREATY NO. 5 AT—							
Black River	61						Religion not given.

Hollow Water River.....	110				"	
Loon Straits.....	16				"	
Blood Vein River.....	51				"	
Fisher River.....	328				"	
Jack Head River.....	138				"	
Berens River.....	273				"	
Poplar River.....	146				"	
Norway House.....	582				"	
Cross Lake.....	259				"	
(Grand Rapids (Berens River).....)	169				"	
Pekangikum.....	77				"	
(Grand Rapids (Crese and Saulteaux))	114	1				
Chemawatin Crees.....	152			8		
Moose Lake (Crese and Saulteaux)	123			4		
The Pas.....	406		6	11		
Shoal Lake (Crees).....	71				2	
Red Earth.....	118				15	
Cumberland ".....	145		115			
Totals, Treaty No. 5.....	3,343	967	122	11	29	Religion of 2,214 not given.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Treaty No. 4.		BIRTLK AGENCY.		SWAN RIVER AGENCY.	
Ken-see-too-wen-in.	142	91	42	9	
Way-way-see-cap-po.	157	62	32	63	
Valley River.	68	23	37	8	
(Gambler.	18		17	1	
Rolling River.	113	19	9	85	
Bird Tail (Sioux).	73	37		36	
Bird Tail "	302	76		219	
Oak River "	61			48	
Oak Lake "	11		7	4	
Turtle Mountain (Sioux)					
Totals	945	99	144	473	
SWAN RIVER AGENCY.					
Cote.	261	1	12	82	
Key.	227	136	6	85	
Kistickonise.	155	12	66	62	
Totals	643	149	84	229	

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—Continued.

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.					Remarks.
		Anglican.	Pres- byterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.		Pagan.
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.							
Pheasant Rump.....	39	.....	1	.....	4	.....	34
Striped Blanket.....	35	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	33
White Bear.....	126	1	2	.....	6	.....	117
Totals.....	200	1	3	.....	12	.....	184
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.							
Ochapowace.....	116	2	7	.....	20	.....	87
Kah-ke-wis ta-haw.....	123	5	16	.....	20	.....	82
Cowesees.....	175	1	19	.....	143	.....	12
Sakimay.....	215	1	4	.....	8	.....	202
Totals.....	629	9	46	.....	191	.....	383
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.							
Carry-the-Kettle.....	216	.....	13	.....	16	.....	187
FILE HILLS AGENCY.							
Little Black Bear.....	86	.....	3	.....	33	.....	44
Star Blanket.....	52	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	50
Okanees.....	68	.....	7	.....	7	.....	54
Pre-pee-keesis.....	81	.....	4	.....	28	.....	49
Totals.....	281	.....	14	.....	70	.....	197
TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.							
Day Star.....	77	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	75
George Gordon.....	103	5	.....	.....	9	.....	89
Muscowequan.....	163	124	.....	.....	23	.....	16
Totals.....	150	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	60

Yellow Quill.....	366					10	366
Totals.....	859	129				134	546
MUSCOWPETUNG AGENCY.							
Piapot.....	263		10			22	231
Pasqua.....	167		20			18	49
Muscowpetung.....	108		17			7	84
Standing Buffalo (Sioux).....	156					93	63
Totals.....	694		47			220	427
PINE CREEK.....	85					85	
Totals, Treaty No. 4.....	4,552	387	533			956	2,576
Treaty No. 6.							
DUCK LAKE AGENCY.							
One Arrow.....	96					60	36
Okemasis.....	18	1	1			16	
Beardy.....	130		2			59	60
John Smith.....	130	126	1			2	1
James Smith.....	103	88					15
Cumberland.....	125	98					27
Checastawasin.....							
Totals.....	602	313	4			137	148
Reserve unoccupied.							
CARLTON AGENCY.							
William Twatt (Sturgeon Lake).....	154	21					133
Petequakey (Muskeg Lake).....	79	2	1			76	
Mistawasis (Snake Plain).....	134	10	96			38	8
Ahtahkakoop (Sandy Lake).....	198	179				11	39
Kapahawekenuim (Meadow Lake).....	68					29	26
Kanemutayoo (Stony and Whitefish Lakes).....	104	78					53
Pelican Lake.....	53						
Pelican Narrows.....	168	168					
Wah-sa-ton Sioux, non-treaty.....	103		25				78
James Roberts (Lac la Rouge).....	494	494					
William Charles (Montreal Lake).....	142	142					
Totals.....	1,697	1,094	112			154	337

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.					Remarks.
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.		Pagan.
HOBBS AGENCY.							
Ermineskin	172			1	171		
Sampson	332			204	119		9
Louis Bull	66			59	7		
Montana (Little Bear)	47			6			41
Sharp Head (Cheepostquan)							
Totals	617			270	297		50
BATTLEFORD AGENCY.							
Mosquito							
Bear's Head	92	4					88
Lean Man							
Red Pheasant	145	115			30		33
Sweet Grass	116	26			57		17
Poundmaker	126	16			93		38
Little Pine and Lucky Man	125	39			48		36
Moosomin	108	10			62		25
Thunderchild	145	88			32		237
Totals	857	298			322		
ONION LAKE AGENCY.							
See-kas-kootch	179						
Sweet Grass (attached)	20						
Wee-misticosahwasia	111						
Oo-nee-pow-hayo	83	96			605		35
Pus-kee-ah-kee-wein	22						
Kee-hee-wins	120						
Kinossayo (Chippewayan)	201						
Totals	736	96			605		35

CENSUS RETURN OF RESIDENT AND NOMADIC INDIANS: DENOMINATIONS TO WHICH THEY BELONG, &c.—*Continued.*
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.						Remarks.
		Anglican.	Pres- byterian.	Methodist	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	
UPPER MACKENZIE DISTRICT.								
Rampart House.....		400			No return.			
EASTERN ATHABASCA DISTRICT.								
Green Lake.....		No return.			14		32	
Ile à la Crosse.....		"			500			
Portage la Pêche.....		"			220			
Water Hen Lake.....		"			4		111	
Totals.....					738		143	
LOWER MACKENZIE DISTRICT.								
Peel River.....		430			255			
Fort Good Hope.....					570			
Fort Norman.....		80			244			
Fort Wrigley.....		30			190			
Fort Simpson.....		100			99			
Totals.....		700			1,358			
GREAT SLAVE LAKE DISTRICT.								
Providence.....		100			482			
Fort Rae.....					800			
Fort Resolution.....		30			503			
Totals.....		130			1,785			
RIVIÈRE AUX LIARDS DISTRICT.								
Fort Liard.....					205			
Fort Nelson.....					172			
Totals.....					377			

ATHABASCA DISTRICT.

Fort Smith						280			
Fort Chipewyan						641			
Fond du Lac						260			
Fort McMurray						160			
Totals						1,331			

PEACE RIVER DISTRICT.

Fort Dunvegan	2					98		No return.	
Smoky River	3					135		"	
Grand Prairie						72		3	
Fort St. John						125		25	
Fort Vermilion	52					145		No return.	
Hay River	1					122		1	
Red River	20					64		25	
Totals	78					761		54	

LESSER SLAVE LAKE DISTRICT.

Lesser Slave Lake	42					558		7	
Sturgeon Lake						152		4	
Whitefish Lake	41					42		37	
Trout and Manitou Lake						38		36	
Wabaskaw, Kilrow and L'Orignal	33					174		54	
Totals	116					964		138	

YUKON DISTRICT.

Forty Mile Creek	400					No return.		} 2,000	
Selkirk or Pelly River	200					"			
Totals	600							2,000	

NELSON AND CHURCHILL RIVERS DISTRICT.

Pelican Narrows	No return.					211		No return.	
Nelson River	"					115		"	
Churchill	"					525		"	
Lac Caribou	"					1		"	
Esquimaux	"							"	
Totals						852			

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*
 RECAPITULATION.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Indians.	Census.	RELIGION.					Remarks.
		Anglican.	Pres- byterian.	Methodist	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	
West Coast Agency	2,635	.....	289	271	1,066	.....	1,009
Fraser River	3,165	91	.....	153	2,740	.....	181
Labine and Upper Skeena River Agency	2,840	694	.....	247	1,756	.....	174
Williams Lake Agency	1,920	24	.....	.....	1,896	.....	.....
North-west Coast Agency	4,082	1,164	.....	1,901	.....	147	870
Kootenay Agency	543	.....	.....	.....	543	.....	.....
Cowichan	1,913	42	.....	153	1,663	55	.....
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	3,778	1,542	.....	.....	2,236	.....	1
Kwawkwath Agency	1,597	730	.....	113	102	.....	652
Bands, not visited, about	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Totals	24,973	4,257	289	2,838	12,000	202	2,887

These are mainly some detached bands of
 Stickeen, Chilcats and some small
 Tinnite tribes, on the headwaters of
 the Stickeen, Chilcat, Yukon, Liards
 and Dease Rivers. Religion unknown.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Treaty No. 1	2,571	1,283	.....	.....	739	44	525
" 2	753	306	1	.....	262	75	109
" 3	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
" 5	3,943	967	.....	.....	122	11	29
Grand Totals	6,716	2,536	1	1,123	.....	130	712
RELIGION OF 2,214 not given.							

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.							
Treaty No. 4	4,552	387	533	.....	956	.....	2,976
" 6	5,983	1,801	117	800	2,408	.....	807
" 7	3,856	177	.....	581	119	.....	2,979
Non-treaty Indians	259	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Religion unknown.
Grand Totals	14,600	2,365	650	1,381	3,483	.....	6,462

Eastern Rupert's Land 4,016*
 Labrador, Canadian Interior 1,000*
 Arctic Coast, Esquimaux 1,000*
 * Religion unknown.

RECAPITULATION.

Provinces, &c.	Census Return.	RELIGION.					Remarks.	
		Anglican.	Pres- byterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.		Pagan.
Ontario.	20,618	5,173	105	4,199	6,404	1,222	3,219	Religion of 296 unknown.
Quebec.	10,677	93	10	436	7,386	27		" 2,725 "
Nova Scotia.	2,027				2,027			
New Brunswick.	1,627				1,627			
Prince Edward Island.	314				314			
British Columbia.	24,973	4,257	289	2,838	12,000	292	2,887	Religion of 2,500 unknown.
Manitoba.	6,716	2,536		1	1,123	130	712	2,214 not given.
North-west Territories.	14,600	2,365	650	1,381	3,483		6,462	" 259 unknown.
Upper MacKenzie District.	400	400						
Eastern Athabasca.	881				738		143	
Lower MacKenzie.	2,058	700			1,358			
Great Slave Lake.	1,915	130			1,785			
Rivière Aux Liards.	377				377			
Athabaska.	1,331				1,331			
Peace River.	893	78			761		54	
Lesser Slave Lake.	1,218	116			964		138	
Yukon.	2,600	600					2,000	
Nelson and Churchill Rivers District.	852				852			
Eastern Rupert's Land.	4,016							
Labrador, Canadian Interior.	1,000							
Arctic Coast, Esquimaux.	1,000							
Grand Totals	100,092	16,448	1,054	8,855	42,530	1,581	15,615	Religion of 14,010 unknown.

Religion of 296 unknown.
 " 2,725 "

Religion of 2,500 unknown.
 " 2,214 not given.
 " 259 unknown.

The census of these Indians is not perfectly accurate.

Religion unknown.

Religion of 14,010 unknown.

WHEREABOUTS of Sioux and Stragglng Indians in North-west Territories (not reported in Agents' Tabular Statements).

Name of Band.	Located.	Tribe.	Number.
White Cap.....	Moose Woods.....	Sioux.....	60
(None).....	Moose Jaw and Regina..		80
".....	{ Swift Current.....	{ Cree and Salteaux. }	119
	{ Maple Creek.....		
	{ Medicine Hat.....		
	Total.....		259

AGRICULTURAL
AND
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. POPULATION.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Resident Indian Population.		Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Remarks.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
ONTARIO.														
Grand River Superintendency — Six Nations.	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	213	286	401	394	195	176	1,084	1,004	85	91			
New Credit (Mississauga) Agency.	Hugh Stewart, Agent.	14	9	38	18	8	7	65	70	9	8			
Walpole Island Agency.	Alex. McKelvey "	52	64	85	108	39	43	203	183	16	17			
Sarnia	Adam English "	28	30	30	36	27	23	115	137	10	10			No details given for 22 members.
Caradoc	A. Sinclair "	84	91	171	111	62	61	400	388	32	25			
Moravian	A. R. McDonald "	28	34	46	35	17	19	86	86	2	1			
Manitowaning Superintendency.	B. W. Ross, Supt.	340	370	427	425	231	169	702	814	72	93			
Parry Sound	W. B. Maclean, Supt.	72	85	95	78	36	52	218	247	4	7			
Sault Ste. Marie Agency.	Wm. Van Abbott, Agent.	96	106	101	112	48	43	253	292	38	25			
Port Arthur	J. F. Hodder "	153	160	186	157	68	75	284	312	29	30			
Golden Lake	E. Bennett "	9	8	11	7	2	8	20	21	2	3			
Tyendinaga	Geo. Anderson "	102	112	100	153	62	72	298	303	18	28			
Lake Simcoe	D. J. McPhee "	8	3	11	6	8	13	35	34	2	4			
Cape Croker	John McIver "	20	22	45	30	37	18	102	106	4	14			
Saugen	John Scofield "	25	26	31	30	22	26	84	86	14	13			
Alnwick	John Thackeray "	17	7	22	27	20	10	59	55	4	7			
Mud Lake	W. McFarlane "	21	10	21	12	7	5	44	36	3	5			
Rice Lake	W. McFarlane "	7	6	9	3	8	1	21	19	1	4			
Rama	D. J. McPhee "	14	14	21	23	8	17	59	58	9	13			
Christian Island	Chas. McTibbott "	13	20	19	28	13	17	60	62	2	2			
Seaugon	A. W. Williams "	1	5	1	4	3	....	9	11	2	2			
Indians of Beausoleil Band resid- ing on Manitoulin Island	B. W. Ross, Supt.	2	3	5	1	..	1	6	9	..	2			

No details given for 22
members.

Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 8 at—	M. Begg, Agent.	37	21	41	58	87	36	46	137	48	57	64	125	86	88	28	85	218	343	70	101	61	58	154	77	116	57	21	131	194	45	62	82	20,322	Totals.	
Hungry Hall, No. 1	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Long Sault, No. 1	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " 2	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manitou Rapids, No. 1	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " 2	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Little Forks	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coutcheechee	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Staugreoming	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Niacatchewenin	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nickickonemeneaning	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rivière la Seine	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lac la Croix	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lac de Mille Lacs	L. J. A. Levesque, Inspector.	10	9	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
Kawaigamot (Sturgeon Lake)	"	5	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
Wabigoon	"	4	6	11	9	7	4	16	21	5	10	60	46	10	7	9	5	16	21	5	10	60	46	10	7	9	5	16	21	5	10	60	46	10	7	9
Frenchman's Head	"	17	27	26	22	20	13	80	66	7	9	20	17	14	1	3	3	20	21	3	3	20	21	3	3	20	21	3	3	20	21	3	3	20	21	3
Lac Seul	"	38	31	40	39	20	13	80	66	7	9	20	17	14	1	3	3	20	21	3	3	20	21	3	3	20	21	3	3	20	21	3	3	20	21	3
Wabuskang	"	4	9	15	13	9	3	2	17	13	3	3	2	17	13	3	3	2	17	13	3	3	2	17	13	3	3	2	17	13	3	3	2	17	13	3
Grassy Narrows	"	9	3	6	5	3	4	13	11	1	1	3	4	13	11	1	1	3	4	13	11	1	1	3	4	13	11	1	1	3	4	13	11	1	1	3
Eagle Lake	"	4	3	11	5	3	4	13	11	1	1	3	4	13	11	1	1	3	4	13	11	1	1	3	4	13	11	1	1	3	4	13	11	1	1	3
The Dalles	"	12	14	11	19	11	3	39	35	4	6	17	18	4	4	4	4	17	18	4	4	17	18	4	4	17	18	4	4	17	18	4	4	17	18	4
Islington	"	5	3	8	10	3	3	17	18	4	4	17	18	4	4	4	4	17	18	4	4	17	18	4	4	17	18	4	4	17	18	4	4	17	18	4
Rat Portage	"	4	15	13	16	6	7	21	26	4	4	21	26	4	4	4	4	21	26	4	4	21	26	4	4	21	26	4	4	21	26	4	4	21	26	4
North-west Angle, No. 37	"	8	8	4	6	1	1	12	13	3	5	7	7	1	1	1	1	12	13	3	5	7	7	1	1	12	13	3	5	7	7	1	1	12	13	3
" " 33	"	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " 34	"	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Big Island	"	11	8	20	15	10	2	29	29	4	4	29	29	4	4	4	4	29	29	4	4	29	29	4	4	29	29	4	4	29	29	4	4	29	29	4
Assabasca	"	9	11	15	23	12	17	38	43	5	8	38	43	5	8	5	8	38	43	5	8	38	43	5	8	38	43	5	8	38	43	5	8	38	43	5
White Fish Bay	"	1	2	12	4	8	6	10	15	2	2	10	15	2	2	2	2	10	15	2	2	10	15	2	2	10	15	2	2	10	15	2	2	10	15	2
Shoal Lake, No. 40	"	7	8	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
" " 39	"	8	6	9	4	4	4	6	19	22	2	2	19	22	2	2	2	19	22	2	2	19	22	2	2	19	22	2	2	19	22	2	2	19	22	2
Totals.		1,477	1,470	2,043	2,006	1,027	952	4,649	4,713	419	473																									

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

RELIGION AND REALTY.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Resident Indian Population.	RELIGION-					REALTY.					Remarks.			
			Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Cleared, includ- ing natural pas- ture.	Cultivated, in- cluding made pasture.	Public Buildings, pro- perty of the Band.					
											Churches.	Council houses.		School houses.	Driving sheds.	Other buildings.
ONTARIO.																
Grand River Superintendency— Six Nations.	E. D. Cameron, Supt. . . .	3,929	1,485	6	614	917	913	23,974	10,722	11	1	11	6	1		No details given for 22 members.
New Credit (Mississaugas) Agency	Hugh Stewart, Agent.	246	9	203	16	28	17	2,575	3,915	1	1	1	2	2		
Walpole Island Agency.	Alex. McKelvey " " " "	806	509	263	6			8,150	3,218	3	1	3	2	1		
Sarnia " " " " " " " "	Adam English " " " " " " " " . .	468	94	346				5,242	4,200	4	2	3	1	2		
Caradoc " " " " " " " "	A. Sinclair " " " " " " " " " " . .	1,375	534	839	2			2,786	11,302	3	1	7	13			
Moravian " " " " " " " " " " . .	A. R. McDonald " " " " " " " " " "	354	87	1	76	190		2,120	1,600	1	1	1	1	1		
Manitowaning Superintendency Parry Sound " " " " " " " " " "	B. W. Ross, Supt.	3,643	259	3	3,247	43	91	4,340	6,090	10	1	15	3	3		
Sault Ste. Marie Agency	W. B. Maclean, Supt.	894	306	270	576	27	21	1,269 1/2		7	3	6	1	4		
Port Arthur " " " " " " " " " "	Wm. Van Abbott, Agent.	1,124	28	3	815			27,199	2,611	3	1	2	1	1		
Golden Lake " " " " " " " " " "	J. F. Hodder " " " " " " " " " "	1,454			1,102		324	777	536	2	2	6	1	1		
Tyendinaga " " " " " " " " " "	E. Bennett " " " " " " " " " "	91			91	15		512	138	1	1	1	1	1		
Lake Simcoe " " " " " " " " " "	Geo. Anderson " " " " " " " " " "	1,228	1,183	30				1,258	15,162	2	1	4	1	1		
Cape Croker " " " " " " " " " "	D. J. McPhee " " " " " " " " " "	124		124				1,194	494	1	1	1	1	1		
Saugen " " " " " " " " " "	John McIver " " " " " " " " " "	398		268	130			5,000	1,500	2	1	3	2	1		
Alnwick " " " " " " " " " "	John Scofield " " " " " " " " " "	357	2	259	28			1,040	1,040	3	1	3	3	7		
Mud Lake " " " " " " " " " "	John Thackeray " " " " " " " " " "	228	10	164	2			2,468	2,468	1	1	1	1	4		
Rice Lake " " " " " " " " " "	W. McFarlane " " " " " " " " " "	164		164				755	575	1	0	1	0	5		
Rama " " " " " " " " " "	D. J. McPhee " " " " " " " " " "	79	8	220	13			1,125	1,125	1	1	1	1	2		
Christian Island " " " " " " " " " "	Chas. McGibbon " " " " " " " " " "	237		184	53			823	523	2	1	1	1	2		
Scugog " " " " " " " " " "	A. W. Williams " " " " " " " " " "	38		38				740	600	1						
Indians of Beausoleil Band re- siding on Manitoulin Island.	B. W. Ross, Supt	29			29											

No details given for 22 members.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

REALTY OF INDIANS.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Acres Fenced.	PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.														
			Dwellings, stone.	Dwellings, brick.	Dwellings, frame.	Dwellings, log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse stables.	Drying houses.	Cattle stables.	Pig sties.	Store houses.	Root houses.	Milk houses.	Corn cribs.	
ONTARIO.																	
Grand River Superintendency—																	
Six Nations	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	41,696	1	15	197	359	25	109	341	71	160	150	50	27	98	46	
New Credit (Mississauga) Agency	Hugh Stewart, Agent.	4,736		3	41	23	3	32	22	6	1	10	1		14		
Wapole Island Agency	Alex. McKelvey "	3,218			96	131		18	139		75		30		35	32	
Sarnia Agency	Adam English "	7,000		2	109	6	6	22	48		16	25	10	21	17	22	
Caradoc	A. Sinclair "	15,420			112	152	20	38	143	17	57	110	37	10	15	67	
Moravian "	A. R. McDonald "			1	28	53	4	8	43	3	15	13	8	6	5	17	
Maintowning Superintendency	B. W. Ross, Supt.	5,631			58	427	153	112	310	1	111	241	84	207	9	36	
Parry Sound	W. B. Maclean "	1,274½			19	110	13	42	45		36		16				
Sault Ste. Marie Agency	Wm. Van Abbott, Agent.	2,557			36	125		29	73			5	7	20			
Port Arthur	J. F. Hodder "	303			19	127	3	30	2		19		8	7			
Golden Lake	E. Bennett "	420				14	6		13			5					
Tyendinaga	Geo. Anderson "	15,742		3	163	20		118	168	64	156					46	
Lake Simcoe	D. J. McPhee "	412			15	19		19	18	4	17	7	5	11	3		
Cape Croker	John Melver "	500	1		40	60		50	56	1	30	30	1				
Saugeen	John Scofield "	740		1	50	45		23	68		10	15		4			
Alnwick	John Thackeray "	2,468			43	10	2	21	22	6	2	10		3			
Mud Lake	W. McFarlane "	230			20	12		11	9	1	11	1					
Rice Lake	" "	755			8	13		8	9		7	7		5	1		
Rams	D. J. McPhee "	925			47	36	3	31	32	5	3	12	32	17	3		
Christian Island	Chas. McGibbon "	523			4	40		10	31		1						
Seagow	A. W. Williams "	300			4			4	5								
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island	B. W. Ross, Supt.	20						8	3	5		2	1			5	

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, &c.																		Value of implements and vehicles
		Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed drills.	Cultivators.	Land rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers.	Horse rakes.	Fanning mills.	Threshing machines.	Tool chests.	Other implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, draught.	Sleighs, driving.	Democrat wagons.	Buggies and road carts.	
ONTARIO.																				
(Grand River Superintendency— Six Nations New Credit (Mississauga) Agency Walpole Island Agency Sarnia Agency Caradoc Moravian A. R. McDonald Maintownship Superintendency Perry Sound W. B. Maclean Sault Ste. Marie Agency Port Arthur Golden Lake Tyendinaga Lake Simcoe Cape Croker Saugeen Alnwick Mud Lake Rice Lake Rams Christian Island Scougog Indians of Beauvoileil Band residing on Manitoulin Island.	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	337	320	49	159	77	103	78	99	140	2	72	1,133	282	88	229	70	100	205	28,898 00
	Hugh Stewart, Agent	30	23	3	11	6	5	6	8	10	1	1	96	24	8	18	10	6	25	2,183 00
	Alex. McKelvey	96	55	4	40	6	35	6	23	29	1	254	59	59	50	16	35	69	8,857 00	
	Adam English	81	73	8	37	12	25	20	24	36	1	14	604	80	62	16	6	79	12,248 00	
	A. Sinclair	163	124	20	101	14	45	40	38	51	2	20	2,110	105	18	99	45	54	132	14,824 80
	A. R. McDonald	44	52	6	46	1	10	8	7	16	2	255	39	39	30	15	13	45	6,500 00	
	B. W. Ross, Supt.	234	149	1	1	1	21	7	12	14	1	68	2,612	106	6	191	230	8	13	16,650 00
	W. B. Maclean	34	24				1			6		461	9	1	26	12	1			1,700 00
	Wm. Van Abbott, Agent.	36	34							2	1	1,404	20	6	12	6	6	2	2	3,388 00
	J. F. Hodder	15	10									5	1,160	2	2	22				2,145 00
	E. Bennett	9	4								1		65	1		3	4	4	2	450 00
	Geo. Anderson	127	130	25	92	37	60	39	70	54	3	44	4,208	114	4	107	76	70	70	29,886 65
	D. J. McPhee	19	15		3	2	2	3	3	6	1	4	105	7		6	5		4	1,300 00
	John McIver	80	60	1	2	2	3	2	15	25	1	1	1,000	60	4	25	18	15	18	5,000 00
	John Scofield	54	34		2	2	3	5	5	10	2	50	1,500	22		53	42	25	55	3,045 00
	John Thackeray	27	25	5	6	1	2	2	5	12	2	2	413	17		17	16	12	20	2,678 00
	W. McFarlane	11	6				1				4		98	3		7	3	5		850 00
	"	8	5	2		2	1	1			2		50	5		5	2		3	1,110 00
	D. J. McPhee	24	27		1	3	2	2	2	4	3	3	131	12		7	8	1	11	1,700 00
	Chas. McGibbon	23	15			2	1			2	2	1	80	7	1	13		2		1,170 00
A. W. Williams	8	6	3				1	1	1	6		30	2		7	5	3	3	420 00	
B. W. Ross, Supt.	4	3							1		2	50	1			3			250 00	

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.																		Value of Live Stock and Poultry.
		Horses.			Cattle.				Other Stock.				Poultry.							
		Stallions and Geldings.	Mares.	Colts, Fillies and Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars, Breed.	Sows, Breed.	Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.		
ONTARIO.																				
Grand River Superintendency—	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	400	689	219	21	4	106	522	639	204	88	21	293	973	1,009	155	1,402	16,822	48,575 00	
Six Nations.	Hugh Stewart, Agent.	33	27	12	1	13	58	172	171	29	10	5	22	33	33	132	135	1,176	5,110 00	
New Credit (Mississauga) Agency	Alex. McKelvey "	151	155	58	6	10	75	172	171	29	10	5	76	458	272	102	204	23,577	17,903 00	
Walpole Island	"	91	72	15	4	24	4	70	63	11	10	5	33	97	187	13	41	2,150	10,390 00	
Sarnia	Adam English "	181	181	53	5	49	185	202	32	14	11	150	983	983	217	29	98	6,906	26,097 00	
Caradoc	A. Sinclair "	36	66	18	3	10	51	63	10	3	13	65	396	7	34	107	1,614	9,800 00		
Moravian	A. R. McDonald "	262	347	150	18	38	69	194	189	81	19	74	215	1,008	13	24	7	3,943	26,150 00	
Manitowaning Superintendency	W. B. Maclean, Supt.	23	19	6	8	51	101	72	74	17	3	5	12	70	70	66	8,496	3,943 00		
Perry Sound	"	39	29	6	4	21	8	72	74	16	4	3	5	12	12	1	50	2,044	6,832 00	
Sault Ste. Marie Agency	Wm. Van'Abbott, Ag't	9	6	7	12	6	2	34	16	15	4	8	164	14	1	22	50	378	3,150 00	
Port Arthur	J. F. Hodder "	9	5	38	105	548	475	129	123	8	123	8	164	511	508	145	554	5,544	51,400 75	
Golden Lake	E. Bennett "	274	191	49	38	1	4	23	27	18	21	1	7	118	38	31	80	260	2,900 00	
Tyendinaga	D. J. McPhee "	14	11	7	1	1	4	50	25	100	75	2	40	400	15	15	20	800	8,500 00	
Lake Simcoe	John McIver "	60	40	20	1	25	25	25	40	16	10	60	60	160	75	23	62	265	2,900 00	
Cape Croker	John Seefeld "	20	75	40	2	25	25	25	38	5	6	18	94	18	94	32	12	6	2,900 00	
Saugeen	John Thackeray "	31	23	11	2	1	1	14	13	9	10	5	2	25	42	39	65	28	4,455 00	
Alnwick	W. McFarlane "	5	5	4	1	1	1	12	9	7	10	5	1	25	42	39	65	28	174	1,200 00
Mud Lake	W. McFarlane "	8	5	1	3	3	3	18	47	7	10	5	1	92	48	36	19	120	1,470 00	
Rice Lake	"	5	5	1	3	3	3	18	47	7	10	5	1	92	48	36	19	120	1,470 00	
Rama	D. J. McPhee "	11	18	6	1	8	16	39	22	20	5	1	11	90	36	21	295	2,900 00		
Christian Island	Chas. McGibbon "	21	21	15	1	8	16	39	22	20	5	1	11	90	36	21	295	2,900 00		
Seaugon	A. W. Williams "	5	6	3	3	3	3	4	2	2	2	2	4	25	21	21	42	730 00		
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island.	B. W. Ross, Supt.	8	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	15	15	15	50	450 00		

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1897.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER.											
		Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
ONTARIO.													
Grand River Superintendency—													
Six Nations.	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	1,427	30,781	1,750	61,630	84	1,122	830	48,160	1,153	11,115	244	3,762
New Credit (Miscellaneous) Agency.	Hugh Stewart, Agent.	123	409	334	6,680	21	483	42	1,260	70	1,050	40	440
Waipole Island Agency.	Alex. McKelvey "	230	3,588	150	4,292			175	6,424				
Sarnia.	Adam English "	1,000	6,083	2,000	9,680	100	625	300	4,038	100	614		
Carleton Place.	A. Sinclair "	852	10,823	551	15,973	45	807	391	22,126	51	759	9	145
Moravian.	A. R. McDonald "	307	2,390	277	5,440	4	80	150	5,750	21	250	16	270
Manitowaning Superintendency.	B. W. Ross, Supt.	584	529	448	9,135			189	4,269	582	8,437		
Parry Sound	W. B. Maclean, Supt.			56	80			24	334	27	382		
Sault Ste. Marie Agency.	Wm. Van Abbott, Agent.			52	876			19	256	21	269		
Port Arthur.	J. F. Hodder "			27	870			1	60	1	90		
Golden Lake	E. Bennett "			52	260			4	180	40	300		
Tyendinaga	Geo. Anderson "	367	5,170	1,168	32,686	639	15,119	171	11,917	527	5,685	118	2,499
Lake Simcoe	D. J. McPhee "	42	1,175	237	9,800	11	350	10	165	40	1,200		
Cape Croker	John McIver "	150	950	200	4,000			1	15	150	3,000		
Saugen	John Scofield "	35	350	100	2,000			50	1,000	35	600		
Alnwick	John Thackeray "	85	1,328	108	3,092			1	30	129	1,862	30	325
Mud Lake	W. McFarlane "	24	300	83	1,555			1	42	5	95		
Rice Lake	W. McFarlane "	46	850	73	1,600			1	30	50	970		
Rama	D. J. McPhee "	38	570	237	7,000	17	510	16	178	64	1,250		
Christian Island	Chas. McGibbon "	25	343	50	934			40	407	30	347		
Saugen	A. W. Williams "	28	506	73	2,140	10	250	2	35	12	180		
Indians of Beauvoil Band residing on Manitoulin Island.	B. W. Ross, Supt.			3	60			1	25	2	35		

Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at—		Agent Begg's return was re-inclosed to him for amendment, but was not received by the department in time for publication.									
	M. Begg, Agent.										
Hungry Hall, No. 1.	"	75	3	10	23	1	10	23	1	10	6
Long Sault, No. 1.	"	150	9	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	5
" No. 2.	"	200	16	7	18	1	7	18	1	7	17
Manitou Rapids, No. 1.	"	445	23	9	15	2	9	15	2	9	25
" No. 2.	"	200	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Little Forks.	"	125	4	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	3
Coutecheechee.	"	500	10	3	4	1	3	4	1	3	9
Stangeconing.	"	120	3	1	5	1	1	5	1	1	3
Niasatchewenin.	"	400	8	3	4	1	3	4	1	3	56
Nickickoneemenecaning.	"	120	3	1	5	1	1	5	1	1	3
Rivière la Seine.	"	200	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	30
Lac la Croix.	"	60	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	20
Lac des Mille Lacs.	L. J. A. LeVèque, Inspector	100	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
Kawanganot (Sturgeon Lake).	"	240	6	6	20	1	6	20	1	6	15
Wabigoon.	"	300	6	6	20	1	6	20	1	6	6
Frenchman's Head.	"	100	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lac Seul.	"	100	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wabuskang.	"	100	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grassy Narrows.	"	100	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Eagle Lake.	"	100	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
The Dalles.	"	100	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Islington.	"	100	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rat Portage.	"	100	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
North-west Angle, No. 37.	"	100	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" No. 33.	"	100	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" No. 34.	"	100	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Big Island.	"	100	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assabasca.	"	100	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
White Fish Bay.	"	100	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shoal Lake, No. 40.	"	100	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" No. 39.	"	100	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals.		121,855	3,443	5,208	23,015	163	5,208	23,015	97	9,283	2,421
		285	4,868								4,083

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR, 1897.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	NEW LAND IMPROVEMENT.				BUILDINGS ERECTED.										INCREASE IN VALUE.							
		Acres.	Land Broken.	Acres.	Land Cropped for first time.	Acres.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Crib.	Value of Clearing, Cultivating and fencing.	Value of Buildings.	Increased Value of Agricultural Products and Industries.	
ONTARIO.																							
Grand River Superintendency—	E. D. Cameron, Supt.					3	2	1		3	1											3150 00	3280 00
Six Nations.		43	11	9	124		1			1	1									1600 00	1850 00	2480 00	
New Credit (Mississaugas) Agency.	Hugh Stewart, Agent.	25	10	20		3	4	1											10	400 00	300 00		
Walpole Island.	Alex. McKelvey "	68	68	68	248		3	4		2	2	1	2	1	1	1			3	32500 00	2103 00	1672 90	
Sarnia.	Adam English "									2					1						1740 00		
Caradoc.	A. Sinclair																						
Moravians.	A. R. McDonald "	5	8	8	120					1	3				8	2	16			200 00	410 00	300 00	
Manitowaning Superintendency	B. W. Ross, Supt	53	65	38	39			6	3											630 00	75 00	1610 00	
Parry Sound "	W. B. Maclean, Supt.											1											
Sault Ste. Marie Agency.	Wm. Van Abbott, Agent.	23	19	13	16		3	13		2	2		1							510 00	1080 00	1890 00	
Port Arthur "	J. F. Hodder																			216 00			
Golden Lake	E. Bennett	6	6	6	9		6			3	3	5	2	11	12				6	1086 60	3586 00		
Tyendinaga	Geo. Anderson	624	624	624	142		2			2	1									3000 00	1000 00	1200 00	
Lake Simcoe	D. J. McPhee	24	20	20	20		2			6										1500 00	1400 00	3100 00	
Cape Croker	John McIver	10	20	20			2			5	4									1000 00	520 00	1520 00	
Saugeen	John Scofield	40	30	40	40		6			5										140 00	500 00		
Alvick	John Thackeray	14			14		2													150 00		500 00	
Mud Lake	W. McFarlane	18																		275 00	400 00	300 00	
Rice Lake	W. McFarlane	16	12	1	13		1			1										160 00	500 00	1030 00	
Rama	D. J. McPhee	11	6	7			4						3	1						1500 00		869 00	
Christian Island	Chas. McGibbon	50	50	100	100															200 00	300 00	740 00	
Scugog	A. W. Williams						1				1												
Indians of Beausoleil Island residing on Manitoulin Island.	B. W. Ross, Supt.																						

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Value of Farm Products including Hay.		Government Distribution to Indians, &c.		Wages Earned.		Received from Land Rentals.		The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat Used for Food is included in these Columns.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting.		
ONTARIO.													
Grand River Superintendency —	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	63,810	00			78,499	00	3,307	75				145,616 75
Six Nations	Hugh Stewart, Agent.	4,084	20			1,250	00	1,566	00			400	00
New Credit Mississaugas Ag'cy	Alex. McKelvey "	15,668	00					1,550	00	1,601	00	6,085	00
Walpole Island	Adam English "	13,862	90	183	16	8,565	00	2,552	00	1,656	00	1,688	00
Sarnia	A. Sinclair "	25,020	30			18,255	50	4,386	82	336	00	14,877	12
Caradoc	A. R. McDonald "	6,720	00			1,100	00	45	00	900	00	600	00
Moravian	A. R. McDonald "	84,853	00			34,925	00	3,300	00	30,350	00	7,200	00
Manitowaning Superintendency —	E. W. Ross, Supt.	4,908	40			12,370	00			4,830	00	3,325	00
Parry Sound	W. B. McLean "	9,418	00			28,864	00	2,700	00	3,618	00	2,897	00
Sault Ste. Marie Ag'cy	Wm. Van Abbott, Agt.	8,985	00	4,428	00	11,400	00			11,260	00	2,200	00
Port Arthur	J. F. Hodder "												
"	E. Bennett "	609	40			450	00			126	00	270	00
Golden Lake	"												
Tyendinaga	George Anderson "	39,728	80	42	00	30,918	25	4,171	00	353	98	15,593	25
"	"												
Lake Simcoe	D. J. McPhee "	4,100	00	2	30	480	00			425	00	180	00
"	"												
Cape Croker	John McIver "	8,000	00	50	00	1,000	00	12,303	67	4,000	00	2,000	00
"	"												
Saugen	John Scofield "	5,030	50	75	00	6,600	00	8,235	00	300	00	8,500	00
"	"												
Alnwick	John Thackeray "	4,343	50			3,400	00	1,421	37	342	00	257	00
"	"												
Mud Lake	Wm. McFarlane "	1,101	90			465	00	1,600	00	4,340	00	750	00
"	"												
Rice Lake	Wm. McFarlane "	2,212	50			150	00	1,090	25	375	00	350	00
"	"												
Rama	D. J. McPhee "	3,655	00			1,200	00			480	00	275	00
"	"												
Christian Island	Charles McGibbon "	1,725	00	50	50	400	00			425	00	480	00
"	"												
Scugog	A. W. Williams "	890	50			130	00	619	00	265	00	230	00
"	"												
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island	R. W. Ross, Supt.	350	00			500	00	94	25	500	00	200	00

Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at—

M. Begg, Agent.

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Agent Begg's statement was re-inclosed to him for amendment, but was not received by the department in time for publication.

Hungry Hall, No. 1	72 00	33 00	260 00	850 00	170 00	1,385 00
" " 2	2 50	18 00	100 00	250 00	50 00	1,420 50
Long Sault, " 1	91 50	35 00	340 00	850 00	170 00	1,486 50
" " 2	163 50	125 00	860 00	2,150 00	430 00	3,728 50
Manitou Rapids, No. 1	309 50	185 00	1,360 00	3,400 00	680 00	5,934 50
" " 2	100 00	81 00	280 00	700 00	140 00	1,301 00
Little Forks	72 00	100 00	400 00	1,000 00	200 00	1,772 00
Coutcheecheing	352 00	25 00	240 00	600 00	150 00	1,367 00
Stangeoneing	96 00		240 00	480 00	120 00	935 00
Nicatchewenin	487 00		740 00	1,480 00	370 00	3,077 00
Nickiconsemenecaning	65 00		340 00	680 00	170 00	1,255 00
Riviere la Seine	250 00		440 00	880 00	220 00	1,790 00
Lac la Croix	55 00		300 00	600 00	150 00	1,106 00
Lac des Mille Lacs	250 00		140 00	280 00	70 00	740 00
Kavaingnot (Sturgeon Lake)	235 00		580 00	1,160 00	290 00	2,375 00
Wabigoon	451 00		760 00	1,520 00	380 00	3,111 00
Frenchman's Head	206 00		200 00	400 00	100 00	905 00
Lac Seul	200 00		300 00	600 00	150 00	1,250 00
Wabuskang	80 00		316 00	632 00	180 00	1,208 00
Grassy Narrows						
Eagle Lake						
The Dalles						
Islington						
Rat Portage						
North-west Angle, No. 37						
" " 33						
" " 34						
Big Island						
Assalasca						
White Fish Bay						
Shoal Lake, No. 40						
" " 39						
Totals	262,573 90	5,694 69	240,971 75	48,741 11	74,738 99	157,506 35
					74,222 37	894,448 16

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Value of Farm Products including Hay.		Government Distribution to Indians, &c.	Wages Earned.		Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat Used for Food is included in these Columns.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
		\$	cts.		\$	cts.		\$	cts.		
ONTARIO.											
Grand River Superintendency—											
Six Nations	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	63,810 00			78,499 00	3,307 75		40 00	400 00		145,616 75
New Credit Mississaugas Ag'cy	Hugh Stewart, Agent.	4,084 20			1,290 00	1,566 00		489 00	6,085 00		7,440 20
Walpole Island	Alex. McKelvey "	15,688 00	183 16		8,565 00	2,532 00		18 00	1,588 00		25,496 16
Sarnia	Adam English "	13,862 90			18,265 50	4,384 82		362 35	14,877 12		27,941 90
Caradoc	A. Sinclair "	25,020 30	231 73		1,100 00	45 00		7 00	600 00		63,479 82
Moravian	A. R. McDonald "	6,720 00			34,925 00	3,330 00		128,900 00	7,200 00		9,372 00
Manitowaning Superintendency—	B. W. Ross, Supt.	34,853 00	30 00		12,370 00	2,700 00		6,595 00	3,325 00		237,048 00
Parry Sound	W. B. McLean "	4,808 40			28,864 00			8,179 00	2,897 00		31,928 40
Sault Ste. Marie Ag'cy	Wm. Van Abbott, Agt.	9,418 00	4,428 00		11,400 00			22,350 00	2,200 00		60,104 00
Port Arthur	J. F. Hodder "	8,985 00			450 00			350 00	270 00		56,095 00
Golden Lake	E. Bennett "	609 40			30,918 25	4,171 00		188 00	15,593 25		1,805 40
Tyendinaga	George Anderson "	39,728 80	42 00		480 00			120 00	180 00		90,995 29
Lake Simcoe	D. J. McPhee "	4,100 00	2 30		1,000 00	12,303 67		150 00	2,000 00		5,307 30
Cape Croker	John McIver "	8,000 00	50 00		6,600 00	8,235 00		300 00	8,500 00		27,503 67
Saugen	John Scofield "	5,030 50	75 00		3,400 00	1,421 37		242 00	257 00		28,890 50
Alnwick	John Thackeray "	4,343 50			465 00	1,609 00		750 00	350 00		10,005 87
Mud Lake	Wm. McFarlane "	1,101 90			150 00	1,099 25		375 00	100 00		8,606 90
Rice Lake	Wm. McFarlane "	2,212 50			1,200 00			275 00	480 00		4,286 75
Rama	D. J. McPhee "	3,656 00	50 50		400 00			425 00	2,700 00		6,141 50
Christian Island	Charles McGibbon "	1,725 00			130 00	619 00		128 00	230 00		5,700 00
Scugog	A. W. Williams "	890 50			500 00	94 25		1,000 00	200 00		2,262 50
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island	B. W. Ross, Supt.	350 00									2,644 25

Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at--		M. Begg, Agent.									
Hungry Hall, No. 1	2	72 00	33 00	260 00	850 00	170 00	1,385 00	170 00	850 00	1,385 00	1,385 00
" " " 1	1	2 50	18 00	100 00	250 00	50 00	1,420 50	50 00	250 00	1,420 50	1,420 50
Long Sault, " 2	2	91 50	35 00	340 00	850 00	170 00	1,486 50	170 00	850 00	1,486 50	1,486 50
" " " 2	2	163 50	125 00	860 00	2,150 00	430 00	3,728 50	430 00	2,150 00	3,728 50	3,728 50
Manitou Rapids, No. 1	1	309 50	185 00	1,360 00	3,400 00	690 00	5,934 50	690 00	3,400 00	5,934 50	5,934 50
" " " 2	2	100 00	81 00	280 00	700 00	140 00	1,301 00	140 00	700 00	1,301 00	1,301 00
Little Forks		72 00	100 00	400 00	1,000 00	200 00	1,772 00	200 00	1,000 00	1,772 00	1,772 00
Coutebeaching		352 00	25 00	240 00	600 00	150 00	1,367 00	150 00	600 00	1,367 00	1,367 00
Stangeconing		95 00		240 00	480 00	120 00	935 00	120 00	480 00	935 00	935 00
Niacatchewenin		487 00		740 00	1,480 00	370 00	3,077 00	370 00	1,480 00	3,077 00	3,077 00
Nickickoneemecaning		65 00		340 00	880 00	170 00	1,255 00	170 00	880 00	1,255 00	1,255 00
Riviere la Seine		250 00		440 00	880 00	220 00	1,790 00	220 00	880 00	1,790 00	1,790 00
Lac la Croix		55 00		300 00	600 00	150 00	1,105 00	150 00	600 00	1,105 00	1,105 00
Lac des Mille Lacs		250 00		140 00	280 00	70 00	740 00	70 00	280 00	740 00	740 00
Kawiaunnot (Sturgeon Lake)		295 00		580 00	1,160 00	290 00	2,375 00	290 00	1,160 00	2,375 00	2,375 00
Frenchman's Head		451 00		760 00	1,520 00	380 00	3,111 00	380 00	1,520 00	3,111 00	3,111 00
Lac Seul		205 00		200 00	400 00	100 00	905 00	100 00	400 00	905 00	905 00
Wabuskang		200 00		300 00	600 00	150 00	1,250 00	150 00	600 00	1,250 00	1,250 00
Grassy Narrows		80 00		316 00	632 00	180 00	1,268 00	180 00	632 00	1,268 00	1,268 00
Eagle Lake											
The Dalles											
Islington											
Rat Portage											
North-west Angle, No. 37	37										
" " " 34	34										
Big Island											
Assabasca											
White Fish Bay											
Shoal Lake, No. 40	40										
" " " 39	39										
Totals		262,573 90	5,694 69	240,971 75	48,741 11	74,738 99	167,505 35	74,222 37	894,448 16		

Agent Begg's statement was re-inclosed to him for amendment, but was not received by the department in time for publication.

Halifax County	Rev. Chas. E. McManus, Agent.....	110	7	5	12	12	9	6	25	26	2	6
Hants	A. Wallace	96	8	13	14	10	2	...	20	24	3	1
Colchester "	Thos. B. Smith	140	12	8	17	22	5	4	31	37	4	...
Cumberland County	F. A. Rand, M.D.	102	5	8	8	12	8	6	24	23	7	2
Pictou	Rev. R. McDonald	186	20	11	20	19	4	15	47	43	2	5
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	J. R. McDonald	154	9	11	13	20	11	8	33	36	9	4
Richmond County	Rev. J. Fraser	120	13	15	18	12	9	7	23	26	2	1
Inverness	Rev. D. McIsaac	134	10	13	15	16	3	11	36	25	1	4
Victoria	A. J. Macdonald	97	10	9	9	15	7	3	17	24	2	1
Cape Breton "	Rev. A. Cameron, D.D.	265	18	17	32	30	25	27	44	45	12	15
	Totals	2,027	153	146	202	231	112	110	436	427	59	63
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.												
Prince Edward Island Superintendency..	John O. Arsenault, Superintendent..	314	33	40	33	26	17	9	73	62	11	10

*No details given.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
RELIGION AND REALTY.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	RELIGION.						REALTY.						
		RELIGION.						Land.		Public Buildings, property of the Band.				
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagans.	Cleared including natural Pasturage.	Cultivated, including made Pasturage.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Houses.	Other Buildings.
QUEBEC.														
*Lake of Two Mountains Agency	Alex. Broseau, Agent	2	6	29	1,921	1		4,177	4,150	1	1	3		3
Caughnawaga Agency	Geo. Long			128	1,194			2,587	2,600	2	1	4		11
St. Regis	Edouard Beaulieu				117									
Viger	A. O. Comire, M.D., Agent	65			254	26		100	358	3	1	2		2
Lake St. John	P. L. Marcotte	25			379			828	588	2		1		1
Maria	Rev. Jacob Gagné				93			100	180	1		1		
Restigouche	Jeremie Pitre				541			694	536	1	1	1		1
River Desert	W. J. McCaffrey				398			391	341					
Jeune Lorette	A. O. Bastien	1	4		436			280	200	1		1		
Beauceaux	H. Desilets, M.D.				51			78	78			1		
Temiscaninque	A. McBride				193			80	197	1		1		
	Totals	93	10	157	5,577	27		9,315	9,198	12	4	16		17
NEW BRUNSWICK.														
Richibucto Superintendency	Wm. D. Carter, Superintendent				926			4,015	980	5		3		1
Fredericton	James Farrell				701			3834	3434	2	2	3		2
	Totals				1,627			4,4084	1,3234	7	2	6		3
NOVA SCOTIA.														
Annapolis County	Geo. Walls, Agent				72									
Shelburne	J. J. E. de Molitor, Agent				66									
	Totals													94

Digby	"	Rev. J. J. Sullivan	160	200	40	1	1	
Yarmouth	"	W. H. Whalen	88		5			
King's	"	Chas. E. Beckwith	75	12	1			
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties	"	Chas. Harlow	156	540	340	1		
Halifax County	"	Rev. Chas. E. McManus, Agent.	110		13	1		
Hants	"	A. Wallace	95	380	280	1	1	
Colchester	"	Thos. B. Smith	140	23	12			
Cumberland County	"	F. A. Rand, M.D.	103	100	50	1		
Pictou	"	Rev. R. McDonald	186	604	104	1	1	
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	"	J. R. McDonald	154	300	120	1		30
Richmond County	"	Rev. J. Fraser	126	205	103	1	1	1
Inverness	"	Rev. D. McIsaac	134	405	455	1	1	
Victoria	"	A. J. Macdonald	97	139	11	1	1	
Cape Breton	"	Rev. A. Cameron, D.D.	265	1,000	1,000	1	1	
		Totals.	2,027	3,364½	2,450	7	1 9	34 1
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.								
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	John O. Arseneault, Superintendent.		314	540	256	1	1	1

*No returns.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

REALTY OF INDIANS.

Province, Agency or Band.		Name of Superintendent or Agent.		PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.														Remarks.		
				Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribb.		
QUEBEC.																				
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	Alex. Brosseau,	Agent.		2,286	40	20	356	13		105	292			9	110	12	2	10	13	No returns.
Caughnawaga Agency	"	"		968			133	64		80	48			40	43	13			25	
St. Régis	Geo. Long							22												
Viger	Eduard Beaulieu			80		3	72			6	5	2	15	4	11		4	3		
St. Francis	A. O. Comire, M.D.			562			12	27	3			1	2							
Lake St. John	P. L. Marcotte			180			15	2		10							5	3		
Marie	Rev. Jacob Gagné			600										29	29			7		
Restigouche	Jeremie Pitre			300			70	24		58				5		1	3	2		
River Desert	W. J. McCaffrey			1,230	1	1	68		26	10	11	1		10	12	1				
Jeune Lorette	A. O. Bastien			30			5			11	9			2	2			1		
Bécancour	H. Desilets, M.D.			150			49	13	12	10	10			9	6	7	12	5		
Témiscamingue	A. McBride																			
Totals.				6,386	41	24	780	189	43	302	303	4	119	208	45	26	38			
NEW BRUNSWICK.																				
Richibucto Superintendency	Wm. D. Carter, Supt.			1,040			121	7	72	45	34			29						
Fredericton	James Farrell			2824			94	8	18	12	25			13	23		7	4		
Totals				1,3624			215	15	90	57	59			42	50		7	4		
NOVA SCOTIA.																				
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells,	Agent.					7		6	1										
Shelburne	J. J. E. de Molitor			15			7	1		3					3					
Digby	Rev. J. J. Sullivan						30			4	1			2	1					
Yarmouth	W. H. Whelan						4		1											
Kings	Chas. E. Beckwith			1			9	1	2	2				1	1					
Queen's & Lunenburg Counties	Chas. Harlow			340			25	1		11					7					

Halifax County	Rev. Chas. E. McManus, Agt.	15	10	8	5	7	7	5
Hants	A. Wallace, Agent.	14	2	7	5	7	7	5
Westchester	Thos. B. Smith	23						
Colechester	F. A. Rand, M.D.	18	2	3	4	2	2	
Cumberland	Rev. R. McDonald	28	33	6	4	2		
Pictou	J. R. McDonald	25	10					
Antigonish & Guysboro Counties	Rev. J. Fraser	7	3	14	7			1
Richmond County	Rev. D. McLane	21	3	6	9	1	1	2
Inverness	A. J. Macdonald	12	3	2	6		1	
Victoria	Rev. A. Cameron, D.D., Agt.	12	5	25	4			
Cape Breton		292	105	76	14	7	15	19
	Totals	2,354½						3
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.								
P. E. I. Superintendency	John O. Arsnauld, Supt.	45	1	3	27	23	24	5
								2

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, &c.																Value of Implements and Vehicles.	Remarks.	
		Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.			Buggies and Road Carts.
QUEBEC.																				
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	Alex. Brousseau, Agent	245	200 15	30	8 30	8 35	20 16	75	550	140	183	200	50	80	9,547 00				No Returns.	
Caughnawaga Agency	"	97	80 5	62	4 41	16 43	8 12	62	175	58	26	75	40	38	7,500 00					
St. Regis	Geo. Long																			
Viger	Edouard Beaulieu	3	5						129	13		13	12	8	1,245 00					
St. Francis	A. O. Comire, M. D.	15	16						52	4	5	5	3	1	1,930 70					
Lake St. John	P. L. Marcotte														200 00					
Marie	Rev. Jacob Gagne														3,340 00					
Restigouche	Jeremie Pitre	36	24	7	4	5	12 12	1	8	26	9	24	16	18	3,340 00					
River Desert	W. J. McCaffrey	16	22				1	1	170	5	8	20	2	6	1,364 00					
Jeune Lorette	A. O. Bastien	5	5	1					280	5	8	11	6	2	400 00					
Becancour	H. Desilets, M. D.	3	2						30	1	1	1	1	1	130 00					
Temiscamingue	A. McBride	12	15				2	1	110	2	1	11	3	1	1,089 00					
Totals.		435	375 35	100	19 80	24 95	46 33	142	1504	256	251	380	147	28	26,745 70					
NEW BRUNSWICK.																				
Richibucto Superintendency	Wm. D. Carter, Supt.	16	11	2					6	275	16	1	21	6	2	1,260 00				
Fredericton	James Farrell	30	33	17	3	1	6		280	32		28	23	10	2,172 25					
Totals.		46	44	19	3	1	6		6	535	48	1	49	29	12	3,432 25				
NOVA SCOTIA.																				
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells, Agent	1																	16 00	
Shelburne	J. J. E. de Molitor	2	1									1							46 00	
Digby	Rev. J. J. Sullivan																			
Yarmouth	W. H. Whalen																			
Kings	Chas. E. Beckwith																		25 00	
Queens & Lunenburg Counties	Chas. Harlow	5	3												1				188 00	

Halifax County.....	Rev. Chas. E. McManus, Agt.	2	1	4	1	10	150	2	5	5	4	4	638 00
Hants ".....	A. Wallace, Agent												
Colchester ".....	Thos. B. Smith	1	1			10	3	3	2	2	1	2	170 00
Cumberland ".....	F. A. Rand, M.D.	1	1			30	4	1	3	1			91 00
Pictou ".....	Rev. R. McDonald	2	1					1	1				35 00
Antigonish & Guysboro Counties.....	J. R. McDonald	1				32	1	1	4	2			206 00
Richmond County.....	Rev. J. Fraser			2	1	3	100	1	4	1			245 00
Inverness ".....	Rev. D. McIsaac	6	4			60		1					75 00
Victoria ".....	A. J. Macdonald	4	4		3			1	8	1			350 00
Cape Breton ".....	Rev. A. Cameron, D.D., Agt.	25	16	6	4	13	400	21	31	14	5	7	2,085 00
Totals.....													
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.													
P. E. I. Superintendency.....	John O. Arsenault, Supt.	11	10	2	1	2	83	5	4	10	3		597 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.																		Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	* cts.
		Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.					Poultry.						
		Stallions and Geldings.	Mares.	Colts, Fillies and Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Sters.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars.	Sows.	Breeding.	Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.		
QUEBEC.	* Lake of Two Mountains Agency	50	80	90	15		2	350	225	10	8	2	40	160				15	150	14,682 00	
	Caughnawaga.	84	106	56	18		17	168	154			10	90	132	375	54		71	1638	17,489 00	
	St. Regis																				
	Viger																				
	St. Francis	9	9	2	1	1		21	8						39				30	1,444 00	
	Lake St. John	12	8	2	2	4		29	30				3	20					85	2,275 25	
	Marin	2	3	1	1			5	6	2	1			2	1		2		20	400 00	
	Restigouche	15	16	6	5		25	24	30	12	8	1	20					200	3,370 00		
	River Desert	19	10	6	1			38	27	15	10		1		15	18		75	2,208 00		
	Jeune Lorette	7	2	1	1		5	18	8						26		10	350	1,300 00		
	Beancour	1						2	4				1		8			17	125 00		
	Temisamingue	8	7	2			1	13	6	21				5				28		2,084 00	
	Totals	207	241	164	44	4	50	668	498	60	27	13	157	405	393	56		96	2613	2,613 25	
NEW BRUNSWICK.																					
	Richibucto Superintendency	13	10		2	13		21	33					15			4	2	174	1,350 00	
	Frederickton	20	10	3			6	17	43				11	63					445	2,266 50	
	Totals	33	20	3	2	13	6	38	76				11	78			4	2	619	3,616 50	
NOVA SCOTIA.																					
	Annapolis County					2										2			6	83 25	
	Shelburne							2	2					2					48	102 00	
	Digby						1	1	1											50 00	
	Rev. J. J. Sullivan																				

Yarmouth	"	W. H. Whalen	2	5	8	16	15	45	24	7	4	10	30	180 00
King's	"	Chas. E. Beckwith	5	8	1	6	8	1	1	3	1	10	25 00	
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties.	"	Chas. Harlow	5	4	1	6	8	1	1	3	1	10	25 00	
Halifax County	"	Rev. C. E. McManus	5	4	1	6	8	1	1	3	1	10	1,098 00	
Hants	"	A. Wallace	5	4	1	6	8	1	1	3	1	10	5 00	
Colchester	"	Thos. B. Smith	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	18	240 00	
Cumberland	"	F. A. Rand, M.D.	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	18	100 00	
Pictou	"	Rev. R. McDonald	2	4	1	12	6	6	6	1	1	12	162 00	
Antigonish and Guysboro's Counties.	"	J. R. McDonald	2	4	1	11	5	5	5	1	1	15	340 00	
Richmond County	"	Rev. J. Fraser	2	3	3	26	31	1	1	1	1	40	625 00	
Inverness	"	Rev. D. McIsaac	1	1	1	8	11	1	1	1	1	350 00		
Victoria	"	A. J. Macdonald	4	4	4	22	13	15	12	1	1	150	690 00	
Cape Breton	"	Rev. A. Cameron, D.D., Agent.	18	23	1	108	95	61	36	14	6	10	4,750 25	
Totals.....														
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.														
P.E.I. Superintendency	"	J. O. Arsenault, Superintendent.	6	7	2	1	9	19	7	7	6	137	1,180 00	

*No return.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	GENERAL EFFECTS.					HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.		Value of Real and Personal Property.
		Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	
QUEBEC.									
*Lake of Two Mountains Agency.	Alex. Brosseau, Agent								
Caughnawaga	"		50	10					
St. Regis	Geo. Long	70		4	17	8	7	958	300 00
Viger	Edouard Beaulieu			11	1	13		32	1,040 00
St. Francis	A. O. Conire, M.D., Agent		8	7	2	23		527	302 00
Lake St. John	P. L. Marcotte			82	16	110	45	2358	790 00
Maria	Rev. Jacob Gagné					6		25	6,387 00
Restigouche	Josémar Piché			44	38			12	1,500 00
River Desert	W. J. McCaffrey		1	30	12	94	12	650	600 00
Jeune Lorette	A. O. Bastien			20	5	70		550	2,286 00
Beaucour	H. Desilets, M.D.			4	2				1,350 00
Temiscamingue	A. McBride	1	20	11	8	20			20 00
	Totals	130	240	104	332	84	5312		620 00
									13,770 00
									95,132 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.									
Richibucto Superintendency	Wm. D. Carter, Superintendent	59	21	81	3	158	257	94	5,800 00
Fredericton	James Farrell		2	88	35	54	1	216	1,905 00
	Totals	59	23	169	38	212	258	310	7,705 00
									9,725 00
NOVA SCOTIA.									
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells, Agent				3	10	6	18	135 50
Shelburne	J. J. E. de Molitor, Agent			1	2	3			60 00
Digby	Rev. J. J. Sullivan								
									75 00
									120 00
									1,879 75
									1,538 00
									147,547 00

Yarmouth	"	W. H. Whalen	12	7	12	60	100	400
King's	"	Chas. E. Beckwith	12	7	12	60	100	400
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties	"	Chas. Harlow	12	7	10	150	225	5,905
Halifax County	"	Rev. C. E. McManus	5	15	100	500	1,000	2,282
Hants	"	A. Wallace	3	12	20	78	175	9,183
Colchester	"	Thos. B. Smith	1	1	22	125	400	1,500
Cumberland	"	F. A. Rand, M.D.	2	4	1	160	480	4,000
Pictou	"	Rev. R. McDonald	1	3	50	100	100	140
Antigonish and Guysboro' Counties	"	J. R. McDonald	9	9	20	1,059	420	1,479
Richmond County	"	Rev. J. Fraser	3	10	13	180	640	8,320
Inverness	"	Rev. D. McIsaac	2	8	16	300	300	6,725
Victoria	"	A. J. Macdonald	1	3	10	250	1,000	9,000
Cape Breton	"	Rev. A. Cameron, D.D., Agent	18	38	21	24	203	52,311
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.		Totals	18	38	21	24	203	52,311
P.E.I. Superintendency.	"	John O. Arenault, Superintendent.	3	32	1	14	5	31,980

*No return.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUS

AGRICULTURE.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.	
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
QUEBEC.							
*Lake of Two Mountains Agency..	Alex. Brosseau, Agent..						
Caughnawaga	"	10	120	700	21,000	48	1,210
St. Regis	Geo. Long	70	700	449	10,597	20	224
Viger	Edouard Beaulieu						
St. Francis	A. D. Comire, M. D.	1	25	94	1,109		
Lake St. John	P. L. Marcotte	54	375	116½	1,398		
Maria	Rev. Jacob Gagné	1	12	46	800	2	30
Restigouche	Jeremie Pitre			140½	2,875	8	172
River Désert	W. J. McCaffrey			52	1,045		
Jeune Lo. ette	A. O. Bastien			15	350		
Becancour	H. Desilets, M. D.			15	500	2	50
Temiscamingue	A. McBride			47	1,093		
Totals.....		136	1,232	1,675	40,767	78½	1,686
NEW BRUNSWICK.							
Richibucto Superintendency.....	W. D. Carter, Supt.....	19	260	187	4,120	1	10
Fredericton	James Farrell	1½	20	68	1,674		
Totals.....		20½	280	255	5,794	1	10
NOVA SCOTIA.							
Annapolis County.....	George Wells, Agent.....						
Shelburne	J. J. E. de Molitor						
Digby	Rev. J. J. Sullivan						
Yarmouth	W. H. Whalen						
King's	Chas. E. Beckwith						
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties..	Charles Harlow			8	123	5	75
Halifax County...	Rev. Chas. E. McManus						
Hants	A. Wallace			10	15		
Colchester	Thomas B. Smith			2	†		
Cumberland	F. A. Rand, M. D.			1½	40		
Pictou	Rev. R. McDonald	1	15	4	28		
Antigonish and Guysboro' Counties.	J. R. McDonald	2	10	3	†		
Richmond County	Rev. J. Fraser						
Inverness	Rev. D. McIsaac			15	100		
Victoria	A. J. Macdonald			1	50		
Cape Breton	Rev. A. Cameron, D. D.					2	80
Totals.....		3	25	44½	491	7	155
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.							
P. E. I. Superintendency....	John O. Arsenaault, Supt.....	26	350	52	1,145		

* No return.

† Not given.

AGRICULTURAL AND

PROGRESS DURING

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	NEW LAND IMPROVEMENT.						
		Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for First Time.	Land Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.
QUEBEC.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
*Lake of Two Mountains Agency...	Alex. Brousseau, Agent.							
Caughnawaga Agency.....	Geo. Long " "	50	30	45	100			2
St. Regis "	Edourd Beaulieu " "	15		15	75			3
Viger "	A. O. Conire, M.D. " "							
St. Francis "	P. L. Marcotte " "	13		5				1
Lake St. John "	Jeremie Pitre " "	73		70	266			2
Maria "	Rev. Jacob Gagné " "	1			1			
Restigouche "	W. J. McCaffrey " "	7	7	5	5			3
River Desert "	A. O. Bastien " "	15		13	15			
Jeune Lorette "	H. Desilets, M. D. " "							1
Becancour "	A. McBride " "	28		21	40			
Temiscamingue "								
Totals.....		202	37	174	502			12
NEW BRUNSWICK.								
Richibucto Superintendency	W. D. Carter, Supt.	20	20	20	20			5
Fredericton "	James Farrell " "	6	4	4				3
Totals.....		26	24	24	20			8
NOVA SCOTIA.								
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells, Agent.							
Shelburne "	J. J. E. de Molitor, Agent.	2						
Digby "	Rev. J. J. Sullivan " "							
Yarmouth "	W. H. Whalen " "							
King's "	Chas. E. Beckwith " "							
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties...	Chas. Harlow " "	7	3½	7	7			1
Halifax County.....	Rev. C. E. McManus " "							
Hants "	A. Wallace " "	5	2	2	12			
Colchester "	Thos. B. Smith " "		2		4			3
Cumberland "	F. A. Rand, M.D. " "				40			4
Pictou "	Rev. R. McDonald " "	1½	1½	1½				2
Antigonish and Guysboro' Counties.	J. R. McDonald " "							7
Richmond County	Rev. J. Fraser " "							
Inverness "	Rev. D. McIsaac " "	5	5	5	10			3
Victoria "	A. J. Macdonald " "	1		1				2
Cape Breton "	Rev. A. Cameron, D.D. " "							12
Totals.....		20	13½	16½	73			34
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.								
P. E. I. Superintendency	John O. Arsenault, Supt.	7	7	7	7			

* No returns.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

THE FISCAL YEAR 1897.

BUILDINGS ERECTED.										INCREASE IN VALUE.			
Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Crib.	Value of clearing, Cultivating and Fencing.	Value of Buildings	Increased value of Agricultural Products and Industries.
											% cts.	% cts.	% cts.
		3	2			4					850 00	816 00	1,666 00
		4	5			1				3	537 00	2,540 00	3,077 00
							1				385 00	277 00	662 00
3	2	1		1							1,893 00	615 00	2,508 00
									1		10 00	10 00	150 00
1		2					1			3	200 00	395 00	605 00
1	1	1						3		2	960 00	335 00	1,590 00
											250 00	250 00	1,800 00
	2							1			1,220 00	70 00	1,290 00
5	5	12	7	1		5	2	4	6	3	6,055 00	5,308 00	13,718 00
	1	4									290 00	185 00	470 00
2	5		1			2	3	5	2		200 00	110 00	310 00
2	6	4	1			2	3	5	2		490 00	295 00	780 00
	1										15 00	15 00	
		2									80 00	140 00	
											98 00		100 00
											64 50	150 00	
											20 00	50 00	
		2									290 00	200 00	
		2										320 00	
											50 00	100 00	150 00
2											20 00	200 00	800 00
5	25	4											
7	26	10									637 50	1,175 00	1,050 00
	2	1									70 00	58 00	30 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Government Distribution to Dept. of Food, Clothing, &c.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat is included in these columns.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
						Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting.		
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
QUEBEC.									
*Lake of Two Mountains Agency.	A. Brossau, Agent.	18,525 00	50 45	17,600 00	345 00	500 00	800 00	3,000 00	39,520 45
Caughnawaga	George Long	14,102 00		24,540 00	3,370 10	47 05		15,000 00	58,312 10
St. Regis	Edouard Beaulieu		35 00	1,170 00	140 61			1,457 00	3,170 61
Viger	A. O. Comire, M.D.	1,148 20		875 00	216 18	100 00	780 00	22,315 00	25,438 38
St. Francis	P. L. Marotte	1,775 00	149 00	6,826 00		497 50	17,068 00	388 25	26,703 75
Lake St. John	Rev. Jacob Gagné	1,000 00	100 00	4,000 00		125 00	115 00	70 00	5,410 00
Maria	Jeremie Pitre	4,527 62	350 00	1,950 00		200 00	550 00	2,000 00	9,577 62
Restigouche	W. J. McCaffrey	1,379 00	45 20	4,480 00	700 00	130 00	5,417 00	2,545 00	14,686 20
River Desert	A. O. Bastien	870 00	41 51	9,000 00		100 00	800 00	27,500 00	38,311 51
Jeune Lorette	H. Desilets, M.D.	370 00	185 07	400 00		15 00	100 00	1,400 00	1,470 07
Becancour	A. McBride	2,256 00	105 00	1,500 00	182 00	200 00	1,400 00	1,600 00	7,243 00
Temiscamingue									
Totals		45,952 82	1,065 23	72,341 00	4,953 89	1,914 50	27,351 00	76,275 25	229,853 69
NEW BRUNSWICK.									
Richibucto Superintendency.	Wm. D. Carter, Supt.	6,395 00	1,300 07	9,350 00	30 00	7,000 00	550 00	4,300 00	20,125 07
Fredericton	James Farrell	2,890 00	1,203 26	15,700 00	250 00	225 00	2,350 00	7,800 00	30,418 26
Totals		9,285 00	2,503 33	25,050 00	280 00	7,225 00	2,900 00	12,900 00	59,543 33
NOVA SCOTIA.									
Annapolis County	George Wells, Agent.	36 00	20 00	520 00		30 00	200 00	150 00	956 00
Shelburne	J. J. E. de Molitor	219 40	50 09	900 00			825 00	80 00	2,074 49

Digby +Yarmouth	Rev. J. J. Sullivan W. H. Whalen	150 00	300 00	600 00	500 00	2,600 00	4,150 00
King's	Chas. E. Beckwith	160 00	200 00		100 00	100 00	560 00
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties	Charles Harlow	23 00	205 00		35 00	30 00	1,203 00
+Halifax County	Rev. G. E. McManus, Agt.						1,650 00
Hants	A. Wallace, Agent	63 84	200 00	20 00	900 00	1,500 00	4,046 84
Colchester	Thos. B. Smith	150 78	1,500 00	50 00	250 00	1,000 00	3,004 78
Cumberland	F. A. Rand, M.D.	160 00	1,500 00		250 00	600 00	2,685 00
Pictou	Rev. R. McDonald	50 10	3,000 00	750 00	25 00	3,000 00	7,125 10
Antigonish and Guysboro' Counties	J. R. McDonald						
Richmond County	Rev. J. Fraser	43 00	50 00	265 00	128 00	1,425 00	2,636 00
Inverness	Rev. D. Melisac	55 00		75 00	100 00	1,100 00	3,105 00
Victoria	A. J. Macdonald	1,775 00	450 00	300 00	250 00	3,525 00	6,330 00
Cape Breton	Rev. A. Cameron, D.D., Agent	195 00		1,000 00	50 00	5,000 00	7,025 00
Totals.....		7,397 40	8,825 00	75 00	3,730 00	20,110 00	46,551 21
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.							
P. E. I. Superintendency.....	John O. Arsenault, Supt	1,185 00	300 00		30 00	8,800 00	11,407 85

* No returns. † No details given.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

POPULATION.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Resident Indian Population.		Under 6 Yrs. 6 to 15 Yrs., inclusive.		From 16 to 20 Yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 Yrs., inclusive.		From 65 Years upwards.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.											
Cowichan Agency.	W. H. Lomas, Agent.	1,913	140	188	188	43	40	552	605	9	12
West Coast "	Harry Guillod,	2,636	171	183	202	87	105	769	782	73	81
Kwakwakaith "	R. H. Pidcock,	1,597	100	97	98	76	64	533	513	18	12
Lower Fraser "	Frank Devlin,	3,165	240	246	278	262	147	138	890	879	45
Williams Lake Agency.	E. Bell,	1,920	182	180	74	81	157	467	487	63	62
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency.	A. Irwin,	3,778	344	314	272	240	147	1,026	1,031	121	152
Kootenay Agency	R. L. T. Galbraith	543	39	40	33	43	43	138	132	15	27
North-west Coast Agency	C. Todd,	4,062	339	340	346	312	182	1,116	1,082	73	123
Bahine and Upper Skeena River Agency	R. E. Loring,	2,840	148	135	267	269	103	830	819	83	85
Totals		22,473	1,899	1,675	1,758	985	949	6,330	6,330	500	504
MANITOBA.											
Glandeloye Agency.	E. McColl, Inspector.	1,792	180	176	205	67	66	417	405	39	47
Portage la Prairie Agency	H. Martineau, Agent.	525	55	51	57	23	16	108	124	16	26
Manitowajah "	"	1,007	45	117	97	64	49	201	219	15	17
Rat Portage "	L. J. A. Levesque, Inspector.	49	3	2	1	6	4	9	9	2	3
Berens River "	J. W. Short, Agent.	2,214	122	88	148	57	44	208	241	29	47
The Pas "	Joseph Courtney, Agent.	1,129	122	88	148	57	44	208	241	29	47
Totals		6,716	405	434	508	197	179	943	1,898	101	140
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.											
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.	S. Swinford, Agent.	859	101	79	79	62	49	146	180	35	43
Muscowpetung's "	J. B. Leach,	694	40	40	61	63	26	28	171	9	33
Birdle "	J. A. Markle,	945	104	119	77	79	40	265	238	18	29
Swan River "	W. E. Jones,	643	60	78	80	72	26	134	160	6	9
File Hills "	W. M. Graham,	281	24	29	19	23	7	66	89	2	7
Assiniboine "	T. W. Aspdin, Farmer in charge.	216	14	15	15	10	17	47	57	11	12

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.—Continued.

RELIGION AND REALTY.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	RELIGION.						REALTY.										
		Lands.						Public Building, the Property of the Band.										
BRITISH COLUMBIA.													Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Kettles.
Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagans.	Cleared, including Natural Pasturage.	Cultivated, including Made Pasturage.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Kettles.					
Cowichan Agency	W. H. Lomas, Agent	42	289	153	1,063	56	1,009	5,651	2,921	4	3	6						
West Coast	Harry Guilloed			271	1,065		1,009	354	52	1	1							
Kwakwakaith	R. H. Pidcock	730		113	102		632	276	19	1	6							
Lower Fraser	Frank Devlin	91		153	2,740		181	3,057	3,642	40		2						
Williams Lake	E. Bell	24			1,896			36,900	1,265	19								
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	A. Irwin	1,612			2,235		1	227,333	4,703	23								
Kootenay	R. L. T. Galbraith			1,901	543	147	870	39,126	615	4	1							
North-west Coast	C. Todd	1,164		247	1,755	174		498	174	18	6	17	1	14				
Labine and Upper Skeena River Agency	R. E. Loring	604						254	254	7								
Totals		4,327	289	2,838	12,000	202	2,887	333,195	13,645	116	6	28	1	22				
MANITOBA.																		
Claudeboye Agency	E. McColl, Inspector	1,229			441	44	78	34,584	309	8		8		2				
Portage la Prairie Agency	H. Martineau, Agent	2			91		432	28,776	490	1	1		3					
Manitowapah		338	75	1	554		124	38,398	364	5	2	9	7	16	1			
Pat Portage	L. J. A. Levesque, Inspector						49		3									
Bereau River	J. W. Short, Agent																	
The Pas	Joseph Courtney, Agent.	967			122	11	20	8,577	49	1	1							
Totals		2,536	75	1	1,208	55	712	110,316	1,215	15	3	19	7	19	3			
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.																		
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4 S. Swinford, Agent		129			134		596	81,013	373			3						
Muscowpetung	4 J. B. Lash	47			220		427	108,431	743			1						
Birdle	4 J. A. Markle	39	229		144		473	62,629	2,245	1		3	1	1				

Agency, Treaty No.	4	W. E. Jones, Agent.	149	181	84	229	42,738	233	4	1	4	3	16	1
Swan River	"	4 W. M. Graham	14	14	70	107	57,136	317						
File Hills	"	4 T. W. Aspdin, Farmer in charge	13	13	16	187	43,020	500						
Assiniboine	"	4 J. P. Wright, Agent	9	46	191	383	158,143	884					1	
Crooked Lakes	"	4 H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge	1	3	12	184	50,403	243						
Moose Mountain	"	4 H. Martineau, Agent			85		4,630	15					1	
Pine Creek	"	6 W. Stibbald			359		72,977	283					2	
Saddle Lake	"	6 W. S. Grant	1	383	207	50	90,736	1,260					1	
Hobbema	"	6 Chas. M. Daunais, Agent		270	322	287	168,540	527					1	
Battleford	"	6 G. G. Mann	96		605	35	101,874	630					1	
Onion Lake	"	6 R. S. McKenzie	313	4	137	148	48,369	1,145					1	
Duck Lake	"	6 A. E. Lake, Act'g		147	534		39,600	2,050					1	
Edmonton	"	6 W. J. Chisholm, Inspector	1,004	112	154	337	98,960	822					3	
Carlton	"	7 A. J. McNeill, Agent	23		7	197	38,820	300					2	
Sarcee	"	7 Jas. Wilson	95		80	1,116	349,507	233					2	
Blood	"	7 G. H. Wheatley	58		32	1,009	27,480	2,264						
Blackfoot	"	7 R. N. Wilson	1			657	115,036	260						
Piegan	"	7 E. J. Bangs, Farmer in charge		581			45,660	100						
Stony	"	Totals	2,362	650	3,493	6,462	1,806,703	15,488	14	1	42	4	29	2

*No statistics received from Agent Short.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

REALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Areas Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribb.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																
Cowichan Agency	W. H. Louas, Agent	4,608			515	18	12	188	44	13	2					
West Coast	Harry Guilford,	51			274		495									
Kwakwewith	R. H. Pickock	26			56	3	184	1				2				
Lower Fraser	Frank Devlin	4,632			778	72	338	306	287	2	275	99	17	42	1	
Williams Lake Agency	E. Bell	18,800			2	402			175		32			20		
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	A. Irwin	42,500			87	833	16	23	588	5	106	84	65	372	14	
Kootenay Agency	R. L. T. Galbraith	615			3	121	83	15	16					21		
North-west Coast Agency	C. Todd	129			737	19	119	14	7	13		3	38	169	3	
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	R. E. Loring	64			163	552	296		75							
Totals		71,438			2,615	2,020	1,543	547	1,192	20	408	220	120	624	18	
MANITOBA.																
Clandeboye Agency	E. McColl, Inspector	2,188														
Portage la Prairie Agency	H. Martineau, Agent	82				385					294	41	23	3	8	
Manitowapah	"	105				23	9		12		9					
Rat Portage	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector	1				10	13		11		10		4		2	
Perequis River	J. W. Short, Agent								2							
The Pas	Joseph Courtney, Agent	55½				72	4				81		12	27	1	
Totals		2,431½				490	26		25		39½	41	39	30	11	

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Agency, Treaty No.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, &c.																			Value of Implements and Vehicles.
		Ploughs.	Harrow.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs—Draught.	Sleighs—Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.		
BRITISH COLUMBIA.		111	62				11	4	7	4	2	1	5,660	106	6	21	20	17	67	\$	cts.
Cowichan Agency.	W. H. Lomas, Agent.																			15,025	00
West Coast	Harry Guillet	1											8						6	262	00
Kwakwaka'wath	R. H. Piddock	1											303							177	00
Lower Fraser	Frank Devlin	112	97	1	2		21	3			2		1,065	90	5	7	4	1		13,298	00
Williams Lake Agency.	E. Bell	128	61		2	52	33	4	28	19	1		576	53		118	8	6	2	15,131	75
Kamloops-Okanagan	A. Irwin	483	316	2	7	254	87	11	60	24	2		1,850	151	3	288	63	28	52	41,337	50
Kootenay	R. L. T. Galbraith	61	19				7	1	6	2			70	30		20				5,060	00
North-west Coast	C. Todd										72		1,312							4,050	00
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency.	R. E. Loring												5,170							1,580	00
Totals.		897	555	3	10	306	159	23	99	49	7	73	16,914	430	14	464	101	52	127	95,921	25
MANITOBA.																					
Clandeboye Agency.	E. McGill, Inspector	63	59	4			70		70	1	2		812	40	11	148	25	2	31	8,885	00
Portage la Prairie Agency	H. Marineau, Agent.	24	18	2			10	4		4	2	5	120	7	20	7	20	7	7	2,189	00
Manitowapah	"	30	22				27		24		8		512	25	131	146	93	1	48	3,396	00
Rat Portage	L. J. A. LeVêque, Inspector		1										12							21	00
Berens River	J. W. Short, Agent.																				
The Pas	Joseph Courtney, Agent.	14	20										250			4				354	50
Totals		131	120	2	4		107	4	98	3	15		1,686	72	162	305	138	10	86	14,845	50

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.																	
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4		2	9	2	2	2	21	2	21	2	179	32	13	27	7	1	10
"	"	80	44	3	3	1	35	4	23	4	475	73	51	66	11	17	22
"	"	107	67	9	1	2	43	19	29	7	1,011	93	35	73	16	22	61
"	"	35	22				18		18		389	47	29	38		4	17
"	"	45	18				18	1	13	2	785	25	12	21			
"	"	35	9	1			7	2	5	1		20	10	13			
"	"	93	43	4			32	11	24	4	684	53	32	32			36
"	"	35	17				10	2	7	1	526	18	11	22			5
"	"	2	2				2		2		41		15	10	15	2	5
"	"	1	3	1			25		24		183	32	28	43			10
"	"	97	44	3	2	5	23	3	14	1	1,185	54	59	68	81		9
"	"	111	52				13		11	4	1,822	32	22	29			1
"	"	36	14				5		6	2	735	20	15				
"	"	74	32				28	3	14	2	1,230	45	44	27	8	1	13
"	"	40	27	2	2	5	15	5	15	5	214	18	13	11	4		9
"	"	75	41			2	15	1	15	4	345	39	43	33	41	2	23
"	"						2		2		103	1	2	4	2		1
"	"	3	2				28		24		2,000	61			56	2	16
"	"	37	19			5	23		22	2	250	38		11	15	1	10
"	"	30	6				14		12		280	35			12	2	6
"	"	3	2			3	6		3			13		20		2	2
"	"	641	466	25	10	38	373	48	302	39	11,437	749	454	548	268	56	255
Totals.																	105,079 00

*No statistics received from Agent Short.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Horses.		Cattle.				Other Stock.				Poultry.				Value of Live Stock and Poultry.		
		Stallions and (Feldings).	Mares.	Colts, Fillies and Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep, Lambs.	Boars, Breeding.	Sows, Breeding.	Pigs.	Turkeys. (Geese.	Ducks.		Cocks and Hens.	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																		
Cowichan Agency	W. H. Lomas, Agent.	124	132	58	16	60	28	338	290	710	324	1	5	25 42	155	323	2,835	38,870 00
West Coast	Harry Guillod	9	3	1	6			21	17	5	2				17	4	621	1,993 00
Kwakwakaith	R. H. Pidcock				1		2	5	3							20	546	734 00
Lower Fraser	Frank Devlin	313	313	87	44	84	83	700	474	180	327	44	219	1,860	931	2,809	62,090 75	
Williams Lake	E. Bell	1,063	455	522	33		374	391	181			18	62	321	10	1,066	85,343 00	
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	A. Irwin	2,694	3,063	2,688	51		154	690	1,068	22	14	30	223	482	24	2,063	119,029 00	
Kootenay	R. L. T. Galbraith	690	600	590	27		62	409	415								72,370 00	
North-west Coast	C. Todd	14	16	8	5		11	16	24			2	3	20	3	10	2,880	4,690 00
Habine and Upper Skeena River Agency	R. E. Loring	145	145	106	13	37		201	71									18,050 00
Totals.		5,052	4,728	4,060	196	181	714	2,771	2,543	917	667	95	521	2,712 45	175	1,322	12,880	403,169 75
MANITOBA.																		
Clandeboye Agency	E. McColl, Inspector.	263	5	1	8	139	36	213	225	18		96	6	30			18	20,596 00
Portage la Prairie Agency	H. Martineau, Agent.	40	56	46	24	24	5	10	16									3,893 00
Manitowapah	"	97	78	46	30	117	145	361	389	4	2	17	40	106	27	53	335	22,965 00
Rat Portage	L. J. A. Levesque, Inspector																	
Berens River	"																	
The Pas	"	8	10	7	16	4	51	89	85								7	3,905 00
Totals.		408	149	110	54	284	237	673	725	22	2	113	46	138	27	53	373	51,379 00

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.										
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.....	4	255	14	51	253	280	317	9	10	3 4
Muscowpetung's Agency, Treaty No. 4.....	268	191	67	83	109	117	157	3		
Birdie Agency, Treaty No. 4.....	83	130	44	37	135	189	380	2	4	
Swan River " " " " " "	51	83	66	62	171	264	376	142	90	
File Hills " " " " " "	58	66	6	36	76	191	253	2		
Assiniboine " " " " " "										
Crooked Lakes " " " " " "	101	108	89	11	79	195	308	44		
Moose Mountain " " " " " "										
Pine Creek " " " " " "	59	54	16	4	41	73	156			
Saddle Lake " " " " " "	6	7	7	2	3	6	17	1	4	8 6 15
Hobbenua " " " " " "	86	87	61	11	80	21	312	45	28	
Battleford " " " " " "		1672		2	44	151	254	324		7
Union Lake " " " " " "	66	41	44		198	144	452	81		
Duck Lake " " " " " "	180	15	15	34	95	166	259	73	20	6
Edmonton " " " " " "	80	85	30	9	62	79	335	11	7	17
Carlton " " " " " "	108	67	41	11	185	72	221	57	43	48 33
Sursee " " " " " "	360	300	340		5	7	273			8 16
Blood " " " " " "	7	3,500				138	361	8		
Blackfoot " " " " " "	22,604	380	380	1	6	8	454			
Piegan " " " " " "	256	415	424	7		70	138	1	1	6
Stony " " " " " "						263	393			
Totals.....	4,370	7,342	1,624	1,208	2,207	4,238	5,981	498	212	8 67 109 4 8 19

* No statistics received from Agent Short. † Includes Stallions, Mares, Colts, Fillies and Foals. ‡ Stallions and Mares.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.												
Touchwind Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14	Muscowpetung's	4	...	...	...	61	57	1	1,190	3,018 00	2,900 00	320,251 50
1	Birdle	4	...	...	...	14	90	18	147	1,910 00	3,640 00	405,031 00
1	Swan River	4	...	...	...	29	112	18	545	1,750 00	8,000 00	249,510 00
3	File Hills	4	...	...	...	10	78	42	375	1,479 00	1,210 00	2,689 00
1	Assiniboine	4	...	...	...	11	30	...	48	620 00	1,650 00	197,896 00
1	Crooked Lakes	4	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	150 00	500 00	670 00
1	Pine Creek	4	...	...	...	2	24	3	6	151 00	1,220 00	584,241 00
1	Saddle Lake	4	...	...	...	7	27	4	43	311 00	1,025 00	186,523 00
1	Hobbsia	4	...	...	...	7	15	70	75	175 00	450 00	3,587 00
1	Battleford	4	...	...	...	7	82	95	501	2,825 00	2,265 00	50,545 00
1	Onion Lake	4	...	...	...	20	100	130	280	1,050 00	1,700 00	399,218 00
1	Duck Lake	4	...	...	...	22	72	...	...	420 00	5,280 00	258,290 00
1	Edmonton	4	...	...	...	8	83	68	275	1,332 00	1,775 00	302,390 00
1	Carlton	4	...	...	...	14	69	18	649	1,984 20	4,765 00	5,729 20
1	Sarcee	4	...	...	...	2	65	54	...	340 00	1,460 00	350,890 00
1	Blood	4	...	...	...	21	130	75	474	1,441 00	1,300 00	30,640 50
1	Blackfoot	4	...	...	...	15	10	...	...	220 00	1,000 00	153,260 00
1	Piegan	4	...	...	...	50	6	...	30	1,445 00	6,000 00	783,257 00
1	Stony	4	...	...	...	60	35	...	...	479 00	2,000 00	737,958 00
1	Totals	4	2	39	168	510	1,205	645	5,180	22,589 20	53,150 00	5,370,781 20

* No statistics received from Agent Short.
NOTE.—37 Revolvers in the Blackfoot Agency.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1897.

GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER.																	
Provinces, Agency or Band.		Name of Superintendent or Agent.		Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.		Buckwheat.	
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.			Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																	
Cowichan Agency	W. H. Lomas, Agent	5	160	272	9,150							11	275				
West Coast "	Harry Guillo																
Kwakweth "	R. H. Pidcock	120	4,750	492	39,360	7	220	19½	1,005	183½	7,290						
Lower Fraser "	Frank Devlin	271	8,543	225	3,987	20	190			59	1,855						
Williams Lake Agency	E. Bell	910	18,200	700	12,860	8	160	12½	500	56½	2,230	4					
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	A. Irwin																
Kootenay Agency	R. L. T. Galbraith, Agent.	45	1,080	346	5,560												
North-west Coast Agency	C. Todd, Agent.																
Babine & Upper Skeena River Agency	R. E. Loring "																
Totals		1,351	27,733	2,029	70,917	35	570	32	1,505	309½	11,602	4					
MANITOBA.																	
Claudeboye Agency	E. McColl, Inspector	75	2,025	110	3,450	16	381	6½	145	12	230						
Portage la Prairie Agency	H. Martineau, Agent	392	5,845	28	815	20	420										
Manitowishah "	" "	5	80	5	180	6½	190	7½	152	4	8						
Rat Portage "	L. J. A. Levéque, Inspector							1	50								
Berens River "	* J. W. Short, Agent.																
The Pas "	Joseph Courtney "																
Totals		472	7,950	143	4,445	42½	991	14½	347	12½	238						

* No statistics received from Agent Short.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1897—Continued.

GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER—Continued.																	
Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.		
			Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Planted.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.		Tons.	Tons.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																	
Cowichan Agency		W. H. Lomas, Agent.			58½	3,698									408		
West Coast		Harry Guillard			11	1,800									4	7	
Kwakwalth		R. H. Piddock			12½	1,080											
Lower Fraser		Frank Devlin			258½	45,257	93	1,040	34	5,557	44	553			697	911	276
Williams Lake		E. Bell			15	321	415	12	473	13	554	3	132		238	1,398	575
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency		A. Irwin			14	750	198½	14	1,400	11½	1,150	37	3,700		1,603	859	386
Kootenay		R. L. T. Galbraith					60								65	185	30
North-west Coast		C. Todd					94			24½	2,536	15	1,584		24	20	10
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency		R. E. Loring			262	12,650									40		
Totals			38	1,341	1,360	116,355	36½	3,137	83	9,837	59½	5,979	3,379		3,380	1,277	
MANITOBA.																	
Claudeboye Agency		E. McColl, Inspector.	1	20	83	9,330	1½	62	2½	263	2½	42				5,586	
Portage la Prairie Agency		H. Martineau, Agent.			27½	1,640										486	
Manitowapah		"	½	8	98	4,994	4	173	4½	217	4½	90				3,482	
Rat Portage		L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector.			2	100	½	2	½								
Berens River		" J. W. Short, Agent.															
The Pas		Joseph Courtney			44½	5,222	½	58½	½	40	½	17				477	
Totals			1½	28	285½	21,286	6½	195½	7½	525	6½	149				10,030	

No statistics received from Agent Short.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.											
Touchwood Hills Ag'cy, Treaty No. 4.	Swinford, Agent.	17	1,225	54	934	74	432	34	98	2,390	...
Muscowpetung "	4 J. B. Lash	214	817	1	...	114	380	54	182	1,917	322
Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4.	J. A. Markle	43	...	...	...	...	...	7	458	2,738	40
Swan River Agency, Treaty No. 4.	W. E. Jones	84	609	...	...	4	...	...	...	3,040	...
File Hills	4 W. M. Graham	12	900	...	...	44	260	7	185	2,200	30
Assiniboine	4 T. W. Aspdin, Farmer in charge.	5	21	...	...	...	...	...	1	250	...
Crooked Lakes	4 J. P. Wright, Agent.	23	609	...	...	74	...	...	...	1,185	...
Moos Mountain	4 H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge.	214	621	...	...	124	178	8	107	961	230
Pine Creek	4 H. Martineau, Agent.	6	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	...
Saddle Lake	6 W. Sibbald	30	2,045	1	18	2	390	1	...	2,225	...
Hobbena	6 W. S. Grant	30	3,000	5	550	8	640	6	900	3,500	610
Battleford	6 Chas. M. Daunais	744	2,249	...	...	30	1,386	8	...	4,593	...
Onton Lake	6 G. G. Mann	26	1,537	14	...	12	388	...	...	2,000	...
Duck Lake	6 R. S. McKenzie	244	2,419	14	1144	134	408	14	884	2,603	315
Edmonton	6 A. E. Lake, Acting Agent	204	2,096	...	...	74	324	...	...	1,829	...
Carlton	6 W. J. Chisholm, Inspector	37	1,833	2	38	13	357	13	122	2,765	244
Sarcee	7 A. J. McNeill, Agent.	7	316	2	...	2	345	...	...	2,564	60
Blood	7 Jas. Wilson	22	2,600	24	125	10	420	7	367	1,905	33
Blackfoot	7 G. H. Whealey	47	4,276	...	...	...	...	...	...	647	...
Piegan	7 R. N. Wilson	60	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	...
Stony	7 E. J. Bangs, Farmer in charge.	15	400	...	...	30	...	...	...	150	50
Totals.		5514	80,971	184	9884	1714	5,968	674	2,4374	37,4464	1,384

* Not given.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUS

PROGRESS DURING THE

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	NEW IMPROVE	
		Land Cleared.	Land Broken.
		Acres.	Acres.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Cowichan Agency.....	W. H. Lomas, Agent.....		
West Coast ".....	Henry Guillod ".....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Kwawkewlth ".....	R. H. Pidcock ".....	10	8
Lower Fraser ".....	Frank Devlin ".....	47	45
Williams Lake ".....	E. Bell ".....		
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency.....	A. Irwin ".....	15	87
Kootenay ".....	R. L. T. Galbraith ".....		45
North-west Coast ".....	C. Todd ".....		
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency.....	R. E. Loring ".....	36	36
	Totals.....	112$\frac{1}{2}$	221
MANITOBA.			
Clandeboyce Agency.....	E. McColl, Inspector.....	8	
Portage la Prairie Agency.....	H. Martineau, Agent.....	21	80
Manitowapah ".....	" " ".....	5	38
Rat Portage ".....	L. J. A. Levêque, Inspector.....		
Berens River ".....	*J. W. Short, Agent.....		
The Pas ".....	Joseph Courtney, Agent.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Totals.....	36$\frac{1}{2}$	119$\frac{1}{2}$
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.			
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.....	S. Swinford, Agent.....		35
Muscowpetung's " " 4.....	J. B. Lash ".....		136
Birtle " " 4.....	J. A. Markle ".....		81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Swan River " " 4.....	W. E. Jones ".....		73
File Hills " " 4.....	W. M. Graham ".....		75
Assiniboine " " 4.....	T. W. Aspdin, Farmer in charge.....		15
Crooked Lakes " " 4.....	J. P. Wright, Agent.....		187
Moose Mountain " " 4.....	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge.....		78
Pine Creek " " 4.....	H. Martineau, Agent.....		5
Saddle Lake " " 6.....	W. Sibbald ".....		72
Hobbema " " 6.....	W. S. Grant ".....		77
Battleford " " 6.....	Chas. M. Daunais ".....		
Onion Lake " " 6.....	G. G. Mann ".....		
Duck Lake " " 6.....	R. S. McKenzie ".....		85
Edmonton " " 6.....	A. E. Lake, Acting Agent.....		114
Carlton " " 6.....	W. J. Chisholm, Inspector.....		70
Sarcee " " 7.....	A. J. McNeill, Agent.....		7
Blood " " 7.....	Jas. Wilson ".....		
Blackfoot " " 7.....	G. H. Wheatley ".....		20
Piegán " " 7.....	R. N. Wilson ".....		
Stony " " 7.....	E. J. Bangs, Farmer in charge.....		3
	Totals.....		1,133$\frac{1}{2}$

* No statistics received from Agent Short.

NOTE.—No stone or brick dwellings or corn cribs given in the agents' returns for British Columbia.

TRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

FISCAL YEAR 1897.

LAND MENTS.		BUILDINGS ERECTED.										INCREASE IN VALUE.			
Land Cropped for First Time.	Land Fenced.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Value of Clearing, Cultivating and Fencing.	Value of Buildings.	Increased value of Agricultural Products and Industries.
Ac's	Acres.												\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
6	2												200 00		
64	64	19											290 00	2,220 00	2,510 00
42	656	15	3	19									600 00	2,195 00	
20	21,624		2										1,940 00	2,750 00	1,060 00
144	203		1										2,750 00	200 00	26,432 75
45	35	2	20	1		15	2	1		2			3,206 00	4,240 00	16,809 00
		2	7	1	1			1					350 00	740 00	3,947 00
36	36	60												350 00	574 00
													1,350 00	6,900 00	1,125 00
2994	22,5624	117	33	21	1	15	2	2		2			10,686 00	19,595 00	52,457 75
	14		10					11			2	7	209 00	405 00	614 00
	130	1						3					635 00	130 00	765 00
38	90		26	4		11		10		4		2	338 00	1,362 00	1,700 00
34	7		16					4					105 00	475 00	52 00
414	241	1	52	4		11		28		4	2	9	1,287 00	2,372 00	3,131 00
28	90		7					15					494 00	360 00	854 00
30	20		11			6		33					592 00	875 00	2,639 50
110	1,525	4	14	2		8	5	8		8			503 00	1,450 00	6,611 50
53	53		8			7		12					341 00	780 00	1,939 75
	85		20					30					380 00	2,650 00	1,050 00
	200		8			9		2					350 00	600 00	
	170		1										620 00		
3	80		5			2		3					246 00	120 00	366 00
5	5		3										35 00	120 00	155 00
67	156												755 00		755 00
76	103		8	9		4		4		3	8		1,200 00	1,225 00	2,026 00
	446												420 00		
85	45		8	1				3	3			5		955 00	1,005 00
30	200		2				6		5				354 00	230 00	580 00
52	86		9	4		7		7		2		1	416 00	565 00	1,130 00
7	7		2			2		2				2		400 00	700 00
			21			4		10						1,260 00	
16	11	1	22					3		9	7	1	55 00	460 00	250 00
	450		8			4		5					300 00	520 00	1,874 00
4	100		10			9							200 00	500 00	1,000 00
566	3,832	5	167	16		62	11	137	8	22	15	9	7,261 00	13,070 00	22,985 75

Manitoba and Northwest Territories.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Concluded.*
SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Value of Farm Produce, including Hay.		Government Distribution to Destitute, of Food, Clothing, &c.		Wages Earned.		Received from Land Rentals.		The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these columns.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	*Cowichan Agency.	13,895 00		2,010 35		11,520 00		705 00		25,900 00		3,540 00	20,150 35
	West Coast "	1,044 00		646 28		12,440 00				21,490 00		47,317 00	88,437 28
	Kwakweth "	678 00		142 35		103,800 00				73,850 00		3,870 00	43,565 35
	Lower Fraser "	48,144 50		1,429 91		20,350 0		284 90		31,450 00		37,720 00	296,389 31
	Williams Lake "	42,477 50		1,493 25		73,400 00				3,655 00		4,285 00	75,530 75
	Kamloops-Okanagan Agency.	53,334 90		195 94		1,300 00				11,750 00			163,729 94
	Kootenay "	8,886 00		92 00		4,810 00				1,550 00		160 00	11,968 00
	North-west Coast "	16,957 00		108 87				144 00		85,900 00		23,461 00	177,400 87
	Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency.	7,570 00		218 00		15,750 00				28,550 00		29,800 00	122,588 00
	Totals..	197,986 00		6,936 95		245,370 00		1,133 90		257,010 00		156,153 00	999,779 85
MANITOBA.	Claudeboye Agency.	19,612 75		632 00						11,898 00		2,590 00	41,968 75
	Portage la Prairie Agency.	153 00		280 00		615 00				240 00		905 00	2,883 00
	Manikowapah "	10,135 15		285 00		3,113 00				4,862 00		1,517 00	28,675 15
	Rat Portage "	152 00								200 00		100 00	862 00
	+Berens River "	6,887 00		1,238 61		3,224 00				3,457 00		1,316 25	26,939 81
	The Pas "												
	Totals..	36,939 90		2,455 61		6,962 00				20,647 00		6,418 25	101,318 71

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.		S. Swinford, Agent.	8,191 35	3,546 73	545 00	200 00	13,900 00	2,075 31	28,458 80
Muscowpetung's Agency, Treaty No. 4.	J. B. Lash "	8,400 00	2,735 00	2,412 50	1,400 00	2,200 00	2,075 31	28,458 80	
Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4.	J. A. Markle "	9,232 51	282 68	3,387 25	2,318 67	3,310 33	7,887 00	24,984 50	
Swan River Agency, Treaty No. 4.	W. E. Jones "	6,638 50	2,483 24	1,253 89	2,650 00	7,250 00	3,140 37	26,887 19	
File Hills "	W. M. Graham "	6,441 00	1,345 00	1,425 00	65 00	625 00	1,430 00	23,415 99	
Assiniboine "	T. W. Asplin, Farm. in charge "	1,700 00	1,520 00	300 00	425 00	290 00	350 00	11,321 00	
Crooked Lakes "	J. P. Wright, Agent "	6,148 75	2,174 77	422 85	150 00	380 00	1,130 00	4,050 00	
Moose Mount'n "	H. R. Halpin, Farm. in charge "	4,414 19	1,491 82	800 00	125 00	125 00	2,373 88	10,682 07	
Pine Creek "	H. Martineau, Agent.	596 50	37 00	210 00	350 00	965 00	60 00	2,218 50	
Saddle Lake "	W. Sibbald "	9,695 00	5,555 00	900 00	1,925 00	3,250 00	1,530 00	22,855 00	
Hobbenua "	W. S. Grant "	12,326 00	8,700 00	2,500 00	1,200 00	1,900 00	750 00	27,268 00	
Battleford "	Chas. M. Daunais "	10,450 00	14,649 30	73 75	1,750 00	44 00	2,088 00	27,305 05	
Union Lake "	G. G. Mann "	8,074 10	2,855 03	300 00	684 45	4,200 00	2,842 00	21,019 13	
Duck Lake "	R. S. McKenzie "	13,181 40	6,750 75	1,370 49	300 00	3,148 32	9,404 86	34,940 27	
Edmonton "	A. E. Lake, Acting Agent.	9,100 00	7,200 00	300 00	450 00	3,100 00	2,900 90	23,050 00	
Carlton "	W. J. Chisholm, Inspector.	7,011 00	5,083 00	1,615 00	727 00	4,816 00	1,237 00	20,489 00	
Sarcee "	A. J. McNeill, Agent.	2,552 00	5,922 00	120 00	50 00	100 00	1,727 44	10,471 44	
Blood "	James Wilson "	12,430 00	33,285 00	4,165 00	10 00	400 00	10,470 00	60,760 00	
Blackfoot "	G. H. Wheatley "	5,132 90	26,234 59	4,899 05	50 00	350 00	3,581 83	40,198 37	
Piegan "	R. N. Wilson "	4,965 00	17,000 00	1,431 89	100 00	75 00	40 00	23,562 49	
Stony "	E. J. Bangs, Farmer in charge "	350 00	500 00	500 00	100 00	2,000 00	4,071 48	7,021 48	
Totals.		147,440 80	148,830 90	29,131 77	14,505 12	52,238 65	64,330 52	459,292 76	

* Information incomplete. † No statistics received from Agent Short.

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors.

ONTARIO.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
<i>Batchewana Band—</i>				
Nubenaigochoing.....	Life Chief	Appointed..	Many years ago..	Life.
<i>Cheemong (or Mud Lake) Band</i>				
Joseph Irons.....	Chief	Elected.....	1st July, 1898...	3 years.
<i>Chippewas of Nawash or Cape Croker—</i>				
W. B. McGregor	Chief	"	"	"
Peter Elliott	Councillor.....	"	"	"
James Soloman.....	"	"	"	"
John Akewenze.....	"	"	"	"
Moses Kaikaik.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Chippewas of Sauguen—</i>				
Thos. Solomon Mandowab.....	Chief.....	"	"	"
Cephas Kahbeeje.....	Councillor	"	"	"
Peter Henry.....	"	"	"	"
John Nashkawa.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Chippewas of the Thames—</i>				
Joseph Fisher.....	Chief.....	"	1st July, 1896....	"
John T. Henry.....	"	"	"	"
David French.....	Councillor	"	"	"
Frank Fox.....	"	"	"	"
Johnson Grosbeck.....	"	"	"	"
Francis Deleary.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Chippewas of Walpole Island—</i>				
Louis Fisher.....	Chief	"	1st July, 1898....	"
Wawasum.....	Councillor.....	"	"	"
Johnson Pindanon.....	"	"	"	"
Joseph Nahdee.....	"	"	"	"
Peter Miskokomon.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Christian Island Band—</i>				
John Monague.....	Chief	"	"	"
George Copegog.....	Councillor.....	"	"	"
Esaun Monague.....	"	"	"	"
William King.....	"	"	"	"
John Copegog, jr.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Cockburn Island Band—</i>				
Peter Wahgoosh.....	"	"	1st July, 1895....	"
<i>Dokis Band—</i>				
Michael Dokis.....	Life Chief.....	"	"	"
<i>Fort Alexander Band—</i>				
William Mann.....	Chief.....	"	1st July, 1898....	1 year.
St. Jean Mainville.....	Councillor.....	"	"	"
John Henderson.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Fort William Band—</i>				
Moses McKay.....	Chief	"	"	3 years.
Thomas Busha.....	Councillor	"	"	"
Joseph Singleton.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Garden River Band—</i>				
Michel Cadotte.....	Chief	"	"	2 years.
John Augustin.....	Sub-Chief.....	"	1st July, 1897....	3 years.
Moses Larose.....	"	"	"	"
Joseph Boisenault.....	"	"	"	"
George Shingwauk.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Georgiana and Snake Island Band—</i>				
Charles Bigcanoe.....	Chief	"	1st July, 1899....	"
George McCue.....	Councillor.....	"	"	"
James Ashquab.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Gibson Band (Watha Reserve)</i>				
Francis Decaire.....	Chief	Elected.....	1st July, 1898....	3 years.
<i>Golden Lake Band—</i>				
Frank Baptiste.....	"	"	1st July, 1896....	"
<i>Henry Inlet Band—</i>				
Joseph Ahsahwasagai.....	"	"	1st July, 1898....	"
Peter Wickemanchie.....	Councillor.....	"	"	"

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—Continued.

ONTARIO—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
<i>Kettle Point Reserve—</i> Jeffrey Bessette.....	Councillor.....		1st July 1898..	3 years
<i>Long Lake Band—</i> L. V. N. Finlayson.....	Chief	Elected....	"	"
Toweda	Councillor.....	"	"	"
Antigwan	"	"	"	"
<i>Magnatawan Band.</i>		Not allowed	Chief or Council	ors as the Indians do not live on Reserve.
<i>Michipicoten, Big Head Band</i> James Cass	Chief	Appointed by Dept. at request of Indians....	3rd Feb., 1897..	During pleasure of Dept.
Gross Jimbette.....	Councillor.....			Life.
<i>Mississaguas of Alnwick—</i> Peter Crowe	Chief	Elected....	1st July, 1898..	3 years.
Mitchell Chubb.	Councillor.....	"	"	"
John Comego.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Mississaguas of Credit—</i> Joseph Henry.....	Chief Coun'c'r.	Elected....	15th Sept., 1898.	1 year.
Joseph Laform.....	Councillor.....	"	"	"
John W. McDougall.....	"	"	"	"
James Laform.....	"	"	"	"
Julius King	"	"	"	"
<i>Mississagua River Band—</i> Joseph Sahgeese.....	Chief	Elected....	1st July, 1898..	3 years.
<i>Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté—</i> Daniel H. Maracle.....	Chief	Elected....	1st Jan., 1898..	"
Solomon Loft	Councillor	"	"	"
Sampson Green	"	"	"	"
Stephen Maracle.....	"	"	"	"
Andrew Maracle.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Moravians of the Thames—</i> C. M. Stonefish	Chief	Elected....	1st July, 1898..	"
Munroe Pheasant.....	Councillor.....	"	"	"
Washington Jacobs.....	"	"	"	"
Walter Tobias	"	"	"	"
<i>Munsees of the Thames—</i> James P. Wolfe.....	Chief		1st July, 1896..	"
John Case	Councillor.....		"	"
Cornelius Logan.....	"		"	"
<i>Nepigon (or Gull Bay) Band</i> Majejamesagabow.....	Chief	Elected....	1st July, 1898..	"
Kweesens	Councillor	"	"	"
Majoketan	"	"	"	"
<i>Nipissing Band—</i> Semo Commanda.....	Chief	Elected....	1st July, 1898..	3 years.
Moses Beaucage.....	Councillor.....	"	"	"
<i>Oneidas of the Thames—</i> Moses Brown.....	Chief	Appointed..	About year 1854	
Baptiste Powles	"	"	" 1886	
Lewis Scannado.....	"	"	" 1886	
Moses Scannado.....	"	"	About June, 1894	
Peter Syckles.....	"	"	" 1894	
William Ireland.....	"	"	" 1894	
Henry Lewis	"	"	" 1894	
John Ninham	"	"		Selected as Chief or Assistant Chief by the other Chiefs in 1894. Their term of office is during their natural lives except that the women who elected them have power to remove them at any time.
<i>Parry Island Band—</i> Peter Megis	Chief.....	Elected....	1st Jan., 1897..	3 years.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
<i>Pays Plat Band—</i>				
Joseph Fisher	Chief	Elected	1st July, 1898 ..	3 years.
<i>Pic River Band—</i>				
Duncan Desmoulin	"	"	"	"
Louis Desmoulin	Councillor	"	"	"
<i>Point Grondin Band—</i>				
Gahbaiwahgewonocai	Chief	"	1st July, 1897 ..	"
<i>Pottawatimies of Walpole Is- land—</i>				
Ashkebee	"	"	1st July, 1898 ..	"
Joseph N. Thomas	Councillor	"	"	"
Joseph Isaacs	"	"	"	"
<i>Rama Band—</i>				
Joseph B. Nauigishkung	Life Chief	"	"	"
John Kenice	Chief	"	1st Jan., 1897 ..	"
Sampson George	Councillor	"	"	"
Bunting Stinson	"	"	"	"
<i>Red Rock Band—</i>				
Peter Deschamps	Chief	"	1st July, 1898 ..	"
Vincent Ojegejigweb	Councillor	"	"	"
Joseph Meskeawawetung	"	"	"	"
<i>Rice Lake Band—</i>				
Robert Paudush	Chief	"	"	"
<i>Sarnia Band—</i>				
William Wawanosh	"	"	"	"
Silas Waubmong	Councillor	"	"	"
Daniel Otter	"	"	"	"
Elijah George	"	"	"	"
George Oliver	"	"	"	"
<i>Serpent River Band—</i>				
Robinson Oshowskukezhik	Chief	"	"	"
<i>Scugog Band—</i>				
George Goose	"	"	1st Jan., 1898 ..	"
<i>Shawanaga Band—</i>				
Hanson Powtegonini	"	"	1st July, 1898 ..	"
<i>Sheguiandah Band—</i>				
William Ogemah	"	"	"	"
<i>Sheshegwaning Band—</i>				
John Nahgahnewenah	"	"	"	"

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Six Nation Chiefs:

Indian Names.	English Names.	Band.	When Appointed.	For what Term.
1. Dekarihoken.	Elias Lewis.	U.M.	1878	During good behaviour. Hereditary
2.	Abram Lewis	"	1876	
3. Ayonwatha	David Thomas.	"	1870	
4. Sadekariwade	Peter Powless.	"	1877	
5.	Daniel Duxtater	"	1877	
6. Shorenhowane.	Isaac Davis	"	1877	
7. Deyonhegwen.	John W. M. Elliott.	"	1893	
8.	James C. Elliott	"	1893	
9. Orenhrekowah	Isaac Duxtater, jr	"	1887	
10. Dehenakarine	Joab Martin	"	1887	
11.	George W. Hill	"	1888	
12. Asdawenserontha	John Fraser	"	1877	
13.				
16. Shoskoharowane.	William Smith.	U.M.	1876	" "
17. Otatahete.	William Green.	Oneida	1886	
18. Kanongweya.	J. S. Johnston.	"	1893	
19. Deyohagwede	Nicodemus Porter.	"	1855	
20.	Joseph Porter.	"	1860	
21. Odwanaokoha	George P. Hill.	"	1886	
22.	Wm. C. Hill.	"	1888	
23. Adyadonenth.	Abram Hill Jacket	"	1888	
24.	August Hill Jacket.	"	1888	
25. Owatshadeha	Arch. Jamieson	"	1880	
26. Dathodahon	Nicholas Gibson	Onondaga	1870	
27. Ohnessahe	Peter John Key.	"	1878	
28. Dehadkadons	Elijah Harris.	"	1896	
29.	John Jamieson.	"	1896	
30. Skanadajiwak.	David John.	"	1887	
31. Hononweyade	David Sky.	"	1885	
32. Hahehonk	William Echo.	"	1875	
33. Kowenensedon.	Peter Key, jr.	"	1878	
34. Sodegwaseh.	Levi Jonathan	"	1875	
35. Hoyonyane	Joseph Porter, jr.	"	1887	
36. Skanawade	Gibson Crawford.	"	1896	
37.	Alexander Hill	"	1865	
38.	Isaac Hill	"	1865	
39.	Philip Hill	"	1880	
40. Dekashyon	Abram Charles.	Cayuga	1863	" "
41.	James Sky.	"	1888	
42. Jinondawehon.	Robert David	"	1897	
43.	Franklin David.	"	1897	
44. Kadagwaseh.	David General.	"	1893	
45. Soyonehs.	Austin Bill.	"	1897	
46.	Samuel Kick	"	1897	
47. Dyoyongo.	Joseph Jacobs	"	1886	
48.	William Hill.	"	1886	
49. Deyodowakon.	Joseph Henry.	"	1876	
50.	Philip Miller	"	1888	
51. Dyonwadon.	William Henry	"	1883	
52. Hadondaheba	John Henry	"	1886	
53. Deskahe.	Benjamin Carpenter.	"	1848	
54. Hadwenonne.	William Wage	"	1865	
55. Skanyadiyoh.	John Gibson.	Seneca	1872	" "
60.	George Key.	"	1887	
61. Sadekowyes	Michael Smoke	"	1884	
62. Dyonehokawe.	George Gibson.	"	1887	
63. Kanokedawe.	Johnson Sandy.	"	1890	
64. Sagwarethra.	Solomon Nash	Tuscarora.	1873	
65. Karidawake	Joseph Green.	"	1846	
66. Nayokawaha.	William Williams.	"	1886	
67. Sakokaryes	Josiah Hill.	"	1873	
68. Rarewetyetha.	Richard Hill.	"	1873	
69.	Nelles Monture.	Delaware.	1887	

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—Continued.

ONTARIO—Concluded.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
<i>South Bay Band—</i>				
David Shawande.....	Chief.....	Elected.....	1st July, 1898..	3 years.
<i>Spanish River Div. No. 1—</i>				
Kaibaioesai Shemahgun.....	".....	".....	".....	"
<i>Spanish River Div. No. 2—</i>				
John Sessinan.....	".....	".....	".....	"
<i>Spanish River Div. No. 3—</i>				Indians live on unceded part of Manitoulin Island, under chiefs at Wikwemikong. See Manitoulin Island un- ceded.
<i>Stony Point Reserve—</i>				
James Johnson.....	Councillor.....	".....	1st July, 1898..	3 years.
<i>Sucker Creek Band—</i>				
Charles Obotossaway.....	Chief.....	".....	".....	"
<i>Temogamingue Band—</i>				
Toninie.....	Life Chief.....	".....	".....	"
Chenjuice.....	2nd ".....	".....	".....	"
<i>Thessalon River Band—</i>				
Joseph Bomekezhik.....	Chief.....	".....	".....	"
Peter Jaquahkummick.....	Councillor.....	".....	".....	"
<i>West Bay Band—</i>				
John Abence.....	Chief.....	".....	1st July, 1898..	"
Raphael Wabange.....	Councillor.....	".....	".....	"
Francis Bapahmosh.....	".....	".....	".....	"
<i>White Fish Lake Band—</i>				
J. B. Shawbwahnshquet.....	Chief.....	".....	".....	"
<i>White Fish River Band—</i>				
James Nahwegahbow.....	".....	".....	".....	"
<i>Wikwemikong Band—</i>				
William Kinoshameg, sr.....	".....	".....	1st July, 1897..	"
Joseph Osawanimiki.....	".....	".....	".....	"
Joseph Pelkey.....	Councillor.....	".....	".....	"
Vincent Wakegijig.....	".....	".....	".....	"
Isaac Shawana.....	".....	".....	".....	"
William Kinoshameg, jr.....	".....	".....	".....	"
<i>Wikwemikonging Band—</i>				
John Kaboni.....	Chief.....	".....	1st July, 1898..	"

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—Continued.

QUEBEC.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
<i>Abenakis of Beaucour—</i> Joseph Louis Metzalaban- lette	Grand Chief ..	Appointed ..	13th Oct., 1856 ..	Life.
<i>Abenakis of St. Francis—</i> Henry L. Masta	Chief	Elected	Jan., 1897	3 years.
Pierre Emmett	"	"	" 1897	"
Joseph Portneuf	"	"	" 1897	"
<i>Amalecite Band of Viger—</i> Edouard Denis	"	"	1st July, 1895 ..	3 "
Thomas Nicolas	Councillor	"	"	"
<i>Caughnawaga Band—*</i> <i>Jeune Lorette—</i> Maurice Bastien	2nd Chief	"	1st " 1897 ..	3 years.
François Groselouis	"	"	About 1867 ..	Life.
Gaspard Picard	"	"	" 1862 ..	"
Maurice Si nit	"	"	18th May, 1896 ..	No term.
<i>Micmac Band of Maria—</i> James Gideon	Chief	"	1st Jan., 1898 ..	3 years.
<i>Micmacs of Restigouche—</i> Polycarpe Martin	"	Not known ..	1879 ..	No term.
<i>Montagnais of Lake St. John—</i> Patrick Cleary	"	Elected	1st July, 1898 ..	3 years.
Bazilish	Councillor	"	"	"
David Malec	"	"	"	"
Prosper Cleary	"	"	"	"
David Phillippe	"	"	"	"
Alfred Phillippe	"	"	"	"
<i>Oka Band—</i> Joseph Gabriel	Chief	"	1st July, 1897 ..	3 "
Timothy Arirhon	"	"	"	"
Abraham Z. Decaire	"	"	"	"
<i>River Desert Band—</i> Louis Comonda	"	"	1st July, 1896 ..	3 "
Simon Otjik	Councillor	"	"	"
John McDougal	"	"	"	"
<i>St. Regis Band—†</i> <i>Temiscamingue Band—</i> Tanis Stanger	Chief	"	1st July, 1896 ..	3 "

* Under Indian Advancement Act refused to re-elect councillors.

† The band has by resolution decided that the triennial system be applied to the election of all the chiefs on and after the 1st July, 1900.

‡ Under sec. 76 of the Indian Act refuse to elect chiefs and councillors.

NOVA SCOTIA.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.				
John Logan	Chief	Elected	1st Jan., 1896 ..	3 years.
<i>Micmacs of Cape Breton—</i> John Denny	"	"	7th Aug., 1890 ..	Indefinite.
DIGBY COUNTY.				
<i>Bear River Band—</i> James Musie	"	"	1st July, 1898 ..	3 years.
John Labrador	Councillor	"	"	"
James McEwan	"	"	"	"
HANTS COUNTY.				
<i>Shubenacadie Band—</i> John Noel	Chief	"	1st July, 1897 ..	3 "

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
GLOUCESTER COUNTY.				
<i>Bathurst Band—</i> Alex. Presque	Chief	Elected under Act.	1st July, 1897...	3 years.
KENT COUNTY.				
<i>Big Cove Band—</i> Tom Joseph	"	"	1st Nov., 1894...	"
<i>Indian Island Band—</i> Peter Barlow	"	Appointed.	Not known	Indefinite.
MADAWASKA AND VICTORIA COUNTIES.				
<i>Edmundston and Tobique Reserves—</i> Francis Francis.	"	Elected. *	About year 1864.	Life.
NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.				
<i>Burnt Church Band—</i> Peter Joseph	"	Elected under Act.	1st July, 1895...	3 years.
<i>Eel Ground Band—</i> Peter Julien	"	"	" 1897...	"
<i>Red Bank Band—</i> John Tenas.	"	"	" 1896...	"
WESTMORELAND COUNTY.				
<i>Fort Folly Band—</i> Chief dead	"			No successor yet elected.
YORK COUNTY.				
<i>Kingsclear and St. Mary's Reserves—</i> John Solomon	"	Elected.	1st July, 1896...	3 years.

*Act not yet applied though order in council passed.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Joseph Francis.. . . .	Chief	Elected.....	1867.. . . .	For life.
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MANITOBA.

BERENS RIVER AGENCY.				
<i>Berens River Reserve—</i> Jacob Berens	Chief		App'ted at date of treaty.	Life.
Antoine Gouin.....	Headman.....		"	"
Dick Green	"		"	"
<i>Black River Reserve—</i> John Sayer	Chief	Elected	8th July, 1896...	3 years.
Jack Harry	Headman.....		App'ted at date of treaty.	Life.
John Hope	"		"	"
<i>Blood Vein River Reserve—</i> Peter Stoney	Chief		"	"

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*

MANITOBA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
BERENS RIVER AGENCY—<i>Con.</i>				
<i>Cross Lake Reserve—</i>				
Thomas Ross, No. 3.	Chief	Elected	10th Aug., 1896..	3 years.
John McKay.	Headman.	"	"	"
Thomas Ross, No. 2.	"	"	"	"
<i>Fisher River Reserve—</i>				
David Rundle.	Chief		App'nted at date of treaty.	Life.
Henry Constatag.	Headman.		"	"
<i>Hollow Water River Reserve—</i>				
Henry Black.	"	Elected	10th July, 1896..	3 years.
<i>Jack Head River Reserve—</i>				
James Sinclair.	"		App'nted at date of treaty.	Life.
<i>Norway House Reserve—</i>				
Thomas Balfour, sr.	Chief	App'nted by Dept.		"
Magnus Budd.	Headman.	Elected	6th Aug., 1896..	3 years.
<i>Poplar River Reserve—</i>				
Jacob Nanawin	Headman.	Appointed..	At date of treaty.	Life.
BIRTLE AGENCY(SIOUX BANDS)				
<i>Keeseequoowenin Band No. 61—</i>				
Keeseequoowenin.	Chief	Elected	1875	At revision of Treaty 2, the Chief and Headman, Bap- tiste Bone, acknowledged by Lt.-Gov. Morris.
Baptiste Bone.	Headman.	"	1875	During good behaviour.
George Bone.	"	"	Not known.	"
Joseph Boyer	"	"	Oct., 1893.	"
David Burns.	"	"	"	"
<i>Oak River, No. 58—</i>				
Tunkancekiyana.	Chief	Appointed..	Dec., 1893.	"
<i>Turtle Mountain Band No. 60</i>				
Hdamani.	"			Acknowledged by Band for many years.
<i>Valley River Band—</i>				
John Rattlesnake.	"	Elected	1st July, 1897..	3 years.
Alex. Kakaquash.	Headman.	"	"	"
<i>Waywaysecoappo Band—</i>				
Astakeesie.	Chief	"	1st July, 1898..	1 year.
George Bird.	Councillor.	"	"	3 years.
Manito Wignase.	"	"	"	"
CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.				
<i>Broken Head River Reserve—</i>				
Squakappow	Chief	"	9th July, 1897..	2 years up to 30th June, 1899.
Charles Bear	Headman.	"	10th July, 1896..	3 years.
William Bear	"	"	"	"
Koopay-ah-pun-ning.	"	"	"	"
Kah-ke-pay-wenin.	"	"	"	"
<i>Fort Alexander Reserve—</i>				
Wm. Mann.	Chief	"	1st July, 1898..	1 year.
John Henderson.	Councillor.	"	"	"
St. Jean Mainville.	"	"	"	"
<i>St. Peter's Reserve—</i>				
Henry Prince.	Chief	"	1st Jan., 1897..	3 years.
John Flett, jr.	Headman.	"	"	"
Wm. Harper, jr.	"	"	"	"
John Prince.	"	Appointed..	At date of treaty	Life.
Wm. Sinclair.	"	Elected	1st Jan, 1897..	3 years.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors.—*Continued.*MANITOBA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what date.	Term.
COUTCHEECHING AGENCY.				
<i>Coutcheeching Band—</i>				
Jos. Jourdain, sr	Chief	"	13th July, 1896..	"
Bakekejick	Headman	Appointed	3rd Oct., 1873..	Life.
Moshekejick	"	Elected	13th July, 1897..	3 years.
Pierre Jourdain	"	"	15th July, 1895..	"
<i>Hungry Hall, No. 1, Band—</i>				
Kaibaikai	Chief	"	7th July, 1897..	"
Kakeekit	Headman	"	"	"
Waitecomiskung	"	"	"	"
Waishekejick	"	"	"	"
<i>Hungry Hall, No. 2, Band—</i>				
Kawataikecomiskung	Chief	"	"	"
Maiquapinesse	Headman	Appointed	3rd Oct., 1873..	Life.
Neeshopinesse	"	Elected	6th July, 1896..	3 years.
Tibiscokejick	"	"	7th July, 1897..	"
<i>Lac la Croix Band—</i>				
Wabooseweas	Chief	"	21st July, 1896..	"
Kabaassin	Headman	Appointed	3rd Oct., 1873..	Life.
Keechewinquot	"	Elected	21st July, 1896..	3 years.
Tabahtay	"	"	"	"
<i>Little Forks Band—</i>				
Washekoneekskung	Chief	Elected	10th July, 1896..	3 years.
Minsinawapinesse	Headman	Appointed	3rd Oct., 1873..	Life.
Poonbeekejickquabe	"	"	"	"
Pastonaqueash	"	"	"	"
<i>Long Sault No. 1 Band—</i>				
Makatapinesse	Chief	Elected	7th July, 1896..	3 years.
Mainawintokejick	Headman	"	"	"
Skakooskung	"	"	"	"
Wawassequakung	"	Appointed	3rd Oct., 1873..	Life.
<i>Long Sault, No. 2, Band—</i>				
Maisenawesay	Chief	Elected	7th July, 1896..	3 years.
Atawinine	Headman	"	"	"
Kaquatacounik	"	"	"	"
Wapatsinkiskung	"	"	"	"
<i>Manitou, No. 1, Band.</i>				
Katchekakak	Chief	Appointed	3rd Oct., 1873..	Life.
Maishekejick	Headman	Elected	11th July, 1896..	3 years.
Misquakakake	"	Appointed	3rd Oct., 1873..	Life.
Maquameens	"	"	"	"
<i>Manitou, No. 2, Band—</i>				
Maskickewinne	Chief	Elected	11th July, 1896..	3 years.
Etwaypinesse	Headman	Appointed	3rd Oct., 1873..	Life.
Pashitchewaskung	"	"	"	"
Pitwaywayquoneash	"	Elected	10th July, 1897..	3 years.
<i>Niacatchewenin Band—</i>				
Osawaha	Chief	"	16th July, 1895..	"
Kachepamack	Headman	"	"	"
Kachenaquot	"	"	"	"
Naitumekejick	"	"	"	"
<i>Nickkicksomeneanning Band.</i>				
Maiowawikjick	Headman	Elected	14th July, 1896..	"
Windegous	"	Appointed	3rd Oct., 1873..	Life.
<i>Seine River Band—</i>				
Papamachas	Chief	Elected	16th July, 1896..	3 years.
Nawekejickquabe	Headman	Appointed	3rd Oct., 1873..	Life.
Maishekejick	"	Elected	16th July, 1896..	3 years.
Shabaunaskung	"	Appointed	3rd Oct., 1873..	Life.
<i>Stangcoming Band—</i>				
Kaishewayance	Chief	Elected	13th July, 1896..	3 years.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*MANITOBA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.				
<i>Crane River Band—</i>				
Ahyangekeesigowenin.....	Headman.....	Approved by Dept.	1st July, 1898..	"
<i>Ebb and Flow Lake Band—</i>				
Joseph Houle.....	Chief.....	"	14th July, 1887..	"
Joseph Beauchamp, jr.....	"	"	12th July, 1893..	"
Pierre Houle.....	"	"	17th Aug. 1876..	"
William Richards.....	"	"	12th July, 1895..	"
<i>Fairford Band—</i>				
Richard Woodhouse.....	Chief.....	Appointed by Com.	21st Aug., 1871..	Life.
Arthur Thomson.....	Councillor.....	Approved by Dept.	19th July, 1871..	3 years.
Francis Storr.....	"	"	" 1887..	"
John Anderson, sr.....	"	"	" 1887..	"
John Woodhouse.....	"	"	" 1886..	"
<i>Lake Manitoba Band—</i>				
Mwaytwayahsung.....	Chief.....	Approved by Dept.	10th July, 1879..	3 years.
Bte. Mwaytwayahsung.....	Councillor.....	"	11th July, 1887..	"
Naycawaywaywetung.....	"	App'ted by Commr.	28th Aug., 1875..	Life.
Neejoopenais.....	"	Approved by Dept.	8th July, 1897..	3 years.
Saynahkaneash.....	"	"	" 1891..	"
<i>Little Saskatchewan Band—</i>				
Philip Anderson.....	Chief.....	"	18th July, 1891..	"
Albert Shorting.....	Councillor.....	"	21st July, 1887..	"
Charles Shorting.....	"	"	18th July, 1890..	"
Edmund Thompson.....	"	"	" " " " " "	"
George Summer.....	"	"	" 1891..	"
<i>Lake St. Martin Band—</i>				
Masaphkeeyash.....	Chief.....	App'ted by Commr.	21st Aug., 1871..	Life.
Ahneewaykapow.....	Councillor.....	Approved by Dept.	23rd July, 1889..	3 years.
John Summer.....	"	"	" " " " " "	"
Robert Beardy.....	"	"	" 1888..	"
Robert Bruce.....	"	"	21st July, 1890..	"
<i>Pine Creek Band—</i>				
Jean Bte. Napakisit.....	Headman.....	"	7th Aug., 1886..	"
<i>Sandy Bay Band—</i>				
Antoine Mosseau.....	Chief.....	"	6th July, 1893..	"
Alex. Levasseur.....	Councillor.....	"	7th July, 1896..	"
Antoine Beaulieu.....	"	"	6th July, 1893..	"
<i>Water Hen River Band—</i>				
Baptiste Nipinack.....	Chief.....	"	3rd Aug., 1885..	"
Nanahkowepow.....	Councillor.....	"	21st Aug., 1876..	"
O'John-e-way-way.....	"	"	3rd Aug., 1885..	"
Wahkittawewumekowenin.....	Headman.....	"	7th Aug., 1886..	"
Wm. Kepekanakapow.....	"	"	28th July, 1890..	"
PAS AGENCY.				
<i>Chemawawin Band—</i>				
James Lathlin.....	Headman.....	Appointed..	When treaty was made.	Life.
<i>Cumberland Band—</i>				
Jeremiah Crain.....	Act. Headman.....		Chief in Asylum.	
<i>Grand Rapids Band—</i>				
John Turner.....	Chief.....	Elected.....	1st July, 1897..	3 years.
Cornelius Turner.....	Headman.....	Appointed..	9th July, 1897..	"
<i>Moose Lake Band—</i>				
George Beaver.....	Chief.....	"	When treaty was made.	Life.
Otinekimow.....				

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—Continued.

MANITOBA—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Name.
PAS AGENCY—Con.				
<i>The Pas Band—</i>				
Antoine Constant.....	Chief.....	Appointed..	27th July, 1897..	3 years.
James Cook, si.....	Headman.....	" ..	When treaty was made.	Life.
Thomas Henderson..	" ..	" ..	2nd Jan., 1897 ..	3 years.
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY				
<i>Long Plain Band—</i>				
Short Bear.....	Chief.....	Elected...	20th June, 1876..	3 years or pleasure of Dept.
Aasioiope.....	Councillor.....	" ..	11th July, 1892..	3 years
Kahk-pay-way-nind.....	" ..	" ..	20th June, 1876..	"
Tahbis-koogizichaht.....	" ..	" ..	11th July, 1892..	"
Wabannaquit.....	" ..	" ..	20th June, 1876..	"
<i>Roseau River Band—</i>				
Antoine.....	Chief.....	" ..	6th July, 1892..	" or pleasure of Dept.
Nash-wa-shoope.....	Chief.....	Elected...	5th July, 1892 ..	3 years or pleasure of Dept.
She-she-bance.....	" ..	" ..	1st treaty in 1871	Life.
Ash-wa-shkoopenis.....	Councillor.....	" ..	" ..	"
Awanap.....	" ..	" ..	5th July, 1886..	3 years or pleasure of Dept.
Kansapatmakout.....	" ..	" ..	1st treaty in 1871	Life.
Kakuakamash.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
Kuwaytahgesick.....	" ..	" ..	5th July, 1893 ..	3 years or pleasure of Dept.
Mash-ipenais.....	" ..	" ..	" 1883 ..	"
Nahpucash.....	" ..	" ..	6th July, 1892 ..	"
Penan-ekeshanin.....	" ..	" ..	5th July, 1895 ..	"
Seenee.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
Shaw-is-go-kesick.....	" ..	" ..	5th July, 1894 ..	"
Tapesuvaygizick.....	" ..	Appointed by Com- missioner.	" ..	"
Wastisquap, Wahpass.....	" ..	Elected....	1st treaty in '71	Life.
<i>Swan Lake Band—</i>				
Yellow Quill.....	Chief.....	Appointed by Com- missioner.	5th July, 1889 ..	3 years or pleasure of Dept.
RAT PORTAGE AGENCY.				
<i>Assabaska, 35, Band—</i>				
Naitamequm.....	" (succeeds his father)...	Appointed..	July, 1874 ..	"
Angengoo.....	Headman..	Elected....	3rd Oct., 1873..	"
Eneeneese.....	" ..	" ..	July, 1897 ..	3 years.
Maisinawash.....	" ..	" ..	3rd Oct., 1873 ..	Life.
<i>Big Island, 31, Band—</i>				
Minwabinwaikung.....	Chief.....	Appointed..	" ..	"
Ohmisebaiaasin.....	Headman.....	" ..	" ..	"
Quakehanaquabe.....	" ..	Elected....	July, 1896 ..	3 years.
<i>Buffalo Bay, 36, Band—</i>				
Ayashawash.....	Chief.....	Appointed..	3rd Oct., 1873 ..	Life.
Aneemeekence.....	Headman ..	" ..	" ..	"
Maishenanaquabe.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
Matcheocabow.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
<i>Dalles and Rat Portage Band.</i>				
Thomas Lindsay.....	Chief.....	Elected....	July, 1896 ..	3 years.
Patawekeejick.....	Headman.....	" ..	July, 1896 ..	"
Sandy (dit Paishkwahay)...	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
Tapasash.....	" ..	" ..	3rd Oct., 1873 ..	Life.
<i>Islington, 29, Band—</i>				
David Land.....	Chief.....	Appointed..	" ..	"
Michel Land.....	Headman.....	" ..	" ..	"
Shaywaywaycomiskung...	" ..	Elected....	July, 1895 ..	3 years.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*

MANITOBA—*Concluded.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
RAT PORTAGE AGENCY—<i>Con.</i>				
<i>North-west Angle, 33, Band—</i>				
Candecomecowininie	Chief	Appointed	3rd Oct., 1873	Life.
Kitchewemitickoose	Headman	"	"	"
Neccanepinesee	"	"	"	"
Ohkiskeminesee	"	Elected	July, 1895	3 years.
<i>North-west Angle, 37, Band—</i>				
Pawawassin	Chief	Appointed	3rd Oct., 1873	Life.
Nawepetung	Headman	Elected	14th July, 1896	3 years.
Peetwaywaykeejick	"	"	" 1895	"
Tebiscookeejick	"	"	" 1896	"
<i>North-west Angle, 34, Gull Bay Band—</i>				
Ogemanesay	Chief	Elected	3rd Oct., 1895	3 years
Ashkabaywich	Headman	"	3rd " 1895	"
Maisheekkeekkeejick	"	"	3rd " 1895	"
Weemitickoose	"	"	" July, 1895	"
<i>Shoal Lake, 39, Band—</i>				
Sheshekenoe	Chief	Appointed	3rd Oct., 1873	Life.
Nainackeekkeekwabe	Headman	Elected	July, 1895	3 years.
Paichacoo	"	Appointed	3rd Oct., 1873	Life.
Paisindwind	"	"	3rd " 1873	"
<i>Shoal Lake, 40, Band—</i>				
Maiskookeejick	Chief	Elected	1st July, 1898	3 years.
Keekaw	Headman	"	1st " 1898	"
Sacketcheewayeabow	"	"	1st " 1897	"
<i>White Fish Bay, 32, Band—</i>				
Kakeekaipinesee	Chief	Elected	14th July, 1897	3 years.
Gros Jean	Headman	"	3rd Oct., 1873	Life.
Kaianaway	"	"	July, 1897	3 years.
Maisheekewainetung	"	"	July, 1896	"
SAVANNE AGENCY.				
<i>Eagle Lake Band—</i>				
Okemawkeejick	Headman	Elected	1st Aug., 1896	3 years.
<i>Frenchman's Head Band—</i>				
Paipamawonetung	Headman	Elected	18th July, 1896	3 years.
<i>Karawaigamot or Sturgeon Lake Band—</i>				
*Ninagakoneb	Chief	Elected	12th July, 1884	3 years.
Babwawitung	Headman	"	12th " 1884	"
Bagonneykiskup	"	"	10th " 1894	"
<i>Lac des Mille Lacs Band—</i>				
Sakakoneb	Headman	Elected	1st July, 1898	3 years.
Wasakoninie	"	"	1st " 1898	"
<i>Lac Seul Band—</i>				
Ackiewance	Chief	Elected	22nd July, 1896	3 years.
Eweheweneo	Headman	"	24th " 1893	"
Keejick	"	"	21st " 1890	"
<i>Wabigoon Band—</i>				
Shabaquay	Chief	Elected	1st " 1898	3 years.
Sankabkenshikung	Headman	"	1st " 1898	"
<i>Wabuskang Band—</i>				
*Pierrot Charles	Chief	Elected	27th July, 1888	"
Kahkeikaikkeejickwaikung	Headman	"	28th " 1896	3 years.
Missawaybetung	"	"	25th " 1896	"
Ocheek	"	"	28th " 1896	"

* These Chiefs succeeded their fathers and no change has been desired.

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.				
<i>Carry-the-Kettle Band—</i>				
† Carry Kettle (Chag-a-kin). Is not a Young Man (Kosh-gosh-ne)	Chief.....			
Chas. Rider (Shunkakanyanka).....	Headman ..	Appointed ..	Before treaty ..	Life.
	" ..	Appoint. by Dept.	22nd July, 1898..	3 years.
The Saulteaux (Eahsichan) ..	" ..	Appointed ..	5th Aug., 1898..	During good conduct.
Broken Arm (Ish-to-scopa) ..	" ..	" ..	Before treaty ..	Life.
Little Mountain (E-ah-kim) ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	
BATTLEFORD AGENCY.				
Moosomin	Chief	Appointed ..	— Oct., 1884 ..	At pleasure of Government.
Thunderchild	"	"	— " 1884 ..	" ..
Watane	Headman	Elected	1st Treaty, 1876.	" ..
BLACKFEET AGENCY.				
<i>A Band—</i>				
Iron Shield	Head Chief ..	Appoint. by Dept.	27th Sept., 1897.	
<i>C Band—</i>				
Weasle Calf	Minor Chief ..		Previous to treaty	For life.
<i>D Band—</i>				
Running Rabbit	Head Chief ..	Elected ..	1892	For life.
<i>G Band—</i>				
Eagle Rib	Minor Chief ..		Previous to treaty.	For life.
<i>H Band—</i>				
Medicine Shield	"		" ..	" ..
<i>I Band—</i>				
Yellow Horse	" ..	Elected ..	1895	" ..
<i>L Band—</i>				
White Pup	Head Chief ..	Appointed ..	27th Sept., 1897	" ..
<i>N Band—</i>				
Running Martin		Elected ..	1893	" ..
<i>O Band—</i>				
Big Plume	Head Chief ..		Previous to treaty.	" ..
<i>P Band—</i>				
White Eagle	"		" ..	" ..
<i>R Band—</i>				
Hind Bull	Minor Chief ..	Elected ..	1892	" ..
Calf Bull	Head Chief ..	Appointed ..	27th Sept., 1897..	
Big Road	Minor Chief ..	" ..	" ..	
Little Axe	" ..	" ..	" ..	
BLOOD AGENCY.				
Red Crow	H'd Chief (up- per) ..	Elected ..	Previous to 1877.	During pleasure of Department
Day Chief	H'd Chief (low- er) ..	Appointed ..	1889	" ..
Blackfoot Old Woman	Minor Chief ..	Elected ..	1878	" ..
Bull Shield	" ..	Appointed ..	1878	" ..
Bull Horn	" ..	" ..	1885	" ..
Calf Sheet	" ..	" ..	1885	" ..
Eagle Ribs	" ..	" ..	1885	" ..
Eagle Shoe	" ..	Elected ..	Previous to 1877.	" ..
Going to the Bear	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
Heavy Shield	" ..	Appointed ..	1885	" ..
Many Ears	" ..	" ..	1893	" ..
Many Dust	" ..	" ..	1889	" ..

† Was appointed Chief in 1890 on the death of "The-Man-who-took-the-Coat."

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—Continued.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
BLOOD AGENCY—Con.				
Old Moon.....	Minor Chief..	Elected	Previous to 1877.	During pleasure of Department
One Spot.....	"	"	"	"
Running Wolf.....	"	Appointed..	1883.....	"
Stolen Persons.....	"	Elected	Previous to 1877.	"
Strangling Wolf.....	"	Appointed..	1879	"
Wolf Bull.....	"	"	1889	"
CARLTON AGENCY.				
<i>Ahtahkoop's Band—</i>				
Sasakamoos	Headman	Elected	Signing of treaty	Life or good behaviour.
Meenahwehchakwayo	"	"	"	"
Khmayoostatin.....	Chief	"	1st July, 1898.	3 years. "
Louis Ahenakew.....	Headman.....	"	"	"
<i>Kapahawekenum Band—</i>				
Alfred Mirasty (Moostoo)	Chief	"	1st July, 1898.	3 years.
James Bear.....	Headman	"	Previous to 1882.	Life or good behaviour.
Aypaspik	"	"	"	"
George Mirasty.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Keneemootayo Band—</i>				
Keneemootayo	Chief	Elected.....	Previous to '82..	"
Meesquobamayo	Headman.....	"	"	"
Net Maker.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Mistawasis' Band—</i>				
William Badger.....	Chief	"	1896.....	"
George Dreaver.....	Headman.....	"	1885.....	"
John Duncan.....	"	"	1892	"
Askachase	"	"	1894.....	"
<i>William Twatt's Band—</i>				
Shooshooymeequon.....	"	Appointed..	Signing of treaty.....	"
Ayatawayo	"	"	"	"
Neeshoogahnagoos.....	"	"	"	"
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.				
<i>Coveless' Band—</i>				
Nepahpenes.....	Chief	Elected.....	July, 1897	3 years.
A. Gaddie	Headman.....	"	"	"
A. Delorme.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Kahkewistahaw's Band—</i>				
Kahkewistahaw	Chief	Appointed at time of treaty.....	1874.....	Life.
Wahsacase.....	Headman.....	Appointed at time of Treaty	1874.....	"
Louison	"	Elected.....	1886.....	"
<i>Ochapowace's Band—</i>				
Kahtekinacoo.....	"	Appointed at time of treaty.....	1884.....	"
Kanawasquahum.....	Headman.....	Elected.....	24th July, 1888..	"
Oosowastin	"	"	"	"
DUCK LAKE AGENCY.				
<i>Cumberland Band—</i>				
Kah-ta-pis-co-wat.....	.....	Appointed..	Sept., 1876.....	Life or resignation.
<i>James Smith's Band—</i>				
James Smith.....	Chief	"	"	"
Bernard Constant	Councillor.....	"	"	"
Chee-koo-soo.....	"	"	"	"
Jacob McLean.....	"	"	"	"

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
DUCK LAKE AGENCY—<i>Con.</i>				
<i>John Smith's Band—</i>				
John Smith	Chief	Appointed ..	Sept., 1876.	Life or resignation.
Benjamin Joyful	Councillor	"	"	"
John Badger	"	"	"	"
Francis Drever	"	"	Sept., 1887.	Pleasure of Superintendent- General and Band.
Robert Bear	"	"	Oct., 1890	"
EDMONTON AGENCY.				
<i>Alexander's Band—</i>				
Alexander	Chief	Elected.	1879	Life.
John	Headman	"	1879	"
Edward	"	Appointed ..	1895	3 years.
<i>Enoch's Band—</i>				
Mr. Jim	Headman	Elected	1886	For life.
<i>Joseph's Band—</i>				
Painted Stone	"	"	1880	"
Wm. Kootenhayo	"	"	1880	"
<i>Michel's Band—</i>				
Michel	Chief	"	1880	"
Gladu	Headman	"	1880	"
<i>White Whale Lake Band—</i>				
Paul	Chief	"	Sept., 1897.	Three years.
Reindeer	Headman	"	1879	Life.
Simon	"	"	1879	"
FILE HILLS AGENCY.				
<i>Little Black Bear's Band—</i>				
Petwokshane, or old Smok- ing Man	"	Appointed ..	1886	Indefinite.
Ka Pessor Atamoo, or Thunder Breath.	"	"	1884	"
Rahtokope Camakasis, or He Ties the Knot.	"	"	1875	"
<i>Star Blanket Band—</i>				
Ahchukakopetokopit, or Star Blanket	Chief	Appointed by Indian Agent.	1875	"
Sohitna, or Coming over the Hills	Headman	"	1884	"
Powaston, or Falling Dust. Ohoo Awasis, or Night Owl.	"	Treaty Chief Appointed by Indian Agent.	1874	"
Skitchewasis, or Stem Child	"	"	1884	"
HOBBEMA AGENCY.				
<i>Ermineskin's Band—</i>				
Ermineskin	Chief	Appointed by H. B. Co. Appointed by Band.	1869	For life or good conduct.
Iwastin	Headman	"	1877	"
Stoney Paul	"	"	1877	"
Kennewata	"	"	1877	"
<i>Louis Bull's Band—</i>				
Louis Bull	"	Appointed on death of his father, Noah Mud- dy Bull	1882	"

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
HOBBEMA AGENCY—<i>Con.</i>				
<i>Samson's Band—</i>				
Buffalo Chips.....	Headman.....	Appointed by Band.....	1877.....	For life or good conduct.
Kakitohat.....	".....	".....	1877.....	"....."
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.				
<i>Pheasant Rump Band No. 68—</i>				
Red Thunder or Wah-kee- andutah.....	".....	Elected.....	1874.....	Good conduct.
Red Iron, or Mahsandutah. Head Man, Etonshon.....	".....	".....	1874.....	"....."
<i>Striped Blanket Band, No. 69.</i>				
Waving in the Wind.....	".....	".....	1885.....	"....."
<i>White Bear Band, No. 70—</i>				
White Bear.....	Chief.....	Appointed by Dept.....	21st Dec., 1897..	"....."
Ka-ka-ke-way, or Eagle Voice.....	Headman.....	Elected.....	1874.....	"....."
Lone Child, or Kah-pay- koot.....	".....	".....	1885.....	"....."
MUSCOWPETUNG'S AGENCY.				
<i>Band No. 75—</i>				
Piapot.....	Treaty Chief..		1875.....	
Rock Chief.....	Headman.....	Appointed by Band.....	1883.....	Good behaviour.
Oo-cha-pas-copey-aces.....	".....	".....	1884.....	"....."
Astum-a-pick-kaapit.....	".....	".....	1885.....	"....."
Musquah.....	".....	".....	1890.....	"....."
<i>Band No. 78, Sioux.*</i>				
*Standing Buffalo.....	Chief.....			
<i>Band No. 79—</i>				
Ka-Ka-Ke-sick.....	Treaty.....		1874.....	Life.
John Asham.....	".....	Appointed by Band.....	1886.....	"....."
Ah-winne-cappo.....	".....	Elected.....	1891.....	"....."
John Asham, jr.....	".....	".....	1897.....	"....."
<i>Band No. 80—</i>				
Muscowpetung.....	".....	Appointed.....	1881.....	"....."
Muscowcappo.....	Treaty Headman.....		1894.....	
Apisknew.....	".....	Elected.....	1889.....	"....."
†ONION LAKE AGENCY.				
PIEGAN AGENCY.				
<i>"A" Band—</i>				
Black Eyes.....	Minor Chief..	Elected.....	1st Jan., 1898..	3 years.
<i>"B" Band—</i>				
Bull Plume.....	".....	".....	1891.....	Life.
<i>"C" Band—</i>				
Big Swan.....	".....	Appointed.....	1877.....	"....."
<i>"D" Band—</i>				
Running Wolf.....	".....	".....	1877.....	"....."
<i>"E" Band—</i>				
Crow Eagle.....	".....	".....	1877.....	"....."
".....	Head Chief.....	".....	1890.....	"....."

* American Indian settled here in 1880. † No chiefs or headmen.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Concluded.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
STONY RESERVE.				
<i>"A" Band—</i>				
Bear's Paw	Chief	Appointed by Band. 1877.	Before treaty of Life.	
James Dickson	Headman	Elected at 1877 ..	"	
<i>"B" Band—</i>				
Jonas Goodstone	Chief	Elected. 1889	During good behaviour.	
<i>"C" Band—</i>				
Chiniguay	"	Appointed by band. 1877.	Before treaty of Life.	
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.				
<i>Blue Quill's Band—</i>				
Blue Quill	Headman	Elected. 1877	Life.	
<i>Chippewayan Band—</i>				
Fabian	"	Appointed. 1886	"	
<i>James Seenum's Band—</i>				
James Seenum or Pakan	Chief	"	Since treaty 1876	"
John Hunter	Headman	Elected. 1879	"	
Peter Shirt	"	"	1895	"
SARCEE AGENCY.				
Bull Head	Head Chief	Elected.	Was chief at time of treaty, 22nd Sept., 77.	During pleasure of Govt.
Big Plume	Minor Chief	Appointed. 1880	"	"
Big Wolf	"	"	1883	"
Eagle Robe	"	Elected.	Was chief at time of treaty, 22nd Sept., 77.	"
Painted Otter	"	Appointed. 1880	"	"
SWAN RIVER AGENCY.				
<i>Côté Band—</i>				
Joseph Côté	Chief	Elected. 1884	3 years or pleasure of Dept.	
Wa-pe-cake-cake	Headman	Appointed. 1874	For life.	
Charles Kesic	"	"	1874	"
Shinguish	"	"	1874	"
<i>Kesickonse Band—</i>				
Kesickonse	Chief	Elected. 1877	"	
James Quequezance	Headman	"	1882	"
Ka-kake-e-way	"	"	1877	"
Kitchiemonia	"	"	1877	"
<i>Key Band—</i>				
The Key	Chief	"	1877	"
George Brass	Headman	"	1877	"
John Beady	"	"	1877	"
John Redlake	"	"	1884	Pleasure of Department.
William Brass	"	"	1877	For life.
TOUCHWOOD AGENCY.				
<i>Day Star's Band—</i>				
Crow Buffalo	"	"	Before treaty....	During good conduct.
<i>Gordon's Band—</i>				
Day Bird	"	"	"	"
John Cochrane	"	"	1883	"
Josiah Pratt	"	"	1883	"
<i>Muscowequan's Band—</i>				
Muscowequan	Chief	"	Before treaty....	"
Windigoquanaysee	Headman	"	"	"
<i>Poor Man's Band—</i>				
Taywaykesequabe	Chief	"	1883	"
Mahchequanese	Headman	"	Before treaty....	"
Old Fox	"	"	"	"
<i>Yellow Quill's Band—</i>				
Summer Hair	"	"	"	"

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—Continued.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
BABINE AGENCY.					
Babine Group.	Fort Babine Band—	Only Chief	Appointed	None	For life.
	Big George				
	Hoquel-yet Band—				
	Nakhe				
	Moricetown Band—				
	Wos				
	Old Fort Babine Band—				
	Pierre Nast-hoel				
	Fort George Band—				
	Baptiste Sees				
Carrier Group.	Port Grahame Band—	No Chief	"	"	"
	No Chief				
	Fraser's Lake Band—				
	George Sadiay				
	Grand Rapids Band—				
	No Chief				
	McLeod's Lake Band—				
	Nansit				
	Pinlee Band—				
	Tom Grosse Tete				
	Stony Creek Band—				
	Paul Koeltco				
	Stuart's Lake Band—				
	Moise Taya				
	Thalce Band—				
	Abel Nathoot-cas				
	Tsis-Tlain-Li Band—				
	No Chief				
	Tsis-Tlatho Band—				
	Pierre Henli				
	Yu-Outee Band—				
	No Chief				
Connolly Lake Band—					
Kartha (Sicanees).					
Na-Ances (Bands 2)—					
Tzigeue					
Get-An-Max Band (Hazleton)					
Get-dum-gol-doc	1st Chief				
Spaagh	2nd	"			
Go-wa-dagh	3rd	"			
Gol-Doc Band—					
Kaum-go-nagh	1st	"			
Wi-tagh-span	2nd	"			
Na-ghan	3rd	"			
Kis-Ge-Gas Band—					
Mo-loo-loch	1st	"			
Se-gap	2nd	"			
We-ghye	3rd	"			
Kis-Piox Band—					
Grail	1st	"			
Glay-um-lag-ha	2nd	"			
Gigh-loo-dalgh	3rd	"			
Kiise-Gukla Band—					
Mol-aghan	1st	"			
Koch-sun	2nd	"			
We-get	3rd	"			
Ki-Wan-Gagh Band—					
Gaagh	1st	"			
Kill-a-wah	2nd	"			
To-wallask	3rd	"			
Ki-Wan-Kool Band—					
We-gha	1st	"			
Nees-la-ga-noos	2nd	"			
We-leetsk	3rd	"			

All the chieftainship of these Indians are hereditary and three to each band.

All the chieftainship of these Indians are hereditary and three to each band.

All the chiefs of the Babine and Carrier Groups and the Connolly Lake and Na-Anees Bands were appointed by the Roman Catholic priests, but no record is kept as to dates.
The appointments are considered for life, pending good behaviour, etc.

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Concluded.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
STONY RESERVE.				
"A" Band— Bear's Paw	Chief	Appointed by Band.	Before treaty of Life. 1877.	
James Dickson	Headman	Elected at treaty.	1877	"
"B" Band— Jonas Goodstone	Chief	Elected.	1889	During good behaviour.
"C" Band— Chinguay	"	Appointed by band.	Before treaty of Life. 1877.	
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.				
Blue Quill's Band— Blue Quill	Headman	Elected.	1877	Life.
Chippewagan Band— Fabian	"	Appointed.	1886	"
James Seenum's Band— James Seenum or Pakan	Chief	"	Since treaty 1876	"
John Hunter	Headman	Elected.	1879	"
Peter Shirt	"	"	1895	"
SARCEE AGENCY.				
Bull Head	Head Chief	Elected.	Was chief at time of treaty, 22nd Sept., '77.	During pleasure of Govt.
Big Plume	Minor Chief	Appointed.	1880	"
Big Wolf	"	"	1883	"
Eagle Robe	"	Elected.	Was chief at time of treaty, 22nd Sept., '77.	"
Painted Otter	"	Appointed.	1880	"
SWAN RIVER AGENCY.				
Côté Band— Joseph Côté	Chief	Elected.	1884	3 years or pleasure of Dept.
Wa-pe-cake-cake	Headman	Appointed.	1874	For life.
Charles Kesic	"	"	1874	"
Shinguish	"	"	1874	"
Kesickonse Band— Kesickonse	Chief	Elected.	1877	"
James Quequezance	Headman	"	1882	"
Ka-kake-e-way	"	"	1877	"
Kitchiemonia	"	"	1877	"
Key Band— The Key	Chief	"	1877	"
George Brass	Headman	"	1877	"
John Beardy	"	"	1877	"
John Redlake	"	"	1884	Pleasure of Department.
William Brass	"	"	1877	For life.
TOUCHWOOD AGENCY.				
Day Star's Band— Crow Buffalo	"	"	Before treaty....	During good conduct.
Gordon's Band— Day Bird	"	"	"	"
John Cochrane	"	"	1883	"
Josiah Pratt	"	"	1883	"
Muscovequan's Band— Muscovequan	Chief	"	Before treaty....	"
Windigoquanaysee	Headman	"	"	"
Poor Man's Band— Taywaykesequabe	Chief	"	1883	"
Mahchequaness	Headman	"	Before treaty....	"
Old Fox	"	"	"	"
Yellow Quill's Band— Summer Hair	"	"	"	"

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
	BABINE AGENCY.				
Babine Group.	<i>Fort Babine Band—</i>				
	Big George	Only Chief	Appointed	None	For life.
	<i>Hoguel-jet Band—</i>				
	Nakhe	"	"	"	"
	<i>Moricetown Band—</i>				
	Wos	"	"	"	"
	<i>Old Fort Babine Band—</i>				
	Pierre Nast-hoel	"	"	"	"
	<i>Fort George Band—</i>				
	Baptiste Sees	"	"	"	"
Carrier Group.	<i>Port Grahame Band—</i>				
	No Chief	"	"	"	"
	<i>Fraser's Lake Band—</i>				
	George Sadiay	"	"	"	"
	<i>Grand Rapids Band—</i>				
	No Chief	"	"	"	"
	<i>McLeod's Lake Band—</i>				
	Nansit	"	"	"	"
	<i>Pintee Band—</i>				
	Tom Grosse Tete	"	"	"	"
	<i>Stony Creek Band—</i>				
	Paul Koeltco	"	"	"	"
	<i>Stuart's Lake Band—</i>				
	Moice Taya	"	"	"	"
	<i>Thalce Band—</i>				
	Abel Nathoot-cas	"	"	"	"
	<i>Tsis-Tlain-Li Band—</i>				
	No Chief	"	"	"	"
	<i>Tsis-Tlatho Band—</i>				
	Pierre Henli	"	"	"	"
	<i>Yu-Cuttee Band—</i>				
	No Chief	"	"	"	"
	<i>Connolly Lake Band—</i>				
	Kartha (Sicanees)	"	"	"	"
	<i>Na-Anees (Bands 2)—</i>				
	Tzigeue	"	"	"	"
	<i>Get-An-Mux Band (Hazleton)</i>				
	Get-dum-gol-doc	1st Chief			
	Spaagh	2nd			
	Go-wa-dagh	3rd			
	<i>Gol-Doc Band—</i>				
	Ksum-go-nagh	1st			
	Wi-tagh-span	2nd			
	Na-ghan	3rd			
	<i>Kis-Ge-Gas Band—</i>				
	Mo-loo-loch	1st			
	Se-gap	2nd			
	We-ghye	3rd			
	<i>Kis-Piox Band—</i>				
	Grail	1st			
	Glay-um-lag-ha	2nd			
	Gigh-loo-dalgh	3rd			
	<i>Kitce-Gukla Band—</i>				
	Mol-aghan	1st			
	Koch-sun	2nd			
	We-get	3rd			
	<i>Kit-Wan-Gagh Band—</i>				
	Gaagh	1st			
	Kill-a-wah	2nd			
	To-wallask	3rd			
	<i>Kit-Wan-Kool Band—</i>				
	We-gha	1st			
	Nees-la-ga-noos	2nd			
	We-leetask	3rd			

All the chieftainship of these Indians are hereditary and three to each band.

All the chiefs of the Babine and Carrier Groups and the Connolly Lake and Na-Anees Bands were appointed by the Roman Catholic priests, but no record is kept as to dates.

The appointments are considered for life, pending good behaviour, etc.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
COWICHAN AGENCY.				
<i>Cheerno Band</i> (Buchey Bay)— Charlie Hicquacher.....		Appointed..	8th June, 1897..	On trial.
<i>Olemclemulut Band</i> — George Quahwalt.....				Takes his father's place, who resigned on account of old age and sickness.
<i>Comeakin Band</i> — Joe Kukaeth.....			June, 1897	4 years.
<i>Comox Band</i> — Deaf Jimmy.....		Hereditary..		Life.
<i>Hellett Band</i> — Jacob Kaselatza.....	Head Chief..	"		"
<i>Koksilah Band</i> — Ecloose Kuwamult.....		"		"
<i>Kulleets Band</i> — Simon.....	Head Chief..	Elected....	1895	4 years.
<i>Ll-malche Band</i> — Lyackson Band— Ce-who-latza.....	Head Chief..	Appointed by Governor By Mission- aries.....	1864	Late chief died; no successor. elected.
<i>Nanaimo Band</i> — Louis Good.....				Life.
<i>Panquechin Band</i> — Jim Klow-stun.....	Acting Chief..			"
<i>Penelakut Band</i> — Ed. Halbertstone.....	Head Chief..	By Band..		Until election takes place.
<i>Quamichan Band</i> — Seheeltun.....	"	Hereditary..		Life.
<i>Somenos Band</i> — Charley Quitquarton...	Acting Chief..			"
<i>Songhees Band</i> — Michael Cooper.....	Head Chief..	Elected by 1894 Band.....		Until election takes place.
<i>Sno-no-icus Band</i> — Bob.....		Hereditary..		4 years.
<i>Tsartlip Band</i> — David Le-tess.....	Acting Chief..			Life.
<i>Tsau-out Band</i> — Harry Sallier.....			About 1883..	Until election takes place.
<i>Tse-kum Band</i> — Jim Swortkomult.....		Hereditary		At will of Band.
<i>Tsussie Band</i> — Johnston Hul-kak-lats-tun		"		Life.
FRASER AGENCY.				
<i>Aitchilitch Band</i>				" suspended for bad con- duct.
<i>Ay-waw-vis Band</i> — Bernard.....	Chief.....		No record	Chief dead; no successor elected.
<i>Burrard Inlet No. 3 Band</i> — James.....	"	No record..	No record	No record.
<i>Cheka-kamus Band</i> — Tom.....	"	"	"	No record.
<i>Cheam Band</i> — Harry.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Chehalis Band</i> — Johnny Leon.....	"	Elected...	26th Aug., 1894.	"
<i>Douglas Band</i> — Charley Wills.....	"	"	31st Oct., 1896..	3 years.
<i>False Creek Band</i> — George.....	"	No record..	No record	"
<i>Ho-mal-ko Band</i> — William.....	"	"	"	Life.
<i>Hope Band</i> — Pierre.....	"	"	"	"

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
FRASER AGENCY—Con.				
<i>Kapilano Band—</i>				
Joseph	Chief	Elected	1st June, 1895	3 years.
<i>Katsey Band—</i>				
Joe Isaac	"	"	18th May, 1898	"
<i>Kla-hoose Band—</i>				
Julian	"	"	23rd Sept., 1896	"
<i>Kautain Band—</i>				
Billy	"	No record	No record	Life.
<i>Kwaw-kwaw-a-pilt Band—</i>				
Joseph	"	"	"	"
<i>Kway Quillam Band—</i>				
John	"	"	"	"
<i>Lak-ah-men Band—</i>				
Moyes	"	"	"	"
<i>Langley Band—</i>				
Casimere	"	"	"	"
<i>Matsqui Band—</i>				
Augustan	"	"	"	"
<i>Muske-ahm Band—</i>				
Johnny	"	Elected	20th May, 1893	3 years.
<i>Ohamil Band—</i>				
George	"	No record	No record	Life.
<i>Pemberton Meadows No. 1</i>				
<i>Band—</i>				
James	"	"	"	"
<i>Pemberton Meadows No. 2</i>				
<i>Band—</i>				
Charley	"	"	"	"
<i>Pemberton Meadows No. 3</i>				
<i>Band—</i>				
Peter	"	"	"	"
<i>Pop-Kum Band—</i>				
Jacob	"	"	"	"
<i>Ruby Creek Band—</i>				
Tom	"	"	"	"
<i>Scowlitz Band—</i>				
Cassimere	"	"	"	"
<i>Sechelt Band—</i>				
Jules	"	"	"	"
<i>Oannuck Band—</i>				
Fiddle	"	"	"	"
<i>Sem-iah-hoo Band—</i>				
Sam	"	"	"	"
<i>Seymour Creek Band—</i>				
Jimmy Harry	"		14th Jan., 1896	3 years.
<i>Skaw-a-mish Mission—</i>				
Harry	"	No record	No record	Life.
<i>Skookum Chuck Band—</i>				
Paul	"	"	"	"
<i>Skulkayu Band—</i>				
Billy	"	"	"	"
<i>Skwah Band—</i>				
George	"	"	"	"
<i>Skway Band—</i>				
Motiste	"	"	"	"
<i>Skwaw-ah-looks Band—</i>				
George	"	"	"	"
<i>Skwe-ahm Band—</i>				
.....	"	"	"	Chief dead. No successor ap- pointed.
<i>Sliam-mon Band—</i>				Life.
Charley	"	"	"	Life.
<i>Squatits Band—</i>				Chief dead. No successor ap- pointed.
.....	"	"	"	

List of Indian Chiefs and Concillors—*Continued.*BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
FRASER AGENCY—<i>Concluded.</i>				
<i>Squahla Band—</i>				
Peter	Chief	No record ..	No record	Life.
<i>Staw-a-mus Band—</i>				
Joseph	"	No record ..	"	Life.
<i>Sumas, No. 1, Band—</i>				
Thomas	"	"	"	"
<i>Sumas, No. 2, Band—</i>				
James	"	"	"	"
<i>Sumas, No. 3, Band—</i>				
Charley	"	"	"	"
<i>Tche-wassan Band—</i>				
Harry	"	"	"	"
<i>Texas Lake Band—</i>				
Hamen	"	"	"	"
<i>Tsoo-ah-die Band—</i>				
Joseph	"	"	"	"
<i>Tsoo-wah-tie Band—</i>				
Capt. John	"	"	"	"
<i>Yale Band—</i>				
James	"	"	14th May, 1894 ..	3 years.
<i>Yuk-wee-kwioose Band—</i>				
Louis	"	No record ..	No record	Life.
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY.				
<i>*Chomok Band—</i>				
<i>Chukchukualk Band—</i>				
André (succeeded father) ..	Chief	Elected	1867	Life.
<i>Halaut Band (S. Thompson)—</i>				
Loon (succeeded father) ..	"	"	1880	"
<i>Halkum Band (Adams Lake)</i>				
Narcisse (succeeded father) ..	"	"	1888	"
<i>Klukhlukalan Band (Kanaka Bar)—</i>				
Khewben	"	"	1867	"
<i>Ilkumcheen Band—</i>				
<i>Kittawat Band—</i>				
William Michele	"	"	1878	"
<i>†Spapiam Band—</i>				
<i>Kamloops Band—</i>				
Louis (succeeded Paul Lolo) ..	"	"	1862	"
<i>Kamus Band—</i>				
John	"	"	"	"
<i>Kapatsitsan Band—</i>				
George	"	Date of elec- tion unk'n ..	"	"
<i>‡Mpaklam Band—</i>				
<i>Kwant Band (Little Sushwap Lake)—</i>				
François (suc. brother)	"	Elected	1892	"
<i>Kuinsatun Band (Cold Water)—</i>				
Paul	"	"	"	"
<i>Kuiskanaht Band—</i>				
<i>Naak Band—</i>				
Peter	"	"	"	"

* This band is now merged into the Speyan Band.

† Under the Lytton Chief Michele.

‡ This band is now merged into the Kapatsitsan Band.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY—<i>Con.</i>				
§ <i>Nepa Band</i> (Oregon Jack § <i>Paska Band</i>) Creek). § <i>Piminos and Pakeist Band</i> — <i>Spaptsin Band</i> — Sumahalsia	Chief .....	.....	.....	Life.
<i>Nesikeep Band</i> — Austin .....	" .....	.....	.....	"
<i>Nikaomin Band</i> — Louis .....	" .....	.....	.....	"
<i>Nkaih Band</i> — Thomas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Nkuakin Band</i> — Justus	Chief	Elected	1867	"
<i>Stryen Band</i> — Justus	"	"	1867	"
<i>Yeot Band</i> — Justus .....	" .....	" .....	.....	.....
<i>Nkatsam Band</i> — <i>Nhumeen Band</i> — Peter	Chief	Elected	1893	Life.
<i>Nkumcheen Band</i> — John Muastamnitsa .....	" .....	" .....	.....	"
<i>Nkya Band</i> — Thomas	"	"	1867	"
* <i>Nziskat Band</i> — <i>Sh-ha-ha nih Band</i> — Baby (Austin)	"	Not known.	Not known	"
<i>Siska Band</i> , Halaha (Poyehl) Daniel	"	Elected	1885	"
<i>Skaap Band</i> — Silas .....	.....	" .....	1892 .....	.....
<i>Skappa Band</i> — <i>Skichistan Band</i> (Deadman's Creek)— Joseph Tonah.	Chief .....	.....	.....	Life.
<i>Skuzzy Band</i> — Charles Fly (suc. father)...	"	Elected ...	Date of election unknown.	Life.
<i>Snahain Band</i> — Henry .....	.....	" .....	1892 .....	.....
<i>Spuzzun Band</i> — Paul	"	"	1895	Life.
† <i>Chataway Band</i> — † <i>Eckalus Band</i> — † <i>Skuwha Band</i> — <i>Spellumcheen Band</i> — Gabriel (Ahula).	"	"	1884	"
‡ <i>Speyam Band</i> — <i>Silahl Band</i> (Ashcroft)— Charlie McGee .....	" .....	.....	.....	"

§ Sumahalsia is headman of the Piminos, Pakeist, Spaptsin, Nepa and Paska Bands. Owing to the aridity of their lands his people are scattered into small bands, occupying the more fertile portions of their reserves.

* The old chief, Chuyaska, occupies a small reserve up Clapperton Creek, six miles from Zoht.

† This group includes the minor bands of Chataway, Kekalus and Skuwha. Joseph Lewis also claims to be chief.

‡ The Speyam Band has no chief, being contiguous to the Kaptsitsan Band. The two bands make common cause in obtaining work on the Canadian Pacific Railroad; John, the Kamus chief, being the headman for the Chomox, Kamus and Speyam Bands.

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY—<i>Con.</i>				
<i>Sunk Band—</i>				
<i>Ttuayam Band—</i>				
Bob Robertson	Chief		Date of election unknown.	Life.
<i>Thuktans Band (Bonaparte)—</i>				
Dick Basil	"			"
<i>Zohk Band—</i>				
Shootoo	"			"
OKANAGAN AGENCY.				
<i>Ashnola Band—</i>				
John	Chief	Elected	1866	Life.
<i>Chuchucayha Band—</i>				
Moise	"	"	1867	"
<i>Hamilton Creek Band—</i>				
§ Michell	"			"
<i>Keremeus Band—</i>				
<i>Nkamaplia Band—</i>				
Louie Jim	Chief	Elected	April, 1898	3 years.
<i>Duck Lake Band—</i>				
Enoch	"			Recognized as chief for many years.
<i>Okanagan Lake Band—</i>				
Charles	"	Elected		Life.
<i>Nkamip Band (Osyoos)—</i>				
Gregoire	"	"	1870	"
<i>Penticton Band—</i>				
Francois	"	"	1864	"
<i>Shennoskuankin Band—</i>				
Joseph	"			"
<i>Spahamim Band (Douglas Lake)—</i>				
John Chilhutea (suc. father)	"	"	1885	"
KOOTENAY AGENCY.				
<i>Columbia Lake Band—</i>				
Abel	1st Chief	Appointed	12th June, 1893	For Life.
<i>Flatbow or Lower Kootenay Band—</i>				
San Pierre	"		Date unknown	"
Eustace	2nd "		Date unknown	"
<i>Shuswap or Kinbasket's Band—</i>				
Chas. Kinbasket (Tu-el-na)	1st "		1889	"
Pierre	2nd "		1889	"
<i>St. Mary's Band—</i>				
Francois	1st "		April, 1894	"
<i>Tobacco Plains Band—</i>				
Edward	1st "		1871	"
Paul	2nd "		Oct., 1891	"
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.				
<i>Ahwhamish Band—</i>				
Gwa-ma-ha-las	Head Chief			Hereditary.
<i>Kla-witsis Band—</i>				
Si-witi	"			"
<i>Koskimo Band—</i>				
Wah-kas	"			"

§ Michell of Hamilton Creek is a Lytton Indian. There is no special band of Indians on this reserve. It was allotted to the Lytton group of bands for a winter range for horses.

Included in Shennos Kuankin Band.

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY—<i>Con.</i>				
<i>Kwa-sa-la Band—</i>				
Wha-kas.....	Head Chief.....			Hereditary.
<i>Kwatseno Band—</i>				
Ou-witti.....	".....			"
<i>Kwawkerelth Band—</i>				
He-ma-sa-ka.....	".....			"
<i>Kwi-kah Band—</i>				
He-na-kai-la-su.....	".....			"
<i>Ma-na-lil-li-kulla Band—</i>				
Kaul-la-las.....	".....			"
<i>Matilpi Band—</i>				
Si-witi.....	".....			"
<i>Na-kwakta Band—</i>				
Si-wi-ti.....	".....			"
<i>Nimkish Band—</i>				
Tla-gu-glas.....	Chief.....			"
<i>Nu-witti Band—</i>				
Karly-ti.....	".....			"
<i>Ta-nak-tenk Band—</i>				
Ni-gay.....	".....			"
<i>Tsa-waw-ti-e-neuh Band—</i>				
Kiauti.....	".....			"
<i>Wawitsum Band—</i>				
Kih-ku-tla-la.....	".....			"
<i>Wi-wai-ai-kai Band—</i>				
Wha-mish.....	".....			"
<i>Wi-wai-ai-kum Band—</i>				
Kwaksistala.....	".....			"
NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY.				
<i>Aiyash Band—</i>				
Abraham.....	1st Chief.....			Life.
Kawis.....	2nd ".....			"
Kauk-kia-si.....	".....			"
<i>Bella Bella Band—</i>				
Boston Humpsit.....	1st ".....			"
Kittee.....	".....			"
Charley Tihe.....	2nd ".....			"
Housty.....	".....			"
Nu-nu-cus.....	".....			"
Carpenter.....	".....			"
<i>Bella Coola Band—</i>				
Chi-che-law.....	1st Chief.....			"
Schooner.....	".....			"
Tom.....	".....			"
King John.....	".....			"
Johnny.....	2nd ".....			"
<i>China Hat Band—</i>				
Moses.....	1st Chief.....			"
Peter Starr.....	2nd Chief.....			"
Charley.....	".....			"
<i>Fort Simpson Band—</i>				
Julia Legaie.....	Chieftainess.....			"
Ne-ash-a-muck.....	1st Chief.....			"
Ne-ish-yak-ant.....	".....			"
* Kal-lak-shirk.....	".....			"
Shan-shirk.....	".....			"
Ne-ask-na-wa.....	".....			"
Kun-a-gan.....	".....			"
Ne-ash-ant.....	".....			"

* Indian names of chiefs have been given in all instances when obtainable

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what date.	Term.
NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY—<i>Con.</i>				
<i>Fort Simpson Band—Con.</i>				
Ne-ish-waakes.....	1st Chief.....			Life.
Ka-cum-isk.....	".....			"
Klem-la-chaa.....	".....			"
Ne-ash-cul-durks.....	".....			"
Skugwait.....	".....			"
Ne-as-luk-in-oust.....	".....			"
Victoria Young.....	".....			"
Ne-la-as-ta-ta.....	".....			Chieftainess.
Squam-te-ust.....	".....			"
†Tee-la-kaa.....	2nd Chief.....			"
Ne-ash-pal-las.....	".....			"
Ne-ash-cun-ha.....	".....			"
Te-gul-a-cha.....	".....			"
Ne-ash-at-kish-nat.....	".....			"
Wee-la-cha.....	".....			"
Lack-rah.....	".....			"
La-ash.....	".....			"
Quil-charch.....	".....			"
Ne-ash-wa-baa.....	".....			"
Ne-as-tal-tal.....	".....			"
<i>Section No. I.—</i>				
Alfred Dudoward.....	Councillor.....	Elected.....	January 12th '98.	One year, under the Indian Advancement Act.
James Morrison.....	".....	".....	".....	
Henry Nelson.....	".....	".....	".....	
William Kelly.....	".....	".....	".....	
<i>Section No. II.—</i>				
Matthew Johnson.....	".....	".....	".....	One year, under the Indian Advancement Act.
Louis Gosnell.....	".....	".....	".....	
Matthew Feak.....	".....	".....	".....	
Enoch Maxwell.....	".....	".....	".....	
<i>Section No. III.—</i>				
George Henry.....	".....	".....	".....	One year, under the Indian Advancement Act.
Joseph Bradley.....	".....	".....	".....	
Mark Wright.....	".....	".....	".....	
Joseph Ryan.....	".....	".....	".....	
<i>Kimsquit Band—</i>				
Captain John.....	1st Chief.....			Life.
King George.....	".....			"
Sino-an.....	2nd Chief.....			"
<i>Kincolith Band—</i>				
Wesley Mountain.....	1st Chief.....			"
Paul Kleadah.....	2nd Chief.....			"
Frederick Allen.....	".....			"
Sam Seymore.....	".....			"
<i>Kitamat Band—</i>				
Jessie Molson.....	1st Chief.....			"
Tankun-nos.....	".....			"
<i>Kitangata Band—</i>				
Kleadah.....	".....			"
Quck-shoo.....	".....			"
Nela-sha.....	".....			"
Nuck-a-tua.....	2nd Chief.....			"
Loo-zax.....	".....			"
<i>Kitkaata Band—</i>				
Kyt-shoo.....	".....			"
Tymothy.....	".....			"
<i>Kitkatla Band—</i>				
Isal Shankst (shakes).....	1st Chief.....			"
Noshua Zebassa.....	".....			"

† The Fort Simpson Band comprises about half of the nine original Tsimpsaan tribes, and nearly all of the chiefs of the nine tribes; hence the large number of chiefs.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what date.	Term.
NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY—<i>Con.</i>				
<i>Kitkatla Band—Con.</i>				
Quil-shi-ash.....	2nd Chief.....			Life.
Margaret Wank-cash.....	".....			" Chieftainess.
Ne-ash-cut-la.....	".....			"
Och-la-wals.....	".....			"
<i>Kittach-Danox Band—</i>				
Scotian.....	1st Chief.....			"
Kal-li-cum.....	".....			"
Ki-bite.....	2nd Chief.....			"
Kshim-salim.....	".....			"
Man-a-chi.....	".....			"
<i>Kitlope Band—</i>				
Paul Kitlope.....	1st Chief.....			"
Charley Paul.....	2nd Chief.....			"
Johnny.....	".....			"
<i>Kitsulas Band—</i>				
Annie Legale.....	1st Chief.....			" Chieftainess.
Kitsalas George.....	2nd Chief.....			"
Haldane.....	".....			"
Sain Kitshon.....	".....			"
<i>Kitsumkatlem Band—</i>				
Kit-chu-ank.....	1st Chief.....			"
Solomon.....	2nd Chief.....			"
<i>Kittex Band—</i>				
Nesh-la-wan.....	1st Chief.....			"
Shauk-a-wan.....	".....			"
Solomon Ward.....	".....			"
Nees-les-yan.....	2nd ".....			"
Kul-cha-box.....	".....			"
<i>Kitwint-Shilth Band—</i>				
We-shanksh.....	1st ".....			"
Ack-wil-la-cha.....	".....			"
Queth-noo.....	2nd ".....			"
Shuck-shoo.....	".....			"
<i>Lach-Al-Sap Band—</i>				
Victoria Calder.....	1st ".....			" Chieftainess.
†Mountain.....	".....			"
Charley Russ.....	2nd ".....			"
David McKay.....	".....			"
<i>Masset Band—</i>				
Charley Edenshaw.....	1st ".....			"
Wee-ha.....	".....			"
James Stilton.....	".....			"
Costa-nilk.....	2nd ".....			"
Doctor Tom.....	".....			"
<i>Mettakutla Band—</i>				
Ne-ash-taw.....	1st ".....			" Chieftainess.
Sarah Lagale.....	".....			"
Anna Sebassa.....	".....			"
Charles Ryan.....	2nd ".....			"
<i>Owee-Kay-No Band—</i>				
Charley Watkins.....	1st ".....			"
Charley Grapler.....	2nd ".....			"
<i>Skidegate Band—</i>				
Skidegate.....	1st ".....			"
Captain Gold.....	".....			"
Captain Clew.....	".....			"
George.....	2nd ".....			"
Watson.....	".....			"
<i>Tallion Band—</i>				
Klist-le-kas.....	1st ".....			"
† Timka.....	2nd ".....			"

All chieftainships throughout the North-West Coast Agency are hereditary and the heir to a chieftainship is considered a chief from his birth, but he requires to make a potlach before succeeding to the powers of a chieftain. Second chieftainships are more family headships than tribal chiefs.

† Many chiefs as well as others have dropped their Indian names and hold only the names of white people given them by missionaries.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From from Date.	Term.
* WEST COAST AGENCY.				
<i>Ahousaht Band—</i>				
Nookanis	1st Chief..			Life.
Moquina	2nd "			"
Kilhla	3rd "			"
<i>Chaiquesaht Band—</i>				
Nah-wi-ook	1st "			"
<i>Claoquaht Band—</i>				
Joseph	"			"
<i>Ehattisaht Band—</i>				
Joe	"			"
<i>Evelhwithlaht Band—</i>				
Jack Neclairquoet	"			"
<i>Heshquaht Band—</i>				
Charlie				"
Aimé	2nd Chief			"
<i>Howchuktisaht Band—</i>				
Capt. Charlie	1st "			"
<i>Kelsenahht Band—</i>				
George	"			"
<i>Kyukaht Band—</i>				
Hakkla	"			"
<i>Matchitlaht Band—</i>				
Nasannees	"			"
<i>Mooachaht Band—</i>				
Moquina	"			"
<i>Nitinaht Band—</i>				
Captain Joe				"
Dick	2nd "			"
<i>Noochahtlaht Band—</i>				
Punch Quoobkum	1st "			"
<i>Oviah Band—</i>				
Homeeze	1st Chief			
<i>Opitohesaht Band—</i>				
Bob	"			
<i>Pachernaht Band—</i>				
Chief Charlie	"			
<i>Toquaht Band—</i>				
Quahtukenilh	"			
<i>Teshahht Band—</i>				
Shewish	"			
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.				
<i>Alexandra Band—</i>				
Nenalecock	1st Chief		1887	Life.
<i>Atlati Lake Band—</i>				
Hoch-o-me	"	Elected	1898	3 years.
<i>Anderson Lake Band—</i>				
Tash-pola	"		1896	Life.
<i>Aneham Band—</i>				
An-a-ham	"	Elected	1896	3 years.
<i>Bridge River Band—</i>				
Yee-kalt	"		1890	Life.
<i>Canoe Creek Band—</i>				
Ney-yesk	"	Appoint. by Indian Supt.	1894	
<i>Cayoosh No. 1 Band—</i>				
Clacktute	"		1885	Life.
<i>Cayoosh No. 2 Band—</i>				
Un-sook	"		1885	"

* No appointments or elections. Chiefs in this agency all hold their rank by hereditary law.

LIST OF INDIAN CHIEFS AND COUNCILLORS—*Concluded.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
<i>WILLIAMS LAKE AG'CY--Con.</i>				
<i>Clinton Band—</i>				
See-sap.....	1st Chief.....	Appoint. by Indian Supt.	1894.....	
<i>Dog Creek Band—</i>				
Mee-sou.....	".....		1884.....	Life.
<i>Fountain Band—</i>				
Kil-pout-ken.....	".....		1884.....	"
<i>High Bar Band—</i>				
Tea-besk.....	".....		1884.....	"
<i>Kenim Lake Band—</i>				
Ty-a-mast.....	".....		1887.....	"
<i>Lilloet No. 1 Band—</i>				
I-das-ket.....	".....	Appoint. by Reserve Com.		
<i>Lilloet No. 2 Band—</i>				
Pash-el-qua.....	".....		1884.....	Life.
<i>Parilion Band—</i>				
Timp-ken.....	".....		1884.....	"
<i>Quenelle Band—</i>				
Cash-e mel.....	".....		1884.....	"
<i>Seaton Lake or Enias No. 2 Band—</i>				
Enias.....	".....	Appointed..	1884.....	"
<i>Seaton Lake or Mission No. 1 Band—</i>				
Galt-i-ack.....	".....	"	1884.....	"
<i>Seaton Lake or Neciat No. 6 Band—</i>				
Na-saw.....	".....	"	1885.....	"
<i>Seaton Lake or Schloss No. 5 Band—</i>				
We-wit.....	".....	"	1891.....	"
<i>Soda Creek Band—</i>				
Peeps.....	".....		1886.....	"
<i>Stones Band—</i>				
Quilt.....	".....		1885.....	"
<i>Toosey Band—</i>				
Toosey.....	".....		1885.....	"
<i>Williams Lake Band—</i>				
Batiste William.....	".....	Elected.....	1896.....	3 years.

INDIAN WOMEN WHO HAVE COMMUTED THEIR ANNUITY BY A
TEN YEARS' PURCHASE (\$50) UNDER SECTION 11
OF THE INDIAN ACT.

1896-97.

Treaty No. 1.

- St. Peter's Band—Mary Favel, No. 61.
do —Elizabeth McPhail, No. 630.
do —Mrs. Alice Mowat, No. 626.
do —Mrs. Jno. E. McKay, No. 582.
do —Mrs. J. J. F. Smith, No. 291.
do —Mrs. Maria Temple, No. 480.

Treaty No. 3.

- N. W. Angle Band—Mrs. Emeline DesRosier, No. 33.
Wabuskang do —Mrs. Eliza Laurenson, No. 12.

Treaty No. 4.

- Waywayseecappo's Band—Adelaide Morrisette, No. 154.

Treaty No. 5.

- Pas Band—Christina Cochrane, No. 273.
do —Bella Buck, No. 250.
Cumberland Band—Alice Dorion, No. 122.
Moose Lake Band—Mrs. Angus Abraham (alias Henderson) No. 64.

Treaty No. 6.

- Sweet Grass Band—Margaret Desjarlais, No. 180.
Pettyquaky's Band—Sara Gladieu, No. 78.
Jno. Smith's Band—Mary Clifford, No. 88.
do —Mary Turner, No. 89.

1897-98.

Treaty No. 1.

- St. Peter's Band—Caroline Spence, No. 633.
do —Mrs. Geo. Tweed, No. 198. (Daughter.)
Fort Alexander Band—Mrs. Daniel Thomas, No. 199.

Treaty No. 3.

- Rat Portage Band—Peetwatamooke, No. 12.

Treaty No. 4.

- Cowesees Band—Louisa Flammand, No. 165.
George Gordon's Band—Mrs. Geo. Gunn, No. 13.

Treaty No. 5.

- Pas Mountain Band—Mrs. Ellen Lundie, No. 236.
Berens River Band—Mrs. Stuart McRae, No. 88.

Treaty No. 6.

- Wm. Twatt's Band—Ellen Laundry, No. 95.
Attackakoops Band—Agnes Stover, No. 39.
John Smith's Band—Mrs. Potvin Lafond, No. 85.

For statement of Commutations paid previous to the year 1896-97, see Annual Report for 1895-96, page 446.

RETURN A (1)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs
on the 31st December, 1898.

HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Rank.	Annual Salary.	Date of Present Rank	Date of First Appointment to Civil Service.
		\$		
Hon. Clifford Sifton.	Superintendent General		Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior.	
James A. Smart.	Deputy Superintendent General		Holds this office combined with that of Deputy Minister of the Interior.	
John D. McLean.	Chief Clerk and Secretary.	2,000	July 1, 1897	Oct. 1, 187
Samuel Stewart.	" and Assistant Secretary	1,800	Dec. 30, 1898	July 1, 1879
Reginald Rimmer.	" and Law Clerk	2,000	June 27, 1898	June 27, 1898
Duncan C. Scott.	" and Accountant	1,950	July 6, 1893	Oct. 8, 1880
William A. Orr.	First Class Clerk, in charge of Land and Timber Branch			
Frederick W. Smith.	First Class Clerk	1,500	Aug. 1, 1894	Nov. 24, 1883
John McGirr.	"	1,650	Nov. 4, 1889	Oct. 1, 1870
Robert G. Dalton.	"	1,650	Oct. 14, 1891	Aug. 1, 1877
*Jas. A. J. McKenna.	"	1,400	Nov. 29, 1893	July 1, 1871
Henry C. Ross.	Second Class Clerk.	2,000	Dec. 30, 1898	July 1, 1887
Edwin Rochester.	"	1,400	July 1, 1886	Jan. 10, 1883
Samuel Jay, D.L.S.	"	1,400	June 5, 1890	June 5, 1890
James J. Campbell.	"	1,400	July 1, 1897	June 14, 1884
Hiram McKay.	"	1,400	Aug. 1, 1894	Dec. 30, 1886
Martin Benson.	"	1,200	Sept. 11, 1894	July 11, 1880
Henry J. Brook.	"	1,100	Dec. 1, 1884	April 1, 1876
Alfred E. Kemp.	"	1,100	July 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1871
Joseph Delisle.	Third Class Clerk.	1,100	July 1, 1898	Feb. 1, 1884
Fannie Yelding.	"	1,000	June 23, 1880	June 23, 1880
John W. Shore.	"	1,000	Apr. 3, 1882	April 3, 1882
Caroline Reiffenstein.	"	1,000	Mar. 24, 1884	Mar. 24, 1884
Louis A. Dorval.	"	1,000	Nov. 24, 1883	Nov. 24, 1883
Lizzie D. McMeekin.	"	1,000	July 1, 1886	July 1, 1886
Ida H. Wilson.	"	1,000	Dec. 31, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887
Geo. M. Matheson.	"	900	Jan. 29, 1887	Jan. 29, 1887
Edith H. Lyon.	"	800	June 21, 1888	June 21, 1888
Helen G. Ogilvy.	"	750	May 31, 1890	May 31, 1890
Floretta K. Maracle.	"	750	June 30, 1890	June 30, 1890
Robert B. E. Moffat.	"	700	Jan. 31, 1891	Jan. 31, 1891
Mary D. Maxwell.	"	700	Feb. 7, 1891	Feb. 7, 1891
Annie C. Taylor.	"	700	May 31, 1890	May 31, 1890
Frederick R. Byshe.	"	700	June 30, 1890	June 30, 1890
Louisa E. Dale.	"	700	July 26, 1892	Mar. 26, 1891
James Guthrie.	"	700	July 21, 1891	July 21, 1891
Thos. P. Moffatt.	"	650	July 21, 1891	July 21, 1891
Alice M. S. Graham.	"	650	Oct. 14, 1891	Oct. 14, 1891
Frederick H. Byshe.	"	650	Nov. 28, 1893	Nov. 28, 1893
Emma S. Martin.	"	550	Jan. 31, 1895	Feb. 6, 1893
Chas. A. Cooke.	Writer	500	Sept. 11, 1894	Sept. 11, 1894
Margaret H. Brennan.	"	455	Mar. 1, 1893	Mar. 1, 1893
Sarah M. O'Grady.	"	425	Nov. 19, 1896	Nov. 19, 1896
John H. Antliff, D.L.S.	Temporary Clerk.	400	Oct. 12, 1896	Oct. 12, 1896
Benjamin Hayter.	Packer	400	July 1, 1898	July 1, 1898
William Seale.	Messenger	500	July 26, 1892	July 26, 1892
Peter J. O'Connor.	"	420	Mar. 18, 1893	Mar. 18, 1893
		300	Feb. 15, 1898	Feb. 15, 1898

OFFICERS OF OUTSIDE SERVICE AT HEADQUARTERS.

Frederick H. Paget.	Attached to Accountant's Branch	1,500	June 5, 1885	June 5, 1885
Jas. Ansell Macrae.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.	1,400	Oct. 1, 1892	June 14, 1881
Geo. L. Chitry	Inspector of Timber	1,200	June 21, 1893	June 21, 1893

*Salary as First Class Clerk, \$1,400; allowance as Private Secretary, \$600.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on the 31st December, 1898.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c. \$ cts.	Address.	Rands or Reserves in Agency.
Abbott, William Van.	Indian Land Agent.	825 00—With \$154.50 a year for office rent and fuel.	Sault Ste. Marie.	Batchewana, Big Head or Michipicoten and Gardén River.
Anderson, George.	Indian Agent.	500 00	Marysville.	Mohawks of Bay of Quinté, Tyendinaga Reserve.
Bennett, Edmund.	"	60 00	Castile.	Algonquins of Golden Lake.
Blomfield, Charles James.	Indian Land Agent.	—Commission of 7½ p.c. on sales.	Lakefield.	Islands in River Trent.
Cameron, Edwin D.	Indian Supt.	1,200 00—\$140 for travelling expenses, and \$200 for horse hire.	Brantford.	Six Nations of Grand River.
English, Adam.	Indian Agent.	500 00	Sarnia.	Chippewas of Aux Sables, Kettle Point and Sarnia.
Goulette, O. V.	Guardian of Islands.	150 00	Gananoque.	
Hagan, Samuel.	Indian Land Agent.	—Commission of 5 p.c. on collections; \$24 office rent.	Thessalon.	Thessalon township and township.
Hodder, J. F.	Indian Agent.	800 00	Port Arthur.	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior.
Hill, David Seymour.	Clerk, Indian Office.	900 00	Brantford.	
Ironsides, Alex. McE.	"	720 00	Manitowaning.	
Maclean, William Brown.	Indian Supt.	900 00—Commission of 5 p.c. on collections; \$60 office rent.	Parry Sound.	Doks, Henvey Inlet, Nipissing, Shawanaga, Temagami and Watha (or Gibson).
McDonald, Alex. R.	Indian Agent.	500 00	Duart.	Morrivians of the Thames Caradoc Reserve.
McFarlane, William.	"	325 00	Keene.	Mississaugas of Mud and Rice Lakes.
McIver, John.	"	500 00	Cape Croker.	Chippewas of Nawash, Cape Croker.
McGibbon, Charles.	"	500 00	Pentanguishene.	Chippewas of Beausoleil, Christian Island.
McKelvey, Alex.	"	500 00	Wallaceburg.	Chippewas and Pottawatamies of Walpole Island.
McPhee, Duncan J.	"	750 00	Atherley.	Chippewas of Rama, Georgina and Snake Islands.
Prier, William Herbert.	Indian Land Agent.	600 00—Commission of 5 p.c. on sales.	Gore Bay.	
Ross, Benjamin W.	Indian Supt.	800 00—Commission of 5 p.c. on sales.	Manitowaning.	Manitoulin Island and north shore of Lake Huron.
Scofield, John.	Indian Agent.	500 00	Chippewa Hill.	Chippewas of Saugeen.
Simpson, William.	Indian Land Agent.	—Commission of 5 p.c. on collections.	Wiarton.	
Sinclair, A.	Indian Agent.	600 00	Poplar Hill.	Chippewas, Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames.
Stewart, Hugh.	"	600 00	Hagersville.	Mississaugas of the Credit.

Thackeray, John.....	Indian Land Agent.....	325 00	Commission of 5 p.c. on collections.....	Roseneath.....	Mississaguas of Alnwick.
Watson, Ebenezer P.....				Sarnia.....	
Williams, Albert W.....	Indian Agent.....	100 00		Port Perry.....	Mississaguas of Scugog.
Arthur, R. H., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	400 00	Paid by Band.....		White Fish Lake, Scipent River and Spanish River Indians.
Baxter, J., M.D.....	"	100 00	"		Mississagua River.
Bowman, George, M.D.....	"	150 00	"		Chippewas of Beausoleil.
Carruthers, John, M.D.....	"	600 00	"		Indians on Manitoulin Island.
Corbett, G. H., M.D.....	"	150 00	"		Chippewas of Rama.
Evans, J. W., M.D.....	"	100 00	Voted by Parliament.....		Indians between Chapleau and Pogamising.
Hough, H. A., M.D.....	"	500 00	Paid by Band.....		Chippewas of Nawash.
Hay, W. W., M.D.....	"	500 00	"		Indians on Walpole Island.
Johnston, J., M.D.....	"	250 00	"		" Manitoulin Island.
Lapp, T. Clark, M.D.....	"	275 00	"		Mississaguas of Alnwick.
McDonald, R., M.D.....	"	350 00	"		" the Credit.
McEwen, James A., M.D.....	"	300 00	Voted by Parliament.....		Oncidas of the Thames.
McIntosh, J. W., M.D.....	"	1,000 00	Paid by Band.....		Indians on Manitoulin Island.
McPhail, D. P., M.D.....	"	300 00	"		Moravians of the Thames.
Mitchell, F. H., M.D.....	"	260 00	Band \$200; \$60 vote.....		Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames.
Moore, John, M.D.....	"	250 00	Paid by Band.....		Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.
Newton, John, M.D.....	"	250 00	"		"
Pringle, H. H., M.D.....	"	150 00	"		Chippewas of Snake Island.
Praeger, E. L., M.D.....	"	37 50	"		Mississaguas of Scugog.
Reid, J. A., M.D.....	"	100 00	"		Garden River and Batchewana.
Secord, Levi, M.D.....	"	2,850 00	"		Six Nations.
Shaw, J. M., M.D.....	"	150 00	"		Mississaguas of Rice Lake.
Scott, P. J., M.D.....	"	300 00	"		Chippewas of Sauguené.
Smith, Rev. A. G.....	Missionary (C.E.).....	400 00	"	Deseronto.....	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.

QUEBEC.

Bastien, Antoine O.....	Indian Agent.....	300 00		Jeune Lorette.....	Hurons of Lorette; Quarante Arpents and Roonit Reserves.
Beaulieu, E.....	"	150 00	Commission of 5 p.c.....	Cacouna.....	Amalecites of Cacouna.
Brousseau, Alex.....	"	600 00	\$60 for office rent.....	Caughnawaga.....	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
Comiré, A. O., M.D.....	"	200 00	"	St. François du Lac.....	Abenakis of St. François du Lac.
Deslèts, Chas. O. H., M.D.....	"	100 00	"	Becancour.....	Abenakis of Becancour.
Gagné, Rev. Jacob.....	"	50 00	"	Maria.....	Micmacs of Maria.
Gagnon, Adolphe.....	"	400 00	"	Bécanitis.....	Lower St. Lawrence.
Long, George.....	"		Com. of 10 p.c. on land rent and 2½ p.c. on distributions.....	St. Régis.....	Iroquois of St. Régis.
McBride, Alex.....	"	50 00	"	N. Temiscamingue.....	Lake Temiscamingue.
McCaffrey, Wm. J.....	"	600 00	"	River Desert.....	River Desert Band, Maniwaki Reserve.
Mariotte, Pierre L.....	"	400 00	"	Pointe Bleue.....	Montagnais of Lake St. John.
Pétré, J.....	"	200 00	"	St. Alexis de Metepedia.....	Micmacs of Restigouche.
Mulligan, E. A., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	200 00	Paid by Band.....		River Desert Band.
McCartney, F. W., M.D.....	"	80 00	" Quebec Fund.....		Micmacs of Gaspé.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on the 31st December, 1898.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

QUEBEC—Continued.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		\$ cts.		
De Gonzalez, Rev. Jos.	Missionary (R.C.).	235 00	Pierrville	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Giroux, Rev. G.	"	225 96	Lorette	Hurons of Lorette.
Mainville, Rev. M.	"	303 32—Also \$25 for fuel.	St. Regis	Iroquois of St. Regis.
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Carter, Wm. D.	Indian Agent.	400 00	Richibucto	Eel River, Restigouche Co.; Bathurst, St. Peter's Island and Pockmonche, Gloucester Co.; Tabusintac, Burnt Church, Eel Ground, Red Bank, Indian Point, Big Hole and Rensou, Northumberland Co.; Big Cove, Indian Island and Buctouche, Kent Co.; Shediac and Fort Felly, Westmoreland Co.
Farrell, James	"	500 00—Allowed \$50 for office rent.	Fredericton.	Tobique, Victoria Co.; Edmundston, Madawaska Co.; Kingsclear, St. Mary's, York Co.; Woodstock, Carleton Co.; Oromocto, Sunbury Co.
Ferguson, A. G., M.D.	Medical Officer.	25 00	Dalhousie	Northumberland County.
Benson, J. S., M.D.	"	100 00	Chatham	Kent County.
Desmond, F. J., M.D.	"	100 00	Newcastle	"
Dr. Olloqui, R. A., M.D.	"	100 00	Big Cove	"
Laundry, D. B., M.D.	"	20 00	Tobique	"
Bannon, Rev. E. J.	Missionary (R.C.).	100 00	Big Cove	"
D'Amour, Rev. L. C.	"	40 00	Edmundston	"
Morriey, Rev. W.	"	100 00	Oak Point	"
O'Keefe, Rev. M. A.	"	100 00	Tobique	"
O'Leary, Rev. W.	"	100 00	Kingsclear	"
Barnaby, J.	Constable	24 00	Eel Ground	Northumberland County.
Simon, John	"	20 00	Big Cove	Kent County.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Beckwith, Chas. E.	Indian Agent	50 00	Steam Mills	Micmacs of King's County.
Cameron, Rev. Angus, D.D.	"	100 00	Christmas Island	" Cape Breton County.
DeMolitor, John J.	"	50 00	Shelburne	" Shelburne County.
Fraser, Rev. John	"	100 00	St. Peter's	" Richmond County.
McDonald, Arch. J.	"	50 00	Baddeck	" Victoria County.
Harlow, Chas.	"	100 00	Caledonia	" Lunenburg and Queen's Counties; Bridgewater, New Germany, Chester, Mahone Bay and Lunenburg.
McDonald, John R.	"	100 00	Heatherton	Micmacs of Antigonish and Guysborough Counties; Afton, Piquette Forks and Summerside Reserves.
McDonald, Rev. Rodrick.	"	100 00	Eureka	Micmacs of Pictou County; Indian Cove Reserve.
McIsaac, Rev. Donald	"	100 00	Glendale	" Inverness County; Malagawatch and Whyocomaugh Reserves.
McManus, Rev. C. E.	"	50 00	Sheet Harbour	Micmacs of Halifax County.
Rand, Fred. A., M.D.	"	50 00	Parrsboro'	" Cumberland County; Franklin Manor Reserve (Halfway River).
Whalen, W. H.	"	50 00	Yarmouth	Micmacs of Yarmouth County.
Smith, Thos. B.	"	50 00	Truro	" Colechester County.
Sullivan, Rev. J. J.	"	50 00	St. Bernard's	" Digby County; Indian Hill Reserve.
Wallace, Alonzo	"	50 00	Shubenacadie	" Hants County; Indian Brook Reserve.
Wells, George	"	50 00	Annapolis	" Annapolis County; Maitland and Milford Reserves.
Bissett, C. P., M.D.	Medical Officer	125 00	St. Peter's	Richmond County.
Elderkin, E. J., M.D.	"	50 00	Weymouth Bridge	Digby County.
Jacques, H., M.D.	"	50 00	Canning	King's County.
Kelly, F. W., M.D.	"	50 00	Bear River	Lunenburg County, East.
Lovett, J. L., M.D.	"	150 00	Baddeck	Digby County.
Macaulay, J. A., M.D.	"	75 00	Sydney	Inverness County.
McDonald, D., M.D.	"	225 00	Antigonish	Victoria County.
McIntyre, D. K., M.D.	"	75 00	Shubenacadie	Cape Breton County.
McKinnon, J. G., M.D.	"	150 00	Pictou	Antigonish County. (near Sydney)
McLean, D., M.D.	"	150 00	Bridgewater	Hants County.
McMillan, J., M.D.	"	75 00	Yarmouth	Pictou County.
Marsh, H. A., M.D.	"	75 00	Annapolis	Lunenburg County, West.
Webster, Charles, M.D.	"	50 00	Truro	Yarmouth County.
Withers, Russell, M.D.	"	50 00		Annapolis County.
Yorston, F. S., M.D.	"	100 00		Colechester County.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Arsenault, John O.	Indian Superintendent	300 00	Higgin's Road	Lennox Island Reserve, Richmond Bay; Morell Reserve, King's County.
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RETURN A (2) Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on the 31st December, 1898.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c. \$ cts.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
Vowell, Arthur W.	Indian Supt. and Reserve Com. for B.C.	3,000 00	Victoria	
Mackay, Joseph W.	Senior Clerk	1,800 00	"	
MacLaughlin, Wm. B.	Clerk	1,000 00	"	
Cameron, J.	Messenger	600 00	"	
Green, Ashdown H.	Surveyor	1,800 00	"	
Bell, Eben	Indian Agent.	1,200 00	Clinton	Williams Lake Agency.
Devlin, Frank	"	1,200 00	New Westminster	Fraser River "
Galbraith, Robert L. T.	"	1,200 00	Fort Steele	Kootenay "
Guilford, Harry	"	1,200 00	Alberni	West Coast "
Leighton, Jas. B.	"	1,200 00	Savona	Kamloops-Okanagan Agency.
Lomas, W. H.	"	1,200 00	Quamichan	Cowichan "
Loring, Richard E.	"	1,100 00	Hazelton	Babine "
Pidcock, Rich. H.	"	1,200 00	Cape Mudge	Kwawkwalth "
Todd, Chas.	"	1,800 00	Medakahla	North-west Coast "
Langley, James	Engineer on Steamer "Vigilant"	900 00	"	

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c. \$ cts.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
Laird, Hon. David.	Indian Commissioner	3,200 00	Winnipeg, Man.	
Lash, J. B.	Secy. to Commissioner	1,500 00	"	
Ponton, Arch. W.	Surveyor in charge of Indian reserve surveys in N. W. T., Manitoba, Keewatin and part of Ontario.			
Green, Thomas D.	Assistant Surveyor	1,800 00	"	
McDonald, Allan	Storekeeper	1,400 00	"	
Betournay, Geo. A., M. A.	Inspector of Roman Catholic Schools	1,400 00	"	
Robson, M.	Stenographer and Typewriter	1,200 00	"	
		600 00	"	

Jean, E.	Clerk	900 00	"		
MacLean, Amelia	Typewriter and Interpreter	360 00	"		
Bourget, F. W. J.	Clerk	300 00	"		
Thompson, T.	Caretaker	144 00	"		
MANITOBA					
SUPERINTENDENCY.					
McColl, Ebenezer	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	2,400 00	Winnipeg, Man.		Clandeboyne and the Berens River Agencies.
Leveque, Luc J. A.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	1,800 00	Rat Portage, Ont.		Rat Portage, Coutcheesing and Savanne Agencies.
Marlatt, Samuel R.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	1,800 00	Portage la Prairie, Man.		Portage la Prairie, Manitowapah and The Pas.
Coutois, Pierre	Interpreter	300 00	"		
TREATY NO. 2.					
Martineau, Herman	Indian Agent	1,200 00	"		Manitowapah Agency : Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba ; Ebb and Flow Lake, Fairford, Sandy Bay (Treaty No. 2), Lake St. Martin ; Crane River, Water Hen River and Pine Creek Reserves.
Begg, Magnus	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Fort Frances, Ont.		Coutcheesing Agency : Hungry Hall, Long Sault, Manitow, Little Forks, Coutcheesing, Stange, coming, Niacatchewin, Nictikonecmenecan-coming, Seine River and Lac la Croix.
Courtney, Joseph	Indian Agent	1,000 00	The Pas, Sask.		The Pas Agency : Grand Rapids (Saskatchewan River), Chemawawin, Moose Lake, The Pas, Pas Mountain, Cumberland.
Short, J. W.	"	1,000 00	Berens River Man.		Berens River Agency : Black River, Hollow Water River, Loon Straits, Blood Vein River, Fisher River, Jack Head River, Berens River, Pekangum, Grand Rapids (Berens River), Poplar River, Norway House, Cross Lake.
NORTH-WEST					
SUPERINTENDENCY.					
Wadsworth, Thos. P.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	2,200 00	Calgary Alta.		Edmonton, Hobbema, Morley, Sarcee, Blackfoot, Blood and Piegan Agencies.
McGibbon, Alex.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	2,200 00	Qu'Appelle		Birtle, Swan River, Moose Mountain, Crooked Lake, Assiniboine, File Hills, Muscowpetung and Touchwood Agencies.
Chisholm, Wm. J.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	1,800 00	Battleford		Duck Lake, Carlton, Battleford, Onion Lake, Saddle Lake Agencies, and White Cap Sioux, Montreal Lake and Lac la Ronge Reserves.
Schmidt, Wm.	Teamster and Interpreter	360 00			

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on the 31st December, 1898.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—Continued.
NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY—Continued.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Rank.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	TREATY No. 4. <i>Birdie Agency.</i>	\$ cts.		
Markle, John A.	Indian Agent.	1,200 00	Birdie, Man	Bird Tail, Oak River, Oak Lake, Turtle Mountain, Keskewowunn, Waywayseecappio, Valley River, Gambler's and Rolling River.
Dickenson, S. M.	Clerk	720 00	"	
Taylor, John	Farmer	480 00	"	
Johnstone, J. B.	Interpreter	300 00	"	
	<i>Sean River Agency.</i>			
Jones, Wm. E.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00	Côté, Assa.	Côté, Koy's, Keskewowunn Reserves.
Côté, Robert.	Interpreter	180 00	"	
Porter, David.	Labourer.	180 00	"	
	<i>Moose Mountain Agency.</i>			
Halpin, Henry R.	Farmer in charge	720 00	Cannington Manor, Assa.	Pheasant Rump's, Striped Blanket's and White Bear's Reserves.
Murison, W.	Labourer.	300 00	"	
	<i>Crooked Lakes Agency</i>			
Wright, John P.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00	Broadview, Assa.	Ochapowace's, Kakewistahaw's, Cowwess's and Sakimay's Reserves.
Jowett, John W.	Clerk	600 00	"	
Sutherland, J. A.	Miller and Blacksmith.	600 00	"	
Pollock, Isaac.	Farmer	420 00	"	
Cameron, Henry	Interpreter	240 00	"	
Houree, Peter.	Farmer	480 00	"	
	<i>File Hills Agency.</i>			
Graham, Wm. M.	Indian Agent.	900 00	Qu'Appelle	Little Black Bear's, Star Blanket's, Okanase and Prepekeceis's Reserves.
McNab, Wm.	Interpreter.	360 00	"	
Desnoenne, Jos.	Mail-carrier.	60 00	"	

<i>Muscowpetung Agency.</i>						
Mitchell, J. A.	Indian Agent.	1,200 00	Regina, Assa.	Piapot's, Muscowpetung's, Pasquah's and Standing Buffalo's Reserve.		
Hockley, S.	Farmer	420 00	"			
Gooderham, J. H.	"	420 00	"			
Richardson, H.	"	420 00	"			
Finlayson, J. D.	Herder	420 00	"			
Laroque, John	Interpreter	300 00	"			
<i>Timchwood Hills Agency.</i>						
Swinford, Sydney	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Kutawa, Assa.	Muscowpetung's, George Gordon's, Day Star's, Poor Man's, Fishing Lake and Nut Lake Reserves.		
Carruthers, Henry A.	Clerk and Farmer	600 00	"			
Stanley, E.	Farmer	420 00	"			
Favel, Chas.	"	360 00	"			
Hamilton, P. J.	"	360 00	"			
Brass, John	Interpreter	180 00	"			
<i>Assiniboine Agency.</i>						
Asplin, Thos. W.	Farmer in charge	720 00	Wolsley, Assa.	Assiniboine Reserve.		
Kennedy, Daniel	Labourer	180 00	"			
Indian	Mail-carrier	60 00	"			
<i>Duck Lake Agency.</i>						
McKenzie, Robert S.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Duck Lake, Sask.	One Arrow's, Okopasis, Beardy's, Checastajassin's, John Smith's, James Smith's and Cumberland Reserves.		
Price, Jos. H.	Farmer	480 00	"			
Marion, Louis	"	480 00	"			
Lovell, Lawrence	"	480 00	"			
Letellier, J. S.	"	480 00	"			
Thomas, Sandy	Interpreter	360 00	"			
<i>Carlton Agency.</i>						
Goodfellow, W. B.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Mistawasis, Sask.	Wm. Twatt's, Petequak's, Mistawasis, Ahtakakakoo's, Kapahawekenum's, Keenemostayo's, Pelican Lake and Wahapaton Sioux Reserves.		
McKenzie, John	Miller	600 00	"			
Lovell, L.	Farmer	480 00	"			
Anderson, P.	"	420 00	"			
Watson, Louis	Labourer	60 00	"			
Tucker, W. R.	Overseer	144 00	Saskatoon	White Cap Sioux Reserve.		
Clark, Rev. T.	"	180 00	Montreal Lake	Montreal Lake and Lac La Rouge Reserve.		
<i>Battleford Agency.</i>						
Dunnais, Chas. M.	Indian Agent	900 00	Battleford, Sask.	Red Pheasant's, Stony, Sweet Grass, Pound-maker's, Little Pine's, Moosomin's and Thunder-child's Reserves.		
Johnson, C. J.	Clerk	600 00	"			
Nolan, Chas.	Farmer	480 00	"			

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on the 31st December, 1898.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—Continued.

NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY—Continued.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	<i>Battleford Agency— Con.</i>	\$ cts.		
Arcand, D.	Farmer.	430 00	Battleford, Sask.	
Warden, S.	"	480 00	"	
Waines, W. R.	"	480 00	"	
Ballantine, Jas.	Asst. Farmer.	360 00	"	
Jefferson, R.	Teamster and Interpreter.	350 00	"	
	<i>Orion Lake Agency.</i>			
Mann, Geo. G.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00	Orion Lake, Sask.	Seekaakortch and Chippewayan, No. 124, Reserves.
Mann, Blanche	Clerk.	180 00	"	
Taylor, Joseph.	Interpreter.	180 00	"	
Slater, Thos.	Stockman.	420 00	"	
	<i>Saddle Lake Agency.</i>			
Sibbald, Wm.	Indian Agent.	900 00	Saddle Lake, Alta.	Saddle Lake, Wahsatanow, Whitefish Lake, Lac la Biche, Chippewayan, No. 130, and Beaver Lake Reserves.
Tomking, P.	Farmer.	420 00	"	
Betty, J.	"	300 00	"	
McGee, Thos.	Miller.	420 00	"	
Whitford, S.	Interpreter.	180 00	"	
	<i>Edmonton Agency.</i>			
Gibbons, James	Indian Agent.	1,000 00	Edmonton, Alta.	Knock's, Mitchell's, Alexander's, Joseph's and White Whale Lake Reserves.
Lake, Arthur E.	Clerk.	600 00	"	
Guilbault, A.	Farmer.	420 00	"	
Blanc, Henri.	Interpreter.	380 00	"	
Larue, S.	Miller.	120 00	"	
Thos. McGee.	Farmer.	420 00	"	

<i>Hobbs Agency.</i>					
1- Grant, Wm. S.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Hollbrooke, Alta	Sampson's, Ermine-skin's and Louis Bull's Bands.	
4- Fleetham, T. J.	Clerk	600 00	"		
J. Moore, A. E.	Farmer	360 00	"		
5- Whitford, Gilbert	Farmer	360 00	"		
5- Whitford, Donald	Teamster and Interpreter	360 00	"		
Brazeau, Antoine	Labourer	360 00	"		
<i>Sursee Agency.</i>					
McNeill, Alex. J.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Calgary, Alta	Sursee Reserve.	
Hodgson, George	Interpreter	360 00	"		
Indian	Scout	120 00	"		
Godin, Tom	Assistant Issuer	60 00	"		
<i>Stony Agency.</i>					
Bangs, E. J.	Farmer in charge	720 00	Morley, Alta	Stony Reserve.	
McCorkell, —	Stockman	360 00	"		
<i>Blackfoot Agency.</i>					
Wheatley, G. H.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Gleichen, Alta	Blackfoot Indians.	
Race, Geo. H.	Clerk	360 00	"		
Cosgrave, W. S.	Farmer	480 00	"		
Jones, A. E.	"	360 00	"		
Lauder, Thos.	Issuer	480 00	"		
Indian	Teamster	120 00	"		
"	Scout	60 00	"		
"	"	60 00	"		
<i>Blood Agency.</i>					
Wilson, James	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Macleod, Alta	Blood Indians.	
Black, Wm.	Clerk	600 00	"		
Grant, Jas. A.	Farmer	480 00	"		
"	"	480 00	"		
Clarke, Clifford H.	Issuer	360 00	"		
Freeman, F. D.	Interpreter	480 00	"		
Mills, D.	Scout	420 00	"		
Indian	"	120 00	"		
"	"	120 00	"		
Sister St. Eusebe	Hospital Matron	180 00	"		
Z. St. Louis	"	120 00	"		
"	"	120 00	"		
"	"	120 00	"		
"	"	120 00	"		

RETURN A (2).--Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on the 31st December, 1898.
OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES--*Concluded.*
NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY--*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c. \$ cts.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
<i>Piegan Agency.</i>				
Wilson, R. N.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00	Macleod, Alta.	Piegan Indians.
Hollies, J.	Clerk and Issuer.	360 00	"	
Bratton, J. M.	Farmer.	400 00	"	
Scott, T.	Labourer and Asst. Issuer.	240 00	"	
Indian.	Scout.	72 00	"	
<i>Medical Officers.</i>				
Hanson, Thos., M.D.	Medical Officer.	700 00		Rat Portage Agency.
Moore, Robert, M.D.	"	450 00		Coutcheesing "
Steep, J. R., M.D.	"	800 00		Claudeboye Agency, Rupert's Land and St. Boniface Industrial Schools.
Donevan, H. J., M.D.	"	480 00		Red Deer Industrial School.
Edwards, O. C., M.D.	"	1,400 00		Muscowpetung's and Assiniboine Agencies and Regina Industrial School.
Fraser, M. S., M.D.	"	480 00		Brandon Industrial School.
Girard, F. X., M.D.	"	1,600 00		Blood and Piegan Agencies.
Goodwin, R., M.D.	"	200 00		Elkhorn Industrial School.
Lafferty, J. D., M.D.	"	1,800 00		Blackfoot, Sarsce and Stony Agencies, and High River and Calgary Industrial Schools.
Macadam, S. T., M.D.	"	750 00		Battleford Agency and Industrial School.
Seymour, M. M., M.D.	"	1,200 00		File Hills and Touchwood Hills Agencies and Qu'Appelle Industrial School.
Stewart, A. B., M.D.	"	500 00		Duck Lake Agency and Boarding School.

RETURN B (1)—INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

	Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries	1,200 00	975 00	225 00	
Relief and seed grain	2,100 00	2,113 95		13 95
Medical attendance and medicines	3,200 00	3,005 85	194 15	
Miscellaneous and unforeseen	200 00	196 42	3 58	
	6,700 00	6,291 22	422 73	13 95

RETURN B (2)—INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Salaries	1,705 00	1,689 25	15 75	
Relief and seed grain	2,300 00	2,213 10	86 90	
Medical attendance and medicines	1,795 00	1,777 66	20 34	
Miscellaneous and unforeseen	300 00	310 01		10 01
	6,100 00	5,990 02	119 99	10 01

RETURN B (3)—INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Salaries	300 00	300 00		
Relief and seed grain	925 00	874 92	50 08	
Medical attendance and medicines	650 00	601 90	48 10	
Miscellaneous and unforeseen	75 00	10 55	64 44	
Instruction in farming	200 00		200 00	
	2,150 00	1,787 38	362 62	

RETURN B (4)—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Annuities and cominations	124,525 00	119,805 00	4,720 00	
Implements, tools and harness	6,750 00	6,663 83	96 17	
Field and garden seeds	1,325 00	1,325 15		0 15
Live stock	12,032 00	12,022 25	9 75	
Supplies for destitute and working Indians	183,943 00	182,718 25	1,224 75	
Triennial clothing	4,210 00	3,897 44	312 56	
Day, boarding and industrial schools	302,231 00	276,618 49	25,612 51	
Surveys	4,600 00	4,573 89	26 11	
Sioux	5,196 00	5,171 52	24 48	
Grist and saw-mills	3,037 00	2,795 17	241 83	
General expenses	124,055 78	119,338 83	4,716 95	
	771,904 78	734,919 82	36,985 11	0 15

RETURN B (5)—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	18,660 00	18,319 91	340 09	
Relief of distress.....	3,500 00	3,550 12		50 12
See1, implements and tools.....	1,000 00	886 34	113 66	
Medical attendance and medicines.....	10,000 00	10,033 84		33 84
Day schools.....	6,700 00	6,547 12	152 88	
Industrial and boarding schools.....	57,900 00	49,410 08	8,489 92	
Travelling expenses.....	5,000 00	4,002 47	997 53	
Office and miscellaneous.....	3,820 00	9,768 86	1,051 14	
Steamer "Vigilant".....	2,000 00	1,807 95	192 05	
Surveys and Reserve Commission.....	10,000 00	8,609 20	1,390 80	
	125,560 00	112,935 89	12,728 07	83 96

RETURN B (6)—INDIANS OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Relief and seed, Province of Quebec.....	4,500 00	4,499 64	0 36	
Relief and medical attendance, Ontario.....	1,100 00	852 36	247 64	
Blankets and clothing, Ontario and Quebec.....	500 00	104 01	395 99	
Schools, Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces.....	34,270 20	32,837 31	1,432 89	
Salaries of Chiefs, Cape Croker and Gibson, and agent at St. Regis.....	150 00	150 00		
Removal of Lake of Two Mountains Indians, Oka to Gibson.....	200 00		200 00	
Robinson Treaty annuities.....	18,209 14	18,070 32	138 82	
Survey of Indian Reserves.....	500 00	308 50	191 50	
For overdrawn accounts.....	14,000 00	14,000 00		
Grant for Agricultural Society—Munceys of the Thames.....	90 00	90 00		
Expenses of liquor prosecutions.....	500 00	500 70		0 70
Expenditure at Caughnawaga, P.Q., in repairing roads, &c.....	1,000 00	985 40	14 60	
Repayment to the Seminary of St. Sulpice for value of land not used for Indian occupation in Township of Gibson, Ont.....	14,696 05	14,696 05		
	89,715 29	87,094 19	2,621 80	0 70

RETURN B (7)—GENERAL.

Two inspectors.....	2,400 00	2,400 00		
Travelling expenses of these officers.....	1,500 00	1,165 52	334 48	
	3,900 00	3,565 52	334 48	

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

RETURN C—Showing transactions in connection with the Fund during the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Service.	Debit.		Credit.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1897.....			3,692,516	01
Collections on land sales ; timber and stone dues ; rents, fines and fees.....			105,382	98
Interest for year ended 30th June, 1898, on above balance.....			160,723	05
Legislative grants to supplement the Fund.....			34,449	09
Expenditure during the year 1897-98.....	267,324	38		
Balance, 30th June, 1898.....	3,725,746	75		
	3,903,071	13	3,903,071	13

For full details of the above expenditure from the Indian Trust Fund and the Consolidated Fund, see Part "G" of the Auditor General's Report for 1897-98.

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the
TYENDINAGA

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	283½	3,129	880	17,042	357½	6,205	64½	2,789½	257½	3,028	31	279
GEO. ANDERSON, Indian Agent.												

GOLDEN LAKE												
Algonquin.....	1	20	9½	135	.....	.....	7½	156	5	65	.....	.....
E. BENNETT, Indian Agent.												

COUCHEECHING												
Hungry Hall No. 1.....							1	60				
" 2.....							1	60				
Long Sault No. 1.....	2	60	5	150			8	480				
" 2.....	½	30	5	150			7	420				
Manitou No. 1.....	8	160	10	200			10	600				
" 2.....	6	120	12	240			5	300				
Little Forks.....	2	40					2	120				
Coucheeching.....			1	30			1	60				
Stangecoming.....							½	30				
Niacatchewenin.....							½	30				
Nickickisonenecanning.....							½	30				
Seine River.....							½	30				
Lac la Croix.....							½	30				
Totals.....	18½	410	33	770	.....	.....	37½	2,250	.....	.....	.....	.....
MAGNUS BEGG, Indian Agent.												

*900 head of cabbage and 80 bushels of onions were grown on these Reserves.

SIX NATIONS												
Six Nations.....	2,757	25,401	2,415	45,981	67	745	577	21,437	843	7,362	210	1,732
E. D. CAMERON, Indian Agent.												

SARNIA												
Chippewas of Sarnia *Kettle and Stony Points.....	257½	4,615	468½	13,543	36½	825	138½	6,430	54½	1,342½	.....	.....
A. ENGLISH, Indian Agent.												

* 6 acres of flax were sown and 8 tons harvested.

RETURNS—ONTARIO.

Province of Ontario for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.														
Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	
59½	572	4½	32½	60½	2,858½	3	4	20		615	275	1,078

AGENCY.

1	8	10½	420									7½	20	2
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AGENCY.

4	400	1	40	1	100				45	
2	200	1	40	1	100				25	
10	1,000	1	40	1	200				45	10
12	1,200	1	40	1	200				40	10
10	1,000	1	40	1	200				60	10
5	500	1	40	1	200				40	10
3	300	1	40	1	100				5	
4	400			1	200				8	80
1	50			1	100				15	
1	50		40	1	100				10	
2	200		40	1	100				10	
2	200		40	1	100				40	
1	50		40	1	100				20	
55½	5,550	2½	440	5	1,800	1½	18	470	40

AGENCY.

42	520	20	268	220	9,582	5	1,098	22	3,805	19	2,961	4,031	1,630
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AGENCY.

1	10	2	219	98½	4,875	3	429	6½	1,039			379½	7½	417
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SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province
PORT ARTHUR

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Fort William.....			24½	750			1	60	1½	90		
Red Rock.....												
Lake Nepigon.....												
Pays Plat.....												
Pic.....			3	120								
Long Lake.....												
J. F. HODDER, Indian Agent.			27½	870			1	60	1½	90		

SAVANNE

Lac des Mille Lacs.....												
Eagle Lake.....							2½	75				
Wabigoon.....												
Frenchman's Head.....												
Lac Seul.....												
Wabuskang.....												
Grassy Narrows.....												
Totals.....							2½	75				
L. J. A. LÉVÊQUE, Indian Agent.												

RAT PORTAGE

White Fish Bay.....							½	10				
Islington.....							½	8				
Dalles.....												
Big Island.....							1½	200				
Assabaska.....							4	60				
Buffalo Bay.....							1	100				
North-west Angle 37.....												
" 33.....							½	35				
" 34.....							1	75				
Shoal Lake 39.....							1	45				
" 40.....							2	150				
Totals.....							12	683				
L. J. A. LÉVÊQUE, Indian Agent.												

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

Moravians of the Thames.....	371	3,358	160	4,089	4	110	190	7,300	8	76	1	25
A. R. McDONALD, Indian Agent.												

RETURNS--ONTARIO--*Continued.*

of Ontario for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons	Tons.	Tons.
.....	1	8	20½	5,500	1	90	2	800	.....	.....	200	7	.....
.....	5	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	15	.....
.....	4	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	500	.....	.....	1	60	.....	.....	2	7	.....
.....	8	1,600	.....	.....	4	1,000	.....	.....	3	6	.....
.....	2	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	8	41½	10,000	1	90	6½	1,860	.....	.....	215	35	.....

AGENCY.

.....	.....	.....	.....	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	16	450	1	10	1	22	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	23	980	1	8	2½	45	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	282	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	66	2,647	1½	18	3½	67	.....	.....	.....	64	.....

AGENCY.

.....	.....	.....	.....	1½	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	439	1	12	1½	33	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	374	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	50	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1½	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	37	1,963	1	12	2	43	120

DUART AGENCY.

12	193	86	422	20	1,800	2	204	1	135	3	1,040	220	260
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SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province

RICE LAKE

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
<i>Mississaguas of Rice Lake.</i>												
Robert Pandush	14	250	21	420					17	170		
Wellington Cowe	16	290	20	400					12	120		
Dan Cowe, sr.	14	250										
Dan Cowe, jr.	10	200	15	300			1	20	10	100		
Joseph Lukes	10	200	5	100					5	50		
James Crowe	5	100	5	100					5	50		
Jeremiah Crowe	5	100					1	12				
James Jarvis	10	200	10	200					6	60		
James Howard												
WM. McFARLANE, <i>Indian Agent.</i>	84	1,590	66	1,520			1½	32	55	550		

MUD LAKE

<i>Mississaguas of Mud Lake.</i>												
Daniel Whetang	13	200	15	300			1	20	3	30		
Joseph Whetang	4	80	4	80			4	8	2	20		
Joseph Irons	4	80	4	80			4	8	2	20		
William Taylor	3	60	4	80								
John W. Jacobs			4	80					1	10		
Richmond D. Tabico			2	45								
George Johnston			2	40								
Zachariah Knott			4	90								
William McCue			10	200								
Charles Taylor			4	80					1	10		
James Taylor			2	40								
Henry Taylor			2½	50								
Moses McCue			8	160								
John Taylor, sr.			5	100								
Mrs. Jacob Jacobs			6	107								
Alfred Coppaway			3	60								
Mrs W. McCue			4	80								
Thomas Quinquish			4	80								
WM. McFARLANE, <i>Indian Agent.</i>	24	420	87½	1,752			1½	36	9	90		

CHRISTIAN

Chippewas of Beausoleil	30	450	55	1030			45	450	28	360		
CHAS. MCGIBBON, <i>Indian Agent.</i>												

CAPE CROKER

Chippewas of Nawash.	75	1200	124	3100	4½	120	60	1500	80	1600		
JOHN McIVER, <i>Indian Agent.</i>												

RETURNS—ONTARIO—*Continued.*

of Ontario for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.														
Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
2	21			1	50	1	25	1	100			Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
				1	50		100		200			2		
				1	30			1	200			12		
				1	60		25	2	400			2		
				1	25			1	50					
				1	30			1	100					
				1	15									
				1	50							2		
				1	25									
2	21			6	335	1	150	5	1,050			18		

AGENCY.

				1	10			1	50					1
				1	12				100					1
				1	25				50					4
				1	10				50					1
				1	10				50					
				1	10				50					
				1	25				50					
				1	25				50					
				1	25				50					
				1	50									
				1	50									
				1	50									
				1	10									
				1	25									
				1	10									
				1	25									
				1	10									
				1	25									
				1	10									
				8	394			2	400					7

ISLAND AGENCY.

				50	1800							50	20	
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AGENCY.

		4	80	40	1200	2	80	3	200			200	50	
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SUPPLEMENTARY CROP RETURNS—ONTARIO—*Continued.*

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in Parry Sound Superintendency for
Year ended 31st December, 1898.

Reserve.	—	Acres Sown.	Bushels Sown.	Bushels Harvested	Tons.	Remarks.
Parry Island.....	Oats.. . . .	9		110		
	Corn.....	10		115		
	Pease.....	6		80		
	Potatoes.....	16		700		
	Hay—					
	Cultivated..				32	
	Wild.				40	
Shawanaga.....	Oats.. . . .	2		20		
	Corn.	1		9'		
	Pease.....	1		4½		
	Potatoes.....	10		189		
	Turnips		1	3		
	Hay, wild.....				33	
Henvey Inlet.....	Corn.....		4	30		
	Pease.....		4½	48		
	Potatoes.....		68½	473		
	Hay, wild				3½	
Nipissing.						Chief's report not yet received.
Dokis						No report received.
Temogamingue.....						" "
Gibson.....	Oats.....		32	345		
	Pease.....		23	180		
	Barley... ..		2	36		
	Corn.....	8		120		
	Potatoes.....	16		750		
	Turnips	2		225		
	Hay—					
	Cultivated..				70	
	Wild.				80	

W. B. MACLEAN,
Indian Superintendent.

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP RETURNS—ONTARIO—*Continued.*

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested on Nipissing Reserve for Year ended
31st December, 1898.

	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Tons.	Remarks.
Wheat	2	20		200 cabbages and 100 pumpkins were grown.
Oats	2	40		
Potatoes	20	1,003		
Corn	4	36		
Hay			33	
Beans		5		
Beets		6		
Onions		11		
Carrots		1		
Tomatoes		6		
Cucumbers		4		

W. B. MACLEAN,
Indian Superintendent.

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province
LAKE SIMCOE

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Island. D. J. McPHEE Indian Agent.	51	1325	220	8800	12	680	12	250	50	1250	.....	.....

* Other fodder consisted of millet.

R A M A

Chippewas of Rama ... D. J. McPHEE, Indian Agent.	41	730	240	8400	5	200	20	400	61	1800
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* Other fodder is composed of millet, and mixed peas and oats cut green.

MANITOWANING

<i>Ojibways of Lake Huron</i>												
Whitefish River.	3	21	8	100	.....	.....	2	50	20	225	.....	.....
Mississauga River. ....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	5	19½	2	16	.....	.....
Thessalon River. ....	.....	.....	6½	97½	.....	.....	3	24	2½	30	.....	.....
*Spanish Riv., (Div. 1&2)	.....	.....	15	210	.....	.....	12	225	16	185	.....	.....
Serpent River.	4	3	1	7	.....	.....	11 ¾	226½	19	74	.....	.....
Point Grondine. ....	.....	.....	0	0	.....	.....	1 ½	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitefish Lake. ....	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	3 ½	55	1½	25	.....	.....
Totals.	34	24	31½	426½	.....	.....	36½	602	61	555	.....	.....
<i>Ojibways and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.</i>												
Sheshegwaning.	6	100	20	294	.....	.....	15	209	25	520	.....	.....
West Bay.	25	318	160	1,099	1	50	15	370	170	1,520	.....	.....
Sucker Lake.	8	100	7	100	.....	.....	1½	20	9	100	3	30
Sucker Creek.	12	125	25	1,500	.....	.....	8	300	12	500	.....	.....
Obidgewong. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheguiandah.	1	5	15	460	.....	.....	14	300	30	300	.....	.....
South Bay.	3	32	30	533	.....	.....	15	130	46	249	.....	.....
Cockburn Island. ....	.....	.....	3½	26	.....	.....	7½	87	8½	110	2	30
Totals.	55	680	260½	3,532½	1	50	77	1,431	300½	3,299	5	60
<i>Manitoulin Id. unceded</i>												
Wikwemikong)	17	352	130	3,818	.....	.....	90	1,456	166	3,798	.....	.....
Wikwemikongsing )	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
†Beausoleil Band.	½	8	5	35	.....	.....	2½	10	2	43	.....	.....
R. W. ROSS, Indian Supt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Also 100 cabbages and 500 pumpkins.

† Members of band residing on Manitoulin Island.

RETURNS—ONTARIO—*Continued.*

of Ontario for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

INDIAN AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wied.	
												Tons.	Tons.	
8	250	1	35	10	1150	1	30	12	1300			158	6	*12

AGENCY.

5	130	3	70	21	2900	5	750	4	780			350	25	*15
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AGENCY.

		1	15	30	1,250	1	10	1	15	1	10	20	25	10
			0	94	698		4	3	88			12	11	
			3	8	327		3	24	75		154	18	3	
		2	404	50	3,000	2	140	15	975	2	105	45	75	10
		2	15	564	1,115	1	31	1	404	2	12	9	8	
				5	342			1	30			3	1	
				7	1,065			2	55			7	10	
		44	734	166	7,797	44	188	344	1,2784	54	1424	114	133	20
		14	22	67	2,036	4	11	1	80			71	4	
		5	94	200	1,798			4	218	1	10	410	40	
	5	4	2	24	200							11	20	
		5	60	55	2,500	2	150	2	100	1	50	60	25	7
				3	95							3	2	
				35	1,300							50	20	5
		2	22	56	1,905	1	6	24	164			364	144	10
		4	34	5	418			4	10			10	2	5
	5	134	2034	4234	10,252	24	167	94	4244	2	60	6514	1274	27
		12	12	153	8,293	14	52	15	1,347			769	35	40
		1	2	64	175	16	3					22	8	5

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the
CARADOC AND ONEIDA RESERVES.—

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Munsees	159	1,740	119	2,663			78	2,563	4	31		
Chippewas.....	351	4,984	250	5,639	26	401	120	3,763	12	130		
Oneidas	458	6,775	295	8,116	18	366	363	14,834	23	306	1	8
A. SINCLAIR, Indian Agent.	968	13,453	664	16,418	44	767	561	21,160	39	467	1	8

SAUGEEN												
Chippewas of Saugeen.	60	950	110	115			45	800	104	1,450		
JOHN SCOFFIELD, <i>Indian Agent.</i>												

ROSENEATH												
Mississaguas of Alnwick	131	1816	121½	3370			5½	96	124	1360	30	235
JOHN THACKERAY, <i>Indian Agent.</i>												

* Patches too small to enumerate.

GARDEN RIVER												
Batchewana Band				305				12		75		
Garden River		15		297				186		106		
WM. VAN ABBOTT, <i>Indian Agent.</i>												

NOTE.—315 head of cabbage and 49 pumpkins were grown by the Batchewana and Garden River bands.

SCUGOG												
Mississaguas of Scugog	57	810	27	758	1½	10			15½	185	4	80
A. W. WILLIAMS, <i>Indian Agent.</i>												

RETURNS—ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Province of Ontario for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

POPLAR HILL AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1	10	5	61	13	740	2	145	3	272	1	111	138	5	167
.....	.....	25	205	35	2,306	3	287	4	431	2	229	203	5	326
8	94	15	139	90	4,109	10	897	5	747	8	2,104	678	4	640
9	104	45	405	138	7,155	15	1,829	12	1,450	11	2,444	1,019	14	1,133

AGENCY.

20	150	2	60	50	3,500	2	500	4	800	20	500	50	4	100
----	-----	---	----	----	-------	---	-----	---	-----	----	-----	----	---	-----

AGENCY.

21	286	*	17	18½	979	1	186	8½	1380	128	83	158
----	-----	---	----	-----	-----	---	-----	----	------	-------	-----	----	-------	-----

AGENCY.

.....	3	1240	325	15	92	28½
.....	19½	3098	10½	654	47	120½	78½

AGENCY.

.....	3½	208	1	180	31
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SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province

JEUNE LORETTE

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Huron.....			16	425			1	14	$\frac{1}{2}$	10		
ANTOINE O. BASTIEN, Indian Agent.												

CAUGHNAWAGA

Iroquois of Caughna- waga.....	10	120	700	21,000	48	1,200	300	4,000	60	900		
A. BROESSEAU, <i>Indian Agent.</i>												

ST. FRANCIS DU

Abenakis de St. Fran- çois de Sales.....			62 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,253	2	37	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	22		
A. O. COMITÉ, <i>Indian Agent.</i>												

BÉCANCOUR

Abenakis of Bécancour.....			15	155	1	14	1	10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	36		
H. DESILETS, <i>Indian Agent.</i>												

POINTE BLEUE

*Lake St. John.....	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	187	63	161	2				16 $\frac{3}{4}$	31		
P. L. MARCOTTE, <i>Indian Agent.</i>												

* Threshing not completed

RETURNS—QUEBEC.

of Quebec for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
1	4	1	12	4	300	1	40	1	85	3	200	4,000	2,500	3,000

RESERVE AGENCY.

												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
127	750	21	521	200	8,000	...	...	1	20	...	...	975	...	...

LAC AGENCY.

9½	137	1½	5	45½	2,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	44½	19	...

AGENCY.

13	86	1	4	3½	330	1	2	1	6	1½	30	35	...	...

AGENCY.

14½	120	...	...	35	1,678	...	...	...	...	...	...	37½	...	9½

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province

TEMISCAMINGUE

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
<i>Temiscamingue Band.</i>												
William McBride.	2	50	4	80					1	30		
Tanis Stenger.			18	400	2	6			1	16		
Jean Masinikijik.			6	108								
Jean B. Masinikijik.	4		12	30	4							
John Masinikijik.			12	20					2	4		
Bazel Quaquane.	2	17	1	8								
John Polson.	1	7	1	13								
Joachim Wabie.			1	2								
John Geo. McBride.			1	8								
John McBride.	1	12	1	20								
John Simpson & Son.	3	32	2	32								
John Shevreiri.												
John Wabie.												
Bazil Antoin.			1	12								
John King, Sr.												
John King, Jr.	1	5	1	11					1	7		
George Shemagan.			1	20								
Widow Wettawesins.												
Cyril Wettawesins.	1	5										
Michael Wettawesins.												
Joseph Polson.												
James King, Jr.			1						1	7		
Thomas McBride.	4	40	4	31	1	11			1	16		
Thomas Polson, Sr.	1	16	7	150								
A. McBride, <i>Indian Agent.</i>	19	185	55	935	3	7			4	80		

NOTE :—Other roots comprise cabbage and onions.

MANIWAKI

* River Desert.			52	1,000					7	137		
W. J. McCaffrey, <i>Indian Agent.</i>												

* This was a favourable year for hay on new cultivated meadows, but the great part of the Indian hay

ST. REGIS

Iroquois.	78	980	439	11,550	26	430	190	5,400	60	900	5	100
GEORGE LONG, <i>Indian Agent.</i>												

RESTIGOUCHE

Micmac of Restigouche.			144	2,957	9	194			12	38		
JÉRÉMIE PITRÉ, <i>Indian Agent.</i>												

RETURNS—QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

of Quebec for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder, Straw.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
					144				300			8		6
					20									4
					60						10	2	2	1
					75		3						3	
					60							4½	3	
				1	75		3				1	10		1½
					67						4			
					30							4½		
					60							1½		
				1	150			½	30			2		
				1½	120		2			½	5	1	1½	
					33									
					30							2½		
					37									
					18								2	
					43			½	8	½	1½		5	1½
					48							1½		
					60							1½		
					44		1½			½	2	1½		
					30							1		
												1		
				½	55					½	3	1	2	
				1	125					½	3	7	2	2
					189			½	106	½	2	7	2	2
				12	1,573	½	12½	1½	443	1½	67	58	24	18½

AGENCY.

3	100	½	15	23	1,700	2½	500	1	18	60	5	26
---	-----	---	----	----	-------	-------	-------	----	-----	---	----	----	---	----

lands being old and run out, hay was light. Other crops were a fair average.

AGENCY.

30	750	. 5	100	110	5,450	3	100	6	390	8	380	900	165	498
----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	-----	-----	-----

AGENCY.

36½	1,165	86	5,198	1	102	188½	73	64
-----	-------	-------	-------	----	-------	-------	-------	---	-----	-------	-------	------	----	----

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province
KING'S COUNTY

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
*Micmac.....												
CHAS. E. BECKWITH, Indian Agent.												

* The Indians of this county do not do much at agriculture. What they grow is in small garden plots

INDIAN CHAPEL ISLAND

Micmac.....												
Rev. JOHN FRASER, Indian Agent.												

NEW GERMANY AGENCY.

*Micmac.....					1½	27					1½	45
Gold River Reserve.												
Micmac.....			2½	50	1	18					1	15
Wild Cat Reserve.												
†Micmac.....			1	20								
CHAS. HARLOW, Indian Agent.												

* Small patches of pease and beans were raised for summer use, but were not harvested. In this agency raised small crops of vegetables sufficient for summer use, but had none to harvest.

PICTOU COUNTY

Micmac.....	3	41	2½	64						Sq. ft.	100	1½	
ROD'K. McDONALD, Indian Agent.													

RETURNS—NOVA SCOTIA.

of Nova Scotia for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.														Other Fodder.
Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
		4	4	1	100							Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
.....

scattered over the county.

RESERVE AGENCY.

			100	625								19	47	
--	--	--	-----	-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--

LUNENBURG COUNTY, N.S.

4	6		4½	251		5	¾	110			46	25	1
		2	1½	66							12		
			¾	40							6	5	

he oats are cut young and used as fodder, hence other fodder.

+ The Indians living off the reserves

AGENCY.

		1½	1½	4½	266		Sq. ft.	100	1	1½	1½	8½		5½
--	--	----	----	----	-----	--	---------	-----	---	----	----	----	--	----

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the
ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBORO'

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
<i>Micmac.</i>												
Pompquette Reserve..			2	20								
Afton " ..												
Guysboro' " ..												
Summerside " ..	4	6	1	15								
J. R. McDONALD, Indian Agent.												

MIDDLE RIVER, VICTORIA

Micmac			2	40								
ARCH. J. MACDONALD, Indian Agent.												

WHYCOCOMAGH

*Whycocomah Micmac			10	80			1½	50				
Rev. D. McISAAC, Indian Agent.												

* Owing to rot the quantity of potatoes harvested was very small in 1898.

MALAGAWATCH

*Malagawatch Micmac							½	20				
Rev. D. McISAAC, Indian Agent.												

* Owing to rot the potato crop for 1898 was very small.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

*Micmac			1½	20								
F. A. RAND, Indian Agent.												

* Crops did not do well during 1898. A great portion of the oats were cut green for fodder. Thi which they derived quite a portion of their living.

RETURNS—NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

Province of Nova Scotia for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

COUNTIES AGENCY.

AND FODDER.															
Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.	
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.		
												Tons.	Tons.		Tons.
.....	2	85	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
.....	3	125	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
.....	9	1	40	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
.....	4	5	3	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....

COUNTY, AGENCY.

.....	16	790	80	120	2
-------	-------	-------	-------	----	-----	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	----	-----	---

RESERVE AGENCY.

.....	20	300	2	100	100
-------	-------	-------	-------	----	-----	-------	-------	---	-----	-------	-------	-----	-------	-------

RESERVE AGENCY.

.....	5	85	1	55	7	40
-------	-------	-------	-------	---	----	-------	-------	---	----	-------	-------	---	----	-------

(FRANKLIN MANOR) AGENCY.

2	15	6	100	2½	6	1½
---	----	-------	-------	---	-----	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	----	---	----

does not show all the crops raised as many of the Indians had patches of vegetables and small gardens from

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the
MILLBROOK

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Charles Young												
Charles Wilmot.												
William Nevin.												
Noel Abram.....				8								
Andrew Abram.....				12					$\frac{1}{16}$	2		
Moses Abram.....												
Peter Gougoo.....												
Peter Prosper.....				5								
John Paul.....				6								
Michael Tom.....									$\frac{1}{16}$	2		
Abraham Gould.....												
Alexander Cope.....												
William Prosper.....												
Total.....			12	31					$\frac{1}{8}$	4		
THOS. R. SMITH, Indian Agent.												

INDIAN

Micmacs.....			15	360								
ALONZO WALLACE, Indian Agent.												

COUNTY OF ANNAPOLIS

*Micmac.												
Indians at Lequille....												
" Paradise.....												
GEORGE WELLS, Sr., Indian Agent.												

* There are none of these Indians living on reserve lands in Annapolis County.

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP
RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province
NORTH EASTERN

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
<i>Micmacs of Restigouche County.</i>												
Eel River.									$\frac{1}{2}$	5		
<i>Gloucester County.</i>												
Bathurst			3	40								
<i>Northumberland Co.</i>												
Burnt Church.....	35	225	60	900			$\frac{1}{2}$	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	10		
Eel Ground	2	20	50	800			$\frac{1}{2}$	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	5		
Red Bank	2	25	10	175								
Kent Co.												
Big Cove.....	40	200	60	1,000			$\frac{1}{2}$	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	10		
Indian Island.....			3	35								
Buctouche.....	7	25	10	150			$\frac{1}{2}$	7				
<i>Westmorland County.</i>												
Fort Folly												
Totals	86	495	196	3,100			$\frac{1}{2}$	37	$\frac{1}{2}$	30		
WM. D. CARTER, Indian Supt.												

WESTERN

<i>Kingsclear Band.</i>												
Noel John Sappier			2	65								
Noel Tomar.....												
Frank Tomar.....			1	35								
Noel Sappier, Sr.....			2 $\frac{1}{2}$	75					$\frac{1}{2}$	4		
Thomas Tomar.....			1	20								
John Solomon, Chief			1	16								
Louisa Solomon & Son.....												
Frank Francis, Jr.....												
Andrew Paul			1	25								
Louis Polches.....												
Solomon Paul.....							$\frac{1}{2}$	1				
Louis Paul			$\frac{1}{2}$	20								
Michael Paul.....												
Steven Sockbasin.....			2	50								
Thos. Sappier.....			1 $\frac{1}{2}$	35								
Chas. Sappier & Father												
Frank, Francis & Mother												
Totals.....			11 $\frac{1}{2}$	341			$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	4		
JAMES FARRELL, Indian Agent.												

RETURNS—NEW BRUNSWICK.

of New Brunswick, for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
				7	250									
				5	150									5
10	250	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	50	1,500	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	20	1	50	50	20	100
4	150	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	15	500	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	30	40	10	75
1	30			10	375							10	10	25
30	800	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	75	2,500	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	20	2	75	50	....	125
1	25	$\frac{1}{4}$		9	250							1	....	5
2	50	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	8	250	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	20	10	....	25
				3	100									
48	1,305	1	20	182	5,775	$\frac{1}{2}$	33	$\frac{1}{2}$	60	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	175	161	30	360

AGENCY.

1	15	$\frac{1}{4}$	3	1	62 $\frac{1}{2}$							3		2
$\frac{1}{2}$	11	$\frac{1}{4}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	35							2		1
1	23	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	1	22									
		$\frac{1}{4}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	65						15	4		3
		$\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	20							2 $\frac{1}{2}$		1
		$\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$							1		1
	10	$\frac{1}{4}$	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$							2		
	8	$\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	10									
	8	$\frac{1}{4}$	2	1	50							3		1
	11	$\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	50							2		
	10	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$									
	15	12	$\frac{1}{2}$		15									
					5									
												2 $\frac{1}{2}$		2
			2	$\frac{1}{2}$	25							3		1 $\frac{1}{2}$
				$\frac{1}{2}$	22									
5	111	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	23	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	503						15	25	....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP
RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province of
WESTERN

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
<i>Oromocto Reserve Band.</i>												
Edward Paul												
Andrew Sacoleic												
Joseph Paul												
Isaac Paul												
Joseph Paul, Jr.												
Louis Sacoleic												
Gabriel Noel												
John Paul												
John Sabbattis												
Frank Sabbattis												
John Atevin												
Joseph Atevin												
Joseph Sacoleic												
Solomon Paul												
Totals												
<i>St. Mary's Band.</i>												
Gabe Atquin							1	3				
Peter Gabe												
George Nash			1½	40								
Anthony Sacoleic												
Daisey Paul							1½	1½				
John Polches			1	25								
Gabe Bear												
Noel Solas			½	10								
Solomon Brooks												
Totals			3	75			1½	4½				
<i>Woodstock Band.</i>												
Peter Polches												
Noel Polches												
Mitchell Deboe												
Noel Paul												
Peter Paul												
Mrs. Noel Paul			¾	20								
James Stevens												
Gabe Solas												
Totals			¾	20								
<i>Gagetown, &c., Band.</i>												
Louis Sabbattis & Son									1	2½		
Louisa Perry												
Edward Paul												
John Nichols												
Totals									1	2½		
JAMES FARRELL, Indian Agent.												

RETURNS—NEW BRUNSWICK—*Continued.*

New Brunswick, for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY.—*Continued.*

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
		$\frac{1}{8}$	1		60			$\frac{1}{8}$	9					
					37 $\frac{1}{2}$									
					47 $\frac{1}{2}$									
					30									
					35									
					18									
					12 $\frac{1}{2}$									
					60									
					35									
					37 $\frac{1}{2}$									
					62 $\frac{1}{2}$									
					62 $\frac{1}{2}$									
					28									
					23									
		$\frac{1}{8}$	1	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	549			$\frac{1}{8}$	9					
		$\frac{1}{8}$	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	30					$\frac{1}{4}$	15			
		$\frac{1}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	14					$\frac{1}{4}$	10			
				1	80									1
				$\frac{1}{4}$	15					$\frac{1}{4}$	4			
			2	$\frac{1}{4}$	7					$\frac{1}{4}$				
			1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	10					$\frac{1}{4}$				1
				$\frac{1}{4}$	12					$\frac{1}{4}$	3			
				$\frac{1}{4}$	9					$\frac{1}{4}$				$\frac{1}{2}$
			2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	14					$\frac{1}{4}$	4			
		$\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	191					$\frac{1}{8}$	36			2 $\frac{1}{2}$
				$\frac{1}{4}$	12									
				$\frac{1}{4}$	15									
				$\frac{1}{4}$	10									
				$\frac{1}{4}$	14									
				$\frac{1}{4}$	35									
				$\frac{1}{4}$	10									$\frac{1}{2}$
				$\frac{1}{4}$	12									
				$\frac{1}{4}$	8									
				2 $\frac{1}{2}$	116									$\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	17	$\frac{1}{8}$	2	1	55									
				$\frac{1}{4}$	25									
				$\frac{1}{4}$	14									
				$\frac{1}{4}$	12					$\frac{1}{8}$	7			
$\frac{1}{2}$	17	$\frac{1}{8}$	2	2	106					$\frac{1}{8}$	7			

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province of
NORTHERN DIVISION.

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
<i>Tobique Band.</i>												
Frank Francis, Chief.			2	60								
Ambrose Lockwood.			4	125								
Susan Perley & Son.			4	120								
Mrs. J. Francis & Son.			1½	40								
Frank Solas.			2	50								
Noël Perley.			3	90								
Mitchell Laporte.			1	25								
Joseph Maulton.												
Nicholas Solas.												
John Maulton.												
Innis Sabbattis.			1½	40								
Joseph Alexander.			2	65								
F. I. Francis.												
Mrs. John Thomas.												
John Matteau.												
Joseph Ellis.												
Noël & Patrick Bear.												
Widow Nicholas.												
Two Dwarf Men.												
Frank Lockwood.												
Joseph Trembley.												
Chas. Nicholas.												
Thos. Maulton.												
Pete Francis.												
Chas. Bear.												
John Lolas.												
Frank Martin.												
Michael Atquin.												
Edward Alexander.												
Thos. Trembley.												
Newell Peters.												
<i>Edmundston Band.</i>												
Joseph Trembley.			2½	65								
John Bernard.			2	58								
Noël Bernard.			3	75								
Mitchell Bernard.			4	100								
Mitchell Wallace.			6	150								
Frank Simon.			3	80								
Thomas Wallace.			1	25								
JAMES FARRELL, Indian Agent.												

RETURNS—NEW BRUNSWICK—*Concluded.*

New Brunswick for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

TOBIQUE AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1	26			1	60					1	12	5	3	2
2	80			1	75							6		4
1	36			1	85							4	2	4
1	30			1	45							12		1
1	20			1	50							2		2
				1	95							6		3
2	43			1	60							1		1
1	25			1	20									
1	25			1	24							2		
2	50			1	45							8		
				1	75									
				1	60									
3	75			1	80							3		
1	20			1	18									
				1	50									
				1	45									
				1	45									
				1	20									
				1	30									
				1	25									
				1	20									
				1	22									
				1	15									
				1	15									
				1	12									
				1	12									
1	20			1	14									
				1	20									
				1	10									
				1	15									
				1	10									
				1	45									
3	75			1	100							10		2
4	100			1	50							8		2
4	120			1	80							11		3
1	25			1	40							7		4
2	50			1	110							15		6
3	75			1	45							6		3
3	80											2		1

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province of
PRINCE EDWARD

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
<i>Lennox Island.</i>												
Micmac.....	26	245	34	712	.....	.....	2	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Morell Reserve.</i>												
Micmac.....	.....	.....	18	142	.....	.....	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
JOHN O. ARSENAULT, <i>Indian Supt.</i>												

RETURNS—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Prince Edward Island for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

ISLAND AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
		4	8	7	600			1	345			24	33	30
				1	160							18		10

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province

CLANDEBOYE

GRAIN, ROOTS

Name of Band.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
St. Peter's.....	75	2,025	90	3,150	15	375	2	45	2	50		
Brokenhead							1 $\frac{1}{2}$	25				
Fort Alexander.			20	300	1	6	3	75	10	180		
Total	75	2,025	110	3,450	16	381	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	145	12	230		
E. McCOLL, <i>Inspector Indian Agencies.</i>												

BIRTLE

* Bird Tail Sioux.....	348	3,045	85	666			61 $\frac{1}{2}$	165 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	3		
† Oak River Sioux.....	784	2,489	69	561			28 $\frac{1}{2}$	533				
Oak Lake Sioux.....	89	815	18	160			1 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	02			
Turtle Mountain Sioux							$\frac{1}{2}$	4				
Kee-see-koo-wen-ins			60	1,100			1 $\frac{1}{2}$		02			
Way-way-see-cappos												
Valley River.....												
Gambler.....	6	100	15	150								
‡ Rolling River.....	5	50	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	150								
Total	1,232	6,499	254 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,787			37 $\frac{1}{2}$	745 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	3		
J. A. MARKLE, <i>Indian Agent.</i>												

* Moses Bun sold two acres millet.

† Six acres of Brome grass and one-third of an acre of perennial

PORTAGE LA

Swan Lake.....	112	2,200	9	246			1	12				
The Indian Gardens....	36	602			32	1,050	1	30				
H. MARTINEAU, <i>Indian Agent.</i>												

RETURNS—MANITOBA.

of Ontario for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
.....	25	6,480	1	46	2	250	2	37	.....	3,150	.....
.....	4	150	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	18	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	.....	450	.....
.....	1	20	54	2,700	$\frac{1}{2}$	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,986	.....
.....	1	20	83	9,330	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	268	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	.....	5,586	.....

AGENCY.

.....	.....	07	$\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	425	30	43	59	146	05	5	5	147	150
.....	.....	.....	.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	544	01	2	13	25	.....	.....	.....	427	278
.....	.....	02	.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	26	26	34	70	.....	.....	.....	60	60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	05	3	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
.....	.....	02	.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	163	23	35	99	225	.....	.....	2	360	80
.....	.....	.....	.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	380	42	38	71	280	.....	.....	.....	906	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	04	5	02	4	04	8	.....	214	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	02	5	05	20	.....	.....	.....	50	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	214	12	23	36	115	.....	.....	.....	262	18
.....	.....	11	$\frac{3}{4}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,907	1 40	177	3 24	888	09	13	7	2,433	616

rye grass sown. ‡ Other fodder for all bands includes threshed straw and unthreshed oats.

PRAIRIE AGENCY.

.....	.....	.....	.....	3	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	150	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	20	.....	.....	.....	131	.....

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province
MANITOWAPAH

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Ebb and Flow Lake...	5	75	5	125	1½	12	3½	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fairford.....												
Water Hen River.....												
H. MARTINEAU, Indian Agent.							¾	2				

CRANE RIVER RESERVE												
Crane River							4	7				
H. MARTINEAU, Indian Agent.												

RETURNS—MANITOBA—*Concluded.*

of Manitoba for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
				3 $\frac{3}{4}$	575	$\frac{1}{4}$	2	$\frac{1}{8}$	7				212	
				41	1,640	3	72	$\frac{3}{4}$	141	5	96		1,100	
		$\frac{3}{4}$	2	1	150	$\frac{1}{8}$	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	$\frac{1}{4}$	5		225	

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY,

				6	950	$\frac{1}{4}$	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	14	$\frac{1}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		114	
--	--	--	--	---	-----	---------------	---	---------------	----	---------------	-----------------	--	-----	--

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the District

MORLEY

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS									
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
STONY RESERVE.										
Stony Indians.....										
E. J. BANGS, Farmer in Charge.										

*Turnips were not a success.

HOBBEMA

<i>Samson's Band.</i>										
Chief Samson.....	10	51	4	0						
Saddleback.....	7	7								
Nepoos.....	9				4					
Red Deer.....	7	6								
Alexis Soueskoopeness.	10	9								
John Potts.....	7		4							
Little Baptiste.....	12	22	4							
Simon.....	9	50								
Louis N.....	10	29	7							
Joshua.....	13	32	3	12	2	15				
Crier.....	7				5					
Big Baptiste.....	6	29			4					
Kyatipew.....	5	14								
John Twins.....	8	55			4	20				
Little Pierre.....	8	41	5							
Joe Samson.....	7	24	4		5					
Joe Buffalo.....	5	32								
Jar. Ragged Gut.....	5				3					
John Okemow.....	6									
Sammy.....	4	15								
Matthew.....	5	34	3							
Narcisse.....	8	66			4					
Sam Saddleback.....	5									
David Okemow.....	5									
Sundry persons.....	57		6		6					
Band.....										
Total.....	235	516	40	12	37	35				
<i>Montana Band.</i>										
Kah-sai-nah-pew.....	1½	10								
Piegan Ah-we-new.....	3	16								
Kah-pu-to qua-hat.....	3	16								
Pokotayawasie.....	4	25								
William.....	6	10								
Pucheenanowin.....										
Kapanahapew.....										
David Rabbit.....										
Band.....										
Total.....	17½	77								

RETURNS—NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

of Alberta for the Year ended 31st December, 1998.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
				1½	60	.....	.....	*	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....

AGENCY.

				1	10									
				1½	15									
				1	30									
				1½	10									
				1	15									
				1½	8									
				1	7									
				1½	9									
				1	25									
				1½	15									
				1	10									
				1	20									
				1	15									
				1	25									
				1	30									
				1½	7									
				1	10									
				1	25									
				1½	5									
				1	6									
				1½	6									
				1	15									
				1½	12									
				5½	*									
													2100	
				23½	330								2100	
				1½	90			1	6					
				1	18			1	10					
				1½	90			1	10					
				1	45			1	10					
				1	60			1	15					
				1	25			1	30					
								1	11					
													450	
				3½	328			1½	92				450	

*No returns.

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP RETURNS—

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in Alberta

HORBEMA

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS									
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
<i>Ermineskins Band.</i>										
Alexis White Bear....	8	20	5	100						
Stony Paul.....										
Kennewats.....	5									
Rattlesnake.....	2	10								
Joe Ward.....	5	10	3							
Little Child.....	6		4							
Wildcat.....	3	10								
Panny.....	3									
Johnnie Baptiste.....	3		2							
Seeksagan.....	4	20								
Squanie.....	4	20								
Permees.....	4									
Makino.....	3									
Crane.....	3	10								
Iwasia.....										
Asuma.....	3		1							
William.....	6									
Old Pan.....	2									
Joe Soosay.....	5									
Eustace.....	2									
Moses.....	4		2							
Roasting.....										
Sundry persons.....										
Band.....										
Total.....	75	100	17	100						
<i>Louis Bull Band.</i>										
Louis Bull.....	8	40	3							
John Bull.....	7		3							
Paul Bull.....	3									
Frances Bull.....			3							
John Ward.....	3		2							
Sam Roasting.....	3									
Francis Three Fingers.....	2									
John Moonias.....	4									
Old Wives.....										
Lazarus.....										
Louison.....										
Band.....										
Total.....	30	40	11							
W. S. GRANT, Indian Agent.										

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY—*Concluded.*

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
					20									
					15									
					10									
					10									
					25									
					6									
					12									
					15									
					8									
					6									
					6									
					5									
					9									
					6									
					8									
					20									
					5									
					4									
					4									
					6									
				1	12									
					20									
													1200	
				6	232								1200	
					20									
					15									
					10									
					10									
					8									
					6									
					12									
					15									
					5									
					4									
													450	
				2	105								450	

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP RETURNS—
RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the
EDMONTON

GRAIN, ROOTS

Name of Band.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
<i>Enoch's Band.</i>												
W. Ward.	7	60	10	120	6	75						
Alexander.	6	54	10	200	2	25						
Long Tom.												
Mr. Jim.	2		3	15								
Charlo.	5	56										
Shortlegs.	3	35										
Daniel Cardinal.			7	70	6	50						
Thos. Saulteau.												
Chas. Papin.	3	25			3							
Thos. Stoney.												
Alexis Charlo.	4		5	50	5	30						
Xavier Stoney.			2	16								
Osickyas.												
Felix Low Woman.	4	20	3	29	3	20						
Thos. Bighead.												
Louison Long Tom.												
Totals.	34	250	40	500	25	200						
<i>Michel's Band.</i>												
Michel.	8	80	10	125	3	30						
Louis.	10	100	12	200	6	60						
Pierre.			5	30								
Baptiste.												
Albert.	6	40	8	80	3	50						
Timothy.	6	70	15	125	5	80						
Gladu.	5	60	5	40	3	30						
Totals.	35	350	55	600	20	250						
<i>Paul's Band.</i>												
Paul.	5				5							
John Bull.	3				5							
Didymus.	2				3							
Alexis Paul.					3							
John Bearshead.												
Reindeer.												
Lewel.												
Peter.												
Simon.												
John Sarphead.												
Luke.	2											
John Susan.												
Francois.												
Joseph.												
Louis.												
Thos. Rain.												
Agnes Bearshead.												
JAMES GIBBONS, Indian Agent.	12				16							

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

District of Alberta, for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.													
Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.	
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.
												Tons.	Tons.
					25								80
					25								80
													30
					25								40
					20								50
					25								10
					30								90
					15								30
					12								40
													20
					40								40
					16								15
					10								5
					25								30
					12								30
					20								10
				6	300					3			600
					30								70
					40								90
					15								30
					25								40
					30								60
					35								70
					25								40
35	350	55	600	3	200					2			400
				1	80								15
					30								5
					30								5
					25								10
					25								10
					20								10
					40								
					20								3
					10								
					20								
					30								12
					30								
					35								5
					35								
					20								
					20								
				71	500								75

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP RETURNS—

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the

EDMONTON

GRAIN, ROOTS

Name of Band.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
<i>Joseph Band.</i>												
François.					1	13						
Benjamin.					1	12						
Painted Stone												
Peter.												
Alexis.												
William												
Narcisse												
Alexis Louison												
Total					2	25						
<i>Alexander Band.</i>												
Beaverfoot.	10	80	4	25								
Jos. Job	3	20	4	50								
Phili	8	60										
Alexander.	5	40	2	25	5	25						
Peter			2	3	3	10						
Baptiste	2		2	35	1							
Edward	2		1		2	10						
Michel					1							
Thomas					1							
Moise					2	5						
Kanamachein												
Farm.			5	65								
Samuel												
Harry, S. L.												
Menona												
John Pehachase												
Norbert												
Joseph												
Abraham												
John Manitonais												
Jos. Manitonais.												
William												
Pierre Yellow Dirt												
Apichascoas												
Total	30	200	20	200	15	50						
JAS. GIBBONS, Indian Agent.												

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP RETURNS—

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the

SARCEE

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Bull Head.....			78	1,670	42½	364						
A. J. McNEILL, Agent.												

*Other roots consist of 51 bushels carrots and 32 bushels onions, grown by Indians in 14 gardens.

SADDLE LAKE

Saddle Lake, No. 125..	42	152	40	869	4	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	29
Blue Quill's, No. 127..	.....	.....	20	390	10	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
James Seenum's, No. 128.	101	875	14	360	16	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	143	1,027	74	1,619	30	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	29
W. SIBBALD, <i>Indian Agent.</i>												

PIEGAN

Piegan			*19									
R. W. Wilson, <i>Agent.</i>												

*The oats sown on 19 acres were cut for feed before ripening.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

District of Alberta, for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
.....	7	820	.....	.....	4	355	4	*83	46	251	100

AGENCY,

.....	.....	.....	.....	8	985	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	3	40	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	1,128	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	415	$\frac{1}{4}$	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	.....	.....	604	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	500	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	1	200	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	1,300	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,900	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	240	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	.....	3,032	.....

AGENCY.

.....	14	1,476	$\frac{1}{2}$	75	2	180	$\frac{1}{2}$	45	490
-------	-------	-------	-------	----	-------	---------------	----	---	-----	---------------	----	-------	-----	-------

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP RETURNS—

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the
NORTH BLACKFOOT

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Yellow Horse.....			6	75								
White Pup.....			35	610								
Big Plume.....			25	450	2	35						
Big Road.....			44	854								
Running Martin.....			30	530								
Little Axe.....												
Totals.....			140	2,519	2	35						
G. H. WHEATLEY, Indian Agent.												

SOUTH BLACKFOOT

Hind Bull.....												
Iron Shield.....			5									
Weasel Calf.....												
Medicine Shield.....			4									
Eagle Rib.....			8									
Running Rabbitt.....			8									
White Eagle.....			5									
Calf Bull.....												
Totals.....			30									
G. H. WHEATLEY, Indian Agent.												

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

District of Alberta, for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
				3	135	2	25	12				10	78	6
				3	205	5	25	25					72	43
				3	205	6	25	25					145	31
				3	215	5	23	23				9	100	55
				2	140	2	15	15					47	37
				1	85	4	17	17					142	
				15	985	18	24	24	117			19	684	172

AGENCY.

				3	360	8	35				38		
				3	300	8	45				76½	5	
				4	340	8	50				76½		
				3	255	8	40				60	4	
				3	195	17	100				226½	8	
				4	480	18	95				142½	8	
				3	285	9	60				111½	5	
				2	195	9	75			8	35		
				25	2,410	2½	85	7½	500		8	766	30

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP RETURNS—

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the District

ASSINIBOINE

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Carry the Kettle.....	210	2,750	15	375								
THOS W. ASPDIN, Farmer in Charge.												

FILE HILLS

Okanees.....			55	1,340					1	30		
Little Black Bear.....												
Star Blanket.....												
Peepeekesis.....			15	360					1	30		
W. M. GRAHAM, Agent.												

MOOSE MOUNTAIN

Pheasant Rump, No. 68	77	574	5	107								
Striped Blanket, No. 69	56	514	19	428								
White Bear, No. 70....	28	670	25	884	3	168						
Totals.....	161	1,758	49	1,419	3	168						
H. R. HALPIN, Farmer in Charge.												

* Grown in gardens; includes carrots, turnips, onions, etc.

† Straw.

SWAN RIVER

Coté.....			23½	30	19	40						
Key.....			3	15	6	16						
Kisickouse.....			14	25	13½	26						
Totals.....			40½	70	38½	82						
W. E. JONES, Agent.												

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

of Assiniboia for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
.....	10	210	3	25	5	25	2	40	1	550	.....

AGENCY.

.....	.....	.....	.....	7	900	.....	40	3	250	.....	.....	.....	650	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	400	.....	30	3	300	.....	.....	.....	500	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	100	.....	30	1	160	.....	.....	.....	300	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	600	.....	30	2	200	.....	.....	.....	550	.....

AGENCY.

.....	.....	.....	.....	21	180	.....	.....	*2	*75	.....	.....	.....	300	+150
.....	.....	.....	.....	14	140	.....	.....	8	65	1	42	.....	300	+130
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	483	.....	.....	4	440	3	297	.....	689	200
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	803	.....	.....	68	570	4	339	.....	1,289	480

AGENCY.

.....	.....	.....	.....	8	129	3	25	24	40	2	20	.....	1,460	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	74	307	14	35	14	60	3	20	.....	711	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	72	150	3	45	3	150	14	25	.....	829	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	234	586	74	105	74	250	44	65	.....	3,000	62

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP RETURNS—

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the District
MUSCOWPETUNG'S

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Piapot, No. 75.....	63	492	19	297								
Standing Buffalo (Sioux), No. 78.....	20	360	21	440			4	68				
Pasqua, No. 79.....	132	1,858	26	506	2	35						
Muskowpetung, No. 80.	46½	600	9	155								
Home Farm, No. 4A, Pasqua's.....			14	260	2	40						
Home Farm, No. 4B, Muskowpetung's ..			7	190	3	59						
Home Farm, No. 9, Piapots.....			5	91								
Agency.....												
" Cattle Herd.....												
Totals.....	261½	3,310	101	1,939	7	134	4	68				
J. A. MITCHELL, Indian Agent.												

TOUCHWOOD HILLS

Muscowequan's.....			7									
George Gordon's.....	69	1,587	25	1,368	1	45						
Day Star's.....			6	150								
Poor Man's.....	50	1,473	26	1,604								
Yellow Quill's (Fishing Lake).....												
Yellow Quill's (Nut Lake).....												
Totals.....	119	3,060	64	3,122	1	45						
S. SWINFORD, Indian Agent.												

CROOKED LAKE

Ochapowace's, No. 71..	56	50										
Kahkewistahaw's, No. 72.....	39½											
Cowessess, No. 73.....	240	400	61	180								
Sakimay's, No. 74.....	58½											
Totals.....	394	450	61	180								
JOHN P. WRIGHT, Indian Agent.												

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

of Assiniboia, for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
										*	*	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
				3	260	1	25	2	325				900	50
				5½	1,120			2	51	2	80		300	35
				1½	155			1½	95	1	86		300	100
				½	21			½					318	25
				½	20			½	10	½	30		10	15
														10
				½	35									
													30	
													420	
				11½	1,611	1	25	6½	481	3½	196		2,278	235

AGENCY.

				3	30	½		2		½			400	10
				6	373	1	31	1½	221	½	9		932	180
				3	240	1	50	3	270	1	57		640	
				2	260	1	75	2	300	½	40	2	580	105
				2	150	½	25	1	40	½			120	
				½		½		½					50	
				16½	1,053	4½	181	10	831	3½	106	2	2,722	295

* Onions.

AGENCY.

				2½				2½		1			275	
				3				1		½			300	
				5				3		1½			350	
				3				2		1			500	
				13½				8½		4½			1,425	

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP RETURNS—
RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the
PAS

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Grand Rapids							170					
Chemawawin							170					
Moose Lake							170					
The Pas	1	10			1		170					
Shoal Lake							170					
Red Earth							170					
Cumberland							170					
Totals	1	10			1		540					
JOSEPH COURTNEY, Indian Agent.												

CARLTON												
Wm. Twatt's, No. 101.	34	446	17	341	16	240						
Petaquakey's, No. 102.	21	380	9	189								
Mistawasis, No. 103.	101	1,369	65	536	24	229						
Ahtahkakoop's, No. 104	132	1,623	60½	816	34	295						
Totals	288	3,818	151½	1,882	74	764						
W. B. GOODFELLOW, Indian Agent.												

ONION LAKE												
Seekaskootch Band, No. 119.					87	470						
Chippewayans Band, No. 124.					3							
GEO. G. MANN, Indian Agent.												

DUCK LAKE												
One Arrow's	72	276	9	49	10							
Okemassis	23	160	9	55								
Beardy's	124	1,355	69	482	12	95						
John Smith's	163	1,254	101½	699	21	35						
James Smith's	23	200	20½	420	2½	40						
Cumberland	23	320	9½	180								
Totals ..	428	3,565	218½	1,885	45½	170						
R. S. McKENZIE, Agent.												

*Other roots consisted of onions.

†Other fodder consisted of straw.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Concluded.*

District of Saskatchewan, for Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
.....	1	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
.....	3	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
.....	2	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....
.....	20	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
.....	2	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....
.....	7	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....
.....	1	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
.....	36	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	390	.....

AGENCY.

.....	.....	.....	.....	5½	553	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	401	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	205	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	331	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	486	.....	.....	2½	382	3½	30	.....	917	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	7½	681	.....	.....	4½	141	3½	80	.....	1,387	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	20	1,925	.....	.....	6½	555	7½	113	.....	3,036	.....

AGENCY.

.....	.....	.....	.....	15	700	.....	.....	10	50	4	.....	.....	1,320	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	300	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	800	.....

AGENCY.

.....	.....	.....	.....	4	136	.....	.....	2	101	.....	.....	.....	323	75
.....	.....	.....	.....	1½	36	.....	.....	½	12	.....	.....	.....	177	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	5½	329	.....	25	2½	80	.....	22	.....	839	180
.....	.....	.....	.....	9	181	.....	4	2½	.....	.....	5	.....	625	200
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	230	.....	15	3	20	.....	30	.....	248	75
.....	.....	.....	.....	2½	71	.....	10	3	80	.....	5	.....	490	75
.....	.....	.....	.....	24½	983	1½	54	13½	293	1½	*62	.....	2,701	+655

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province

WILLIAMS

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Alexandria.....	15	117	40	230	5	35			1	5		
Alkali Lake.....	20	500	15	400	5	65						
Aucham.....	10	179	40	1,000								
Anderson Lake.....			2	75					2	20		
Bridge River.....	20	500	2	50					3	75		
Canoe Creek.....	10	150	40	250	2	50						
Cayoosh Creek, No. 1..	8	100							4	40		
Cayoosh Creek, No. 2..	7	90	5	150					6	80		
Clinton.....			10	260								
Dog Creek.....	8	100	5	130								
Fountain.....	25	550	2	75					2	20		
High Bar.....	10	140										
Kenim Lake.....			10	200								
Lillooet, No 1.....	15	120	2	30					2	35		
Lillooet " 2.....	2	35										
Pavilion.....	20	500										
Quesnelle.....			6	100								
Seaton Lk Mission No 1	2	20	2	20								
" Enias.....	2											
" Schloss.....	5		5	150			1	10	2	30		
" Neciat.....	6	25							2	30		
Soda Creek.....	4	60	30	800								
Stones.....			5	130					1	20		
Toosey.....			5	150								
Williams Lake.....	15	250	3	1,050					1	10		
Totals.....	193	3,427	261	5,250	12	150	1	10	24	365		
E. BELL, Indian Agent.												

RETURNS—BRITISH COLUMBIA.

of British Columbia for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

LAKE AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
		1	5	2	75	1	25	1	25		10	10	125	20
				20	500	1	40	1	40		20	10	120	40
				10	225	1	40	2	100		10	50	500	50
					25						10	6	20	8
				25	600		15		30		12	10	15	45
		1	10	1	100		10		20		10	25	100	20
				1	90		16		25		10		5	15
		1	20	2	150		15		25		8	25		10
				2	160		20	1	30		5	15	15	8
		1	10	2	100		10		10		10	4	6	10
				3	175		5		5		6	5		100
		3	50	4	220		15		25		15			15
				25	700		10		25		10	8	100	50
				2	120	1	20		10		20	5		30
				1	75				10		10	12		10
				4	200						10	35		40
				1	70	1	15	1	20		6	10	15	5
				1	25						10	6	20	8
				1	70		5				20	2		
		1	20	4	200		15	1	15		16	8		8
		1	4	2	100		5	1	5			9		5
				20	500	5	130	1	50			10	60	20
				10	250						10	10	30	5
				3	100						5		100	10
				6	350	15	300	10	150	10	150	35	200	45
		51	119	152	5,180	281	711	201	620	171	403	360	1,391	587

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province

FRASER

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Aitchelitz	3	120	4	320					2	80		
Burrard Inlet No. 3.									1	40		
Cheam	10	400	9	720	2	60	1	60	11	440		
Chehalis.	1	40	8	640			1	30	5	200		
Coquitlam.			2	160					2	80		
Douglas			4	320			1	30	2	80		
Ewa-woos			2	160					1	40		
False Creek.							1	30	1	20		
Homalko.			1	80			1	30	2	80		
Hope.	8	320	20	1,600			3	135	8	320		
Katsey.	2	80	6	480	1	30	1	30	2	80		
Klahoose.							1	30				
Kapilano.			1 1/2	120			1	30	1	40		
Kwaw-Kwaw-apilt.	6	240	14	1,120	1	35	1	60	10	400		
Langley	5	200	6	480					8	320		
Mission Burrard Inlet.									1	40		
Musqueam.	4	120	20	1,600			1	40	6	240		
Matsqui.			3	240			1	30	3	120		
New Westminster.												
Nicomen.	2	80	4	320					2	80		
Ohamil	6	240	10	800			1	45	7	280		
Pemberton Meadows.	2	80	20	1,600			2	80	5	200		
Popcum.			3	240			1	25	3	120		
Semi-ah-moo.			6	480			1	25	4	160		
Sechelt.							1	25	2	80		
Sumass	4	160	20	1,600			1	25	10	400		
Scowlitz.	1	35	10	800			1	25	6	240		
Squialha.	1	35	8	640					6	240		
Skweahm	2	80	10	800			1	45	9	360		
Sliammon							1	25	2	80		
Squatits.	2	80	8	640					3	120		
Skwa-mish, Howe Sd.			2	160					2	80		
Skwah.	2	80	10	800			1	25	2	80		
Skookum Chuck.									2	80		
Sam-Ah-quam									2	80		
Skulkayu.	6	240	20	1,600			1	60	5	200		
Skawah-looks.			5	400					5	200		
Seymour Creek.									1	40		
Skway.	4	160	18	1,440					7	280		
Texas Lake.							1	15	1	40		
Tche-wassan	2	80	100	8,000								
Tsoo-wah-lie.	10	400	80	6,400					10	400		
Tze-achten	2	80	30	2,400			1	15	10	400		
Wharnock.			6	480			1	15	5	200		
Yuk-kwe-kwi-oose	10	400	20	1,600			1	15	2	80		
Yale.			10	800			1	30	2	80		
Totals	95	3,750	500 1/2	40,040	4	125	20 1/2	1,030	180	7,120		
FRANK DEVLIN, Indian Agent.												

FRANK DEVLIN,
Indian Agent.

* Other fodder consists of oat straw.

RETURNS—BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

of British Columbia for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

A G E N C Y .

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		*Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
		1	12	2	350	1	75	1	225			6	6	8
				2	350			1	150			3		
		1	30	10	1,750	1	125	3	450			50	5	10
		1	30	10	1,750	1	125	3	450			8	30	10
				2	350			1	75				6	10
				6	1,050		75	1	75			10	15	6
		1	12	8	1,400		30	1	150			30		
				1	262									
				3	525		60		75				10	
		1	30	14	2,450	1	152	2	300			39		36
		1	15	5	875		30	1	150			9	30	2
		1	15	7	1,225		60	1	75				30	
				2	425		30		30				15	2
		1	25	4	700		60	1	150			10	6	10
		1	25	6	1,050	1	150	2	320			35	80	6
				12	350		30		60					
		1	12	8	1,400		30	1	120			30	6	20
				8	1,400			1	120			10	35	5
				1	175		48						4	
				10	1,050		48					4	31	3
		1	20	8	1,400		48	1	200			12	35	5
				20	3,500								200	20
				4	525							13		3
				4	700		48	1	50			6	5	8
				10	525		48	1					10	
		1	10	9	1,575		48	1	50			10	85	20
				4	700			1	200			10	100	10
				3	525		48	1	200			10	4	8
				4	700		25	1	200			10	6	10
				5	875		25	1	200				30	
				5	875		25	1	200			10	18	8
				5	875		25	1	200				25	4
				12	2,100		55	1	200			60	10	10
		25	3	3	525		25					12		
				3	525		25					10	10	
		1	12	8	1,400		50	1	175			35		10
				4	700		40	1	87			30		3
				2	350								2	
				5	875			1	87			20	15	6
		1	12	5	875		40	1	43			22		
				6	1,050			1	180			30	20	8
				9	1,575		80	1	180			40	10	6
				9	1,575			1	90			16	8	6
				12	525							4	16	5
				12	1,050							20	10	6
		1	12	8	1,400							25		5
12		42	424	264	45,187	13	1,461	33	5,517			649	928	279

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province

KOOTENAY

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
St. Mary's.....	10	200	75	1,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Tobacco Plains.....	5	100	60	1,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower Columbia Lake.....	10	200	90	1,980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
†Lower Kootenay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sushwapor Kinbasket's.....	20	400	115	2,530	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	45	900	340	6,940	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R. L. GALBRAITH, Indian Agent.												

* Oats cut for hay.

† Land overflows.

KAMLOOPS.

Spuzzum.....							1					
Skuzzy.....												
Tquayaum.....												
Kapatsitsan.....							1					
Sunk and Kamus.....							1	25	1	20		
Hlukhlukatan.....												
Siska.....												
Klickumcheen.....	12	216							1			
Nkya.....												
Nhumeen.....												
Strynne.....	3	60	3	90								
Snahaim.....												
Skapp.....												
Nesikeep.....												
Nikomin.....	3	60	3	75								
Shhahanih.....	10	200	10	200			1	20	5	150		
Nhumcheen.....	10	200	7	175					1	30		
Spatsim.....	5	100	15	150					2	60		
Stlahl.....	3	60	2	50								
Tluhtans.....			5	125					1	30		
Skichistin.....	5	100	15	200								
Kamloops.....	10	100	80				1	40	1	30		
Chuckchu-qualk.....			20									
Halaut.....	13	300	175	5,205			1	10			2	6
Haltkam.....	19	200	180	5,365								
Kuant.....	2		70	70			1	15				
Spapium.....												
Skappa.....												
Yent.....												
Nkatsam.....							1	20				
Nkamaplex.....	1,200	42,500										
Penticton.....	40	800	40	1,000								
Nkamip.....	20	67	20	600								
Carried forward...	1,346	44,963	645	13,295			5½	130	11½	320	2	6

RETURNS—BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

of British Columbia, for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
				10	1,000								85	
				5	500									40
				10	1,250							35	40	
				20	1,500								60	
				15	1,875							60	40	
				60	6,125							95	225	40

OKANAGAN AGENCY.

			3	152							9			
			1	50							3			
			3	150	4	4					7			
			3	140							46			
			3	170							9			
			2	200							20			
			3	170							5			
		12½	430	300							85			
			2	200							20			
			2	200							10			
		2	60	100	1	100	½	50			15			
			2	200	½	50					7			
			1	100	½	50					5			
		2	80	300	½	50	½	50			16			
		2	60	200							5	15		
		2	60	700							40		5	
		2	60	800							50	10		
		5	150	1,000			2	200			100	120	10	
		1	30	200							10	10		
				300							10	40		
		1	30	300							52	20		
				800							125	50		
				650			½	50			80	70		
				1,600							42	36	40	
				500							75	40	40	
				1,000	4	45					88	78		
		2	60	300							5			
				50							4			
		2	60	200							7			
				250	4	6			½	40	61			
				2,000							65	60	300	
				2,000							200	75	40	
				900							140	50	20	
		34	1,088	1404	16,182	34	305	34	350	½	40	1,416	674	455

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province of

KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Brought forward	1,346	44,963	645	13,295			5½	130	11½	320	2	6
Shennoskaunkin			18	540								
Chuckchuwayha	15	300	20	500					2	80		
Ashnola	10	200	25	625					1	40		
Spahamin	20	266	40									
Quinshaatin	30	150	25		1	15			30			
Quimskanaht	5		7						2	80		
Naaik	70	1,400	40	1,000					20	600		
Nziskat	4	4	3									
Zoht	7	105	5	30								
Spallumcheen	200	8,020	40	285								
Duck Lake	20	400	10	250			1	40	1	40		
Kelowna Okanagan Lk	75	750	100	1,500					8	240		
Hamilton Creek.....	17	300	2	50								
Totals	1,819	56,858	980	18,075	1	15	6½	170	75½	1,400	2	6
A. IRWIN, Indian Agent.												

RETURNS—BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

British Columbia for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY—*Continued.*

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
.....		34	1,088	140½	16,182	3½	305	3½	350	½	40	1,416	674	455
.....				5	900							120	35	10
.....				3	500							50	20	10
.....				4	600							95	20	10
.....				3	250							394		
.....				3	260	½	8					74	22	
.....				2	150							18		
.....				10	1,000							100	75	25
.....				1	40							10	5	
.....				1½	130							14	2	
.....				4	350							65		
.....		2	80	3	300							65	10	
.....		7	210	8	700	5	500					95	25	
.....				3	300							15	10	5
.....		43	1,378	181	21,662	8½	813	3½	350	½	40	2,531	788	515

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province

COWICHAN

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Sooke			1	40								
*Cherno			4	80								
Esquimalt												
Songhees												
Malakut												
Tse Kum			2	60								
Panquechin			4	150								
Tsart-ilp			8	400								
Tsau-ont			8	380					2	110		
Comeakin			16	660								
Clem-clem-alat			62	1,900			4		4	180		
Khempsuson			1	50								
Korxsilah			3	150								
Quamichan	3	100	80	2,200					6	50		
Somenos	2	60	11	300					3	250		
Hellelt			1	40								
Sicameen Harbour			2	80								
Kulleets			3	120								
Lyacksun												
Llmalche			2	60								
Penelakut			5	200								
Tsussie												
Nanaimo			75	3,000					2	60		
Suo-nowus			2	50								
Qualicum			2	50								
Comox												
Fishing Stations												
Mayne, Pendee and other Islands			2	60								
W. H. LOMAS, Indian Agent.												

*Rocky ground and not well harvested ; only garden work possible Chief product is small fruit.

RETURNS—BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*

of British Columbia for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.													
Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.	
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.
												Tons.	Tons.
				2	60							6	
				4	100								
				3	20								
				3	50	4	12			4	15	8	
				4	5							10	
				3	60							12	
				3	110							30	
				3	120							8	
				3	120								
				2	150							150	
				3	220							200	
				1	50							8	
				3	320							30	
				10	600			2	200			150	
				3	220							50	
				1	40							20	
				1	50							8	
				2	160							4	
				2	160							10	
				2	100							14	
				5	300							40	
				4	200							30	
				8	450							120	
				1	120							5	
				1	40	4	20	1	100			6	
				2	80							3	
				2	85							2	

192649

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1899

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1900

[No. 14—1900]—Price, 45 cents.

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1899

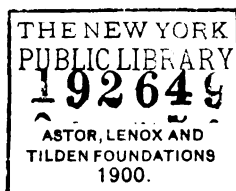
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PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
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1900
am



To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Minto, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended the 30th June, 1899.

Respectfully submitted,

CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, February 6, 1900.

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Ont.,	
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Ont.,	
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REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1899.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, December 31, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended June 30, 1899.

While, as will become apparent in the course of this retrospect, the picture is not unmarred in places, still on the whole the prosperity enjoyed by the Indian population so decidedly preponderates as to make the dominant impression one of marked satisfaction.

Friendly relations between the Indians and the Government have been so long uninterrupted that mention of their existence has come to be regarded as somewhat superfluous, and probably the subject would have again been passed over without reference, but for one unfortunate episode, viz, the shooting of an Indian at St. Regis, when resisting arrest by the police. This occurrence naturally received a good deal of publicity and attention in a country where so jealous a watch is kept upon anything suggestive of a slumbering racial antagonism, and unless properly understood might have undue significance attached to it.

It may be remembered that when discussing the subject of self government last year mention was made of the obstinate determination evinced by the St. Regis Band to revert to the old system of hereditary chiefs instead of proceeding to take advantage of the progressive system of government for which the Indian Act makes provision.

To make the matter intelligible it has to be remembered that the St. Regis Reserve is only separated from that of another portion of the tribe belonging to the United States by the theoretical boundary line between the two countries, which, of course, forms no barrier to constant intercourse.

The majority of the Canadian Indians had little if any sympathy with the obstructive views of the minority, and certainly none with violent resistance of the law, but the latter with the assistance of the American Indians who fomented, if they did not

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instigate the trouble, managed to over-awe the majority, and actually resorted to violence in order to prevent them from exercising their franchise in the election of chiefs.

In the interests of law and order it was of course impossible to tolerate such conduct, and, while the killing of an Indian was very deeply regretted, yet as all possible patience had been exercised and was beginning to be mistaken for weakness, the department was in no way responsible for the outcome of a position which was so determinedly forced upon it.

While such an incident has no actual significance as an index to the sentiments of the Indians as a people towards the Government, it is gratifying to be able to adduce proof that their loyalty to the Crown is by no means a mere passive acquiescence in the inevitable, but a deep-seated affection, ready to burst into very practical expression.

The sympathy recently expressed by the Six Nation Indians on account of the unhappy conditions prevailing in South Africa, and their offer to furnish 'a contingent of chiefs and warriors' is deserving of prominent mention, and it is interesting to notice the significant terms in which they couched their offer, which, as they expressed it, was made 'in accordance with the custom, usages and treaties of their forefathers, who have in the past always fought in the defence of the Crown and British flag.'

Like offers were made by other Indians, notably the Saugeens, and there is no doubt that the sentiment to which expression has thus been given by some bands is by no means confined to them.

NEW TREATY.

The only unusual event of extended interest, during the year, has been the successful negotiation of a treaty with the Indians inhabiting the provisional district of Athabaska and parts of the country thereto adjacent.

As the first in order of the various reports herewith submitted is that of the commissioners who negotiated the treaty, it is unnecessary to reproduce details which will be found therein.

With regard, however, to the considerations which prompted the measure, a few words of explanation may not be amiss.

Although there was no immediate prospect of any such invasion by settlement as threatened the fertile belt in Manitoba and the North-west Territories and dictated the formation of treaties with the original owners of the soil, none the less occasional squatters had found their way at any rate into the Peace River district.

While under ordinary circumstances the prospect of any considerable influx might have remained indefinitely remote, the discovery of gold in the Klondike region quickly changed the aspect of the situation. Parties of white men in quest of a road to the gold fields began to traverse the country, and there was not only the possibility ahead of such travel being greatly increased, but that the district itself would soon become the field of prospectors who might at any time make some discovery which would be followed by a rush of miners to the spot. In any case the knowledge of the country obtained and diffused, if only by people passing through it, could hardly fail to attract attention to it as a field for settlement.

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For the successful pursuance of that humane and generous policy which has always characterized the Dominion in its dealings with the aboriginal inhabitants, it is of vital importance to gain their confidence at the outset, for the Indian character is such that, if suspicion or distrust be once aroused, the task of eradication is extremely difficult.

For these reasons it was considered that the time was ripe for entering into treaty relations with the Indians of the district, and so setting at rest the feeling of uneasiness which was beginning to take hold of them, and laying the foundation for permanent friendly and profitable relations between the races.

Before proceeding to matters of a more general character, it may be well to say a word or two with a view to guarding against possible misunderstanding of this and accompanying reports of the officers and agents of the department.

As you are aware, on June 22 last, in the House of Commons, the honourable member for Toronto West drew your attention to certain statements made in the archæological report of the province of Ontario for 1898, which reflected seriously upon the condition of an important section of the Indian community, viz., the Six Nations Band.

From the honourable member's remarks it will be sufficient for the present purpose to quote the following as reported in Hansard: 'I would like to ask the hon. Minister of the Interior if his attention has been drawn to the interesting archæological report of the province of Ontario for 1898. That report contains, on page 90, a very interesting reference by Dr. Secord to the large Indian reserve near Brantford, and his report is continued by Mr. Boyle. The state of affairs revealed by Dr. Secord and Mr. Boyle is not creditable to this country. Dr. Secord writes, under date of December 1, 1898, a report to, I presume, the Ontario Government, in which he draws attention to the fact that on this large reserve of 4,000 Indians, situated within 12 miles of Brantford, the death-rate is 30 per 1,000, or three times that of the rest of the province of Ontario, where it is about 10 per 1,000. Notwithstanding that excessive death-rate, he says that this band of Indians has increased from 2,600 in 1868 to 4,000 to-day. On that reserve all the old heathen rites are still continued, and the state of disease and filth and the unsanitary condition of the reserve is something simply horrible to contemplate. It is not an uncommon thing, Dr. Secord says, for young adults to pick worms from their noses and throats, and disease permeates the whole tribe. Apparently no attempt whatever is made to improve this state of affairs. The Indians drink the water from the surface, and from small wells two or three feet deep; and typhoid fever is prevalent there all the time.'

You will readily see that if these allegations were to be unanswered, as furnishing a fair description of the general condition prevailing among the Six Nations Indians, the department and its officials might be open to the charge of a suppression of the facts in their reports.

The report made by the inspector who, by your direction, was sent to examine into the alleged condition of matters will be found among those submitted herewith and reference to it will exonerate the department from such possible charge, and as corroborative testimony from a reliable and independent source, the following extract may be quoted from a letter addressed to the department on November 10, by the President of an association or board composed of missionaries of the Anglican, Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist churches, who live and work among the Six Nations Indians.

The extract reads: 'We would not close without expressing our opinion that the remarks of Mr. Osler, made in the House of Commons, as quoted in Hansard, form an exaggerated statement of facts, for though no doubt many instances may be brought forward to substantiate his statements, it is not fair by such sweeping assertions to characterize the whole population of the Six Nations Indians.'

It will be observed that the writer makes the very point to which as just stated it is desired to direct attention here, viz., that what may be accepted as truth subject to proper limitation, must not be so accepted for general application.

The desire and effort are to describe the average condition which most fairly represents the truth as to the whole, but in view of the wide difference in condition, progress and surroundings existing between various bands and individuals in each, it is by no means easy to generalize intelligently with regard to them.

HEALTH.

The way thus cleared, the following may be stated relative to the health of the Indians during the year:—

It has been noticed that where their health has been good it has been particularly so, and fortunately this has been the case with regard to the majority, but on the other hand there has been more than the usual prevalence of sickness of a severe and even fatal character among a by no means inconsiderable minority.

Speaking of such ailments as are always more or less present in Indian, as well as other communities, it was pointed out last year that pulmonary phthisis and scrofula might be regarded as the scourge of the Indian people, and it is hardly necessary to remark here that no appreciable difference in this respect has taken place in the course of a single year.

One of the conditions referred to as peculiarly favourable for the culture and propagation of the germs of consumption among people in the course of transition from their natural to a civilized environment, was the practice of crowding into over-heated and badly ventilated houses, aggravated by that of holding dances in them.

During the year a marked illustration of this was observed with regard to one of the largest bands of Indians among the last to come into treaty relations with the Government in the North-west Territories. A somewhat abnormal rate of mortality in the spring attracted attention, and upon searching inquiry into the cause, the department reached the conclusion that it was to be found in the fact that these Indians had suffered from one of the relapses into objectionable habits to which at their stage they are subject, and had been indulging in dancing during the preceding winter to an unusual extent and so contracted various pulmonary troubles.

There is nothing to which the health of Indians is so sensitive as to atmospheric conditions, which is evidenced by the striking improvement among those who leave their houses and go into tents during the summer season, although the benefit derived from that source is to an extent counter-balanced by the practice of making the change too soon, at the first approach of spring.

And yet there is no sanitary precaution the necessity for which it is more difficult to get the Indians to recognize than that of proper ventilation. Still, however, as the

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conditions referred to are steadily, if slowly, being improved, the prospects are in favour of consumption becoming less prevalent, rather than increasing as it is said to be doing to an alarming extent among the inhabitants of European origin upon this continent.

In parts of Ontario, grippe, whooping cough, malarial and typhoid fevers were somewhat prevalent, and a good deal of mortality, especially among the young, resulted from measles in the Cape Croker district.

In the western part of the province along the North Shore of the Lakes the health of the Garden River, Batchewana Bay and Fort William Bands has been far from what could have been desired, and they have lost a good many of their members.

In the province of Quebec, the Indians at Sept Isles were reported to be suffering so severely from grippe, supervening upon measles and scarlet fever, that the department felt it to be its duty to send them professional assistance.

At Temiscamingue too, the standard of health was by no means up to the average.

In Nova Scotia various severe ailments, the worst of which was grippe, seriously increased the death-rate. The principal sufferers were among the residents at Cumberland, Shubenacadie, and Miltown.

Although the Indians of Prince Edward Island and the North Eastern Division of New Brunswick suffered more or less severely, fortunately the mortality was not excessive.

In Manitoba and the North-west Territories there was less tendency to extremes than in any of the other provinces, for while the average health enjoyed was not better than usual, on the other hand there was nothing in the way of epidemic of a serious character, although in Manitoba there were some outbreaks of measles and scarlet fever among the Indians in proximity to settlement, and in the North-west Territories of measles and grippe on the reserves, chiefly within the limits of Treaty 6.

In British Columbia the disaster of the year occurred among the Indians of Fraser River, Cowichan and West Coast Agencies. An epidemic of measles and typhoid broke out among those assembled at the Fraser River canneries, and despite the united efforts of the department, provincial authorities and missionaries, for the relief of the sufferers and prevention of the spread of the disease, infection was carried to the reserves in the agencies mentioned, with lamentably fatal consequences.

While the epidemic of measles in this malignant form was confined to the agencies enumerated, the disease prevailed in a comparatively mild type and to a less extent among some reserves in the Kamloops-Okanagan, Kootenay, Williams Lake and North-west Coast Agencies.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Reference to the appended table of vital statistics will show the respective increases and decreases of population in the various provinces to have been as follows :—

Province.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ontario.....	135	
Quebec.....	13	
New Brunswick	40	
Prince Edward Island.....	1	
Manitoba.....	99	
North-west Territories.....	2,393	
Nova Scotia.....		74
British Columbia.....		277
Outside Treaty Limits.....		3,442
	<hr/> 2,681	<hr/> 3,793

a net decrease of 1,112.

To make this statement intelligible some items require explanation.

The apparent decrease of 3,442 as compared with the preceding year in the population outside of treaty limits is accounted for as follows :—

Transferred to North-west Territories in consequence of change in classification necessitated by the formation of the new treaty.....	2,567
Dropped as a result of more accurate statistics secured in course of negotiating the treaty.....	875
	<hr/> 3,442

Since, however, notwithstanding this transfer of 2,567 to the North-west Territories, the population is only shown to have increased by 2,393,—it follows that there has been an actual decrease of 174.

This decrease results from desertions to Montana of refugee Indians who were brought back from there some few years ago, and who evidently cannot resign themselves to the comparatively monotonous life on the reserves, after years of a vagrant life.

There is moreover always a certain amount of fluctuation between the Dominion and the United States, where the Indians have mutual friends and relatives.

The number of births for the year, within treaty limits so far as it has been possible to obtain a record, was 2,437, and of deaths 2,513, a decrease of 76.

Remembering, however, that in British Columbia, in consequence of the fatal outbreak of measles at the canneries the death has exceeded the birth rate by 193, it will be seen that the contention of last year's report that the tendency of the race, under normal conditions, is not in the direction of becoming extinct, is fully sustained.

The department does all it can in the way of providing professional assistance and medicines to such Indians as cannot afford to obtain these for themselves. Its efforts in this direction are to some extent thwarted by the influence of the medicine men, who still work upon the superstitions of, at any rate, the older generation of Indians in the younger provinces. This, however, is dying out as fast as can be expected.

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There still remains much to be done among those who have learned to value professional advice in the way of getting them to take medicines prescribed with regularity and precautions, the neglect of which often makes diseases, otherwise not particularly dangerous, extremely so for them.

Mortality among infants continues to be excessive, and is doubtless attributable mainly to two causes, viz: the early age at which mere girls assume the responsibility of matrimony, and the utterly unsuitable food they give their infants.

While Indians are beginning to value cattle, they are very slow in learning to avail themselves of milk and butter as articles of diet, but when they do so, none will reap more benefit than the young children.

It is interesting to notice that the Haida nation, in British Columbia, which has been steadily decreasing in numbers for forty years back, has made a new departure and added 12 to its number.

In the same province a grave misfortune has overtaken the Koskimo Band, resident on the west coast of Vancouver Island, in the loss of eight of their number, who shipped more than a year ago on the sealing schooner *Pioneer*, and may be given up as lost, as nothing since then has been heard of them or the vessel.

This recalls the disaster in 1895, when twenty-six of the Indians of the same province perished through the capsizing of a sealing schooner near Cape St. Elias. The fact that although out of the eight missing men, six have left widows behind them, none of them had any children so far mitigates the consequences of the calamity.

Death during the year has been unusually busy among the most prominent and useful members of the Indian people.

In January last, at the ripe age of eighty-eight, the venerable Chief Nubene-gooching, of Garden River, otherwise known as Sayer, the grandson of Undajosi, was taken away.

Chief Nanigishkung, or Joseph Benson, of the Rama Band, has also gone to his rest at a ripe age.

From among the Hurons of Lorette, Grand Chief Philippe Vincent was cut off at the comparatively early age of fifty-nine.

In the Hobbema Agency in the North-west Territories Chief Samson died on Christmas Day.

Thus the links between the old and new generations are disappearing, and while progressive methods for the internal government of Indian communities must prevail it may be said that had more of the hereditary or life chiefs been of the character of the men whose deaths have been just recorded, the necessity for change would have been much less urgent.

AGRICULTURE.

In the older provinces the Indians evince a disposition to avail themselves of the many existing openings for employment which combine more sure and speedy returns with a less monotonous life than farming, in which respect they share the growing tendency in all agricultural communities to make for centres of activity.

Doubtless direction to agricultural operations undertaken in any given season is imparted by the nature of the demand in the market of the preceding year.

In Ontario a considerably extended acreage was put under wheat, but unfortunately without a proportionately increased return, for in many places the snow fall was so light or late in coming that the severe frosts affected the fall wheat more or less disastrously.

The aggregate area cultivated was a good deal less than during the preceding season, the principal shrinkage having been with regard to the cultivation of oats, pease and potatoes.

The Indians of Quebec, despite their preference for other occupations, are being driven by the force of circumstances to pay rather more attention to agriculture.

The causes which have operated to bring about this result are the disappearance of game in the outlying districts, the less profitable market for their wares in the United States, and the diminished demand for such articles as moccasins, mitts, snow-shoes, etc., upon the manufacture and sale of which many of them used to depend for their maintenance.

On the whole there has been an appreciable addition to the area cultivated, a good deal more having been done in the way of growing of oats and potatoes, the result being that produce of one sort and another exceeded that of the preceding year by some 48,000 bushels.

In Manitoba there is comparatively little farming done, as the bulk of the Indians are so situated that the most they can do in this direction is to grow potatoes and some garden stuffs to eke out the fish and game upon which they depend for their food supply.

As game becomes scarcer, these Indians in the lake districts gradually extend their little patches of roots and vegetables. Such Indians as reside in a farming district, appreciably curtailed their agricultural operations.

In the North-west Territories there has been a slight decrease in the area cultivated, but so small as to be without significance and the result of ordinary fluctuation.

On some of the reserves in the southern district the crops turned out excellently, both with respect to quality and quantity, but with these exceptions they suffered severely from the results of long continued drought in the spring, followed by summer frosts.

The methods of farming pursued by the Indians are not yet as a rule such as to offer the best resistance to such adverse conditions.

When settlers, coming from districts where arable lands had to be reclaimed from the forests, first entered the prairie country and found virgin sod in unrestricted quantities ready for the plough, the natural tendency was to keep on breaking up fresh lands and as a consequence the first methods of agriculture were of the rough and ready order.

By degrees the settlers began to find out that in order to secure sufficiently speedy growth to escape early frosts, and in seasons of drought to enable the land to retain its moisture, it was necessary to curtail the extent of their operations and revert to more careful methods of agriculture.

It was, however, a very different matter to get Indians to abandon their first acquired impressions as to what constituted agriculture and adopt what to them were

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entirely new as well as harder methods. By degrees some progress has been made, and comparatively careful cultivation had so marked an effect in the direction of mitigating the effects of the drought referred to as to have furnished an object lesson from which the Indians can hardly fail to profit.

In British Columbia, as in Manitoba, and for much the same reason, viz.: that there is comparatively little suitable land on the reserves, the Indians do not depend to any great extent upon agriculture, and very few so far have attempted to do more than supply their own immediate requirements.

Where, however, the conditions are favourable or the natural drawbacks have been overcome by irrigation, the Indians are gradually extending their operations, and have as compared with the year before, increased the area under cultivation by some 900 acres, and gone more extensively into growing wheat and oats.

In the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, little attention has been given to tillage of the soil by the Indians, although some of them have raised enough of produce to furnish their personal wants, but in the last mentioned province the interest in agriculture is decidedly increasing.

LIVE STOCK.

In Ontario the farming Indians may be said, as a rule, to be fairly well supplied with ordinary grade cattle, of which they take as much care as do farmers of any other class.

In Quebec the Indians are not so well supplied, but show an inclination to increase their stock.

The Indians along the coast of British Columbia possess few, if any, cattle, with the exception of those in the Cowichan Agency on the east coast of Vancouver Island, who have a fair number.

Inland, however, the Indians, or at any rate some of them, are beginning to give a good deal of attention to stock-raising, which they prefer to husbandry, and for which, as a rule, their reserves are better adapted.

In Manitoba the outlying bands so far have not paid much attention to live stock, but, where their surroundings are such as to permit of cattle being kept, they are awakening to greater interest in them, and not only endeavouring to procure more, but also to improve the breed.

It is in the North-west Territories that the cattle industry among the Indians has assumed important proportions.

Years ago what was called the 'loan system' was adopted. Animals were lent to Indians for the purpose of enabling them to raise stock, and when returned were in turn given out to others. The progeny of the animals lent belonged to the Indian, subject to the department's control as to the disposal thereof.

The great difficulty which had to be overcome was to get the Indians to see far enough ahead to realize that present care and labour expended on their animals would eventually bring their reward, but by occasionally allowing them to sell an animal for their encouragement they were led on from step to step, until now the value of cattle is getting to be so thoroughly appreciated that more applications for the loan of animals

wherewith to make a start are received than can be met, and there are few bands now which are not fairly well supplied.

As a consequence even should the harvest prove a failure, the Indians have the the sale of surplus stock to fall back upon, and indeed in some agencies this has become under any circumstances the main source of their maintenance.

So far the hay required for their animals has been made from the grass which grows wild on their reserves, but stock has increased to such an extent that already in some districts the limit which can be thus supported has been reached, and the necessity of cultivating grass has arisen.

Not only has the stock increased in quantity but the quality has been greatly improved by the importation of well bred bulls, and it is worthy of mention that in pursuance of the long established policy of not assisting Indians in any direction beyond the point of placing them in a position to help themselves, a fund has been formed at every agency by the retention of a percentage of the money derived from the sale of animals for the purpose of purchasing such bulls.

As an encouraging sign of increasing interest in agricultural pursuits, it was mentioned last year that successful fairs or exhibitions had been held by the Cape Croker, Walpole Island and Six Nation Indians in Ontario, and by the Blackfeet in the North-west Territories. During the year the Indians of the File Hill Agency made their first attempt in a like direction, and from reports in the public papers as well as from the department's officials, it is evident that the effort was a most creditable one and attended with very gratifying and encouraging results.

The holding of an agricultural exhibition by the Indians of one agency may not in itself appear to be of much moment, but it is none the less an indication of the fact that an intelligent interest in their occupation is growing among them, although the evidences in the course of any single year may be so intangible as to make it difficult to lay one's hand upon them and state exactly wherein they consist.

It is very gratifying to be able to point out that the Indians of the various agencies throughout the North-west Territories now provide almost entirely their own wagons, harness, agricultural implements and machinery, which they purchase from the proceeds of their sales of cattle and other earnings, and it is almost superfluous to remark that articles so obtained are more highly prized and better cared for than when acquired without effort or self-denial.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

The Indians much more than any other section of the community depend for their subsistence upon natural resources, such as fish, game, and wild fruits, although of course in the older provinces the conditions are such that they can only do so to a comparatively limited extent.

In the North-west Territories since the disappearance of the buffalo there is no big game to be found in the open country, and there exist few such opportunities for getting fish as are afforded to the Indians of Manitoba and British Columbia by their lakes and rivers.

Fur-bearing animals have also been fast disappearing as settlement has advanced and the beaver, for example, is seldom to be met with excepting in far outlying districts.

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None the less, although not in quantities to be generally relied upon to any great extent, fish, wild fowl and other small game form a welcome addition to the Indians' larder.

In the lake districts of Manitoba and parts of British Columbia the fish and game form the main staple of the Indians' food supply, and they depend moreover upon the sale of fur and fish, or employment in connection with fishing industries to procure the other necessities of life.

INDUSTRIES.

In both of these provinces the revenue obtained from these sources shows marked improvement as compared with the previous year, although in British Columbia the prosperity has not been so equally distributed.

The run of salmon at Naas and Skeena Rivers was the best for several years back, and the earnings of the Indians of the North-west Coast Agency, at the canneries, increased by some \$30,000.

At the Fraser River canneries the run was somewhat of a failure, which taken in conjunction with the serious epidemic of measles, made the attendance of the Indians rather a disastrous one. It is very questionable whether all considered these Indians do not rather lose than gain by going to these canneries, even under favourable conditions, for they incur so much debt while waiting for the arrival of the fish that when the season is over they have little if anything to take back to their homes, which have necessarily been neglected during their absence. However, as they are determined to go, they will have to learn wisdom in the some times hard school of experience.

The sealing industry also shows some improvement.

In all the provinces a fair proportion of the Indians avail themselves of such openings as are accessible to them, for making money by the pursuits of various industries, or by hiring out their services. The nature of such employment is of course governed by their surroundings. In the North-west Territories there are fewer openings for Indians in contact with settlement than in the other provinces, for there is little in the way of lumbering or mining or manufacturing to afford them employment.

As a consequence, farming is and so far as can be foreseen, is likely to continue to be their mainstay, and fortunately this resource is capable of indefinite development whether in the direction of increased agricultural operations, improvement of their method, or in that of the kindred industries of dairying and stock-raising.

The Indians, however, manage to earn a considerable amount of money by taking contracts to supply hay, whether to the North-west Mounted Police or ranchers or people in the neighbouring towns and villages, by selling fire-wood to the settlers, by hiring out as farm labourers, by freighting, by burning and selling lime, and in various other ways.

In other provinces their occupations are various and embrace work in lumber camps, on drives, the lading of vessels and railway cars, acting as guides for tourists and mineral prospectors, freighting, washing for gold, working as farm hands or as cowboys, fishing for cannery or other companies, piloting vessels, and in fact anything within their capacity.

Some industries although not necessarily confined to are in a sense peculiar to them, and their manufactures include boats, canoes, oars, paddles, mast hoops, snow-shoes, mitts, moccasins, snow-shovels, axe and pick handles, lacrosse-sticks, pails and tubs and various other articles.

The manufacture of baskets and fancy wares is an important branch of industry, and together with that of moccasins, mitts, snow-shoes and lacrosse-sticks is carried on most extensively by the Indians of Quebec.

A sufficiently remunerative market for baskets and fancy wares is found at various summer resorts in the White Mountains and on the Atlantic coast, although the trade is not so profitable since the withdrawal by the United States of the privilege of passing goods through the customs free of duty.

The impetus given the preceding year to the manufacture of moccasins and snow-shoes among the Indians at Jeune Lorette by the rush to the Klondike district, has been checked, and were it not that they have adopted a somewhat kindred industry, viz: the manufacture of canvas shoes, they would have found themselves in a somewhat hard position.

The total income derived from farm produce, land rentals, wages earned, fishing, hunting and other industries, exceeded that of the preceding year by something like \$280,000, from which it will be seen that the Indians have had their share of the general prosperity enjoyed by the country at large.

Houses.

There is perhaps no single feature from which more can be gathered relative to the progress made by Indians in their advance towards civilization than from the character of their dwellings.

In this as in almost all directions something has to be undone before anything can be accomplished, for so long as the superstition which keeps an Indian from inhabiting a house in which a death has occurred, prevails, he is not likely to go to much expense or trouble to erect what he feels he may have at any time to pull down or abandon.

The relation between the limits of his accommodation and the amount of fuel required to keep it warm, is a very serious consideration where severe winters prevail, and wood or other fuel is difficult to obtain. The practice moreover of living in tents during a considerable portion of the year tends to produce a certain amount of carelessness as to the kind of house he lives in.

This practice has its advantages as well as its drawbacks, for although the tendency to group their tents encourages idleness and gossiping, more especially among the women, as also the neglect of many things, such as the care of their gardens, milking of their cows, attention to calves, &c., &c., upon which the success of the farmer so much depends, the beneficial effect upon their health, which has already been referred to, is so great as to produce very strong hesitancy with regard to interfering with the custom.

Apart from such considerations, the character of the Indian dwellings depends largely upon the comparative accessibility to timber suitable for building purposes, and to saw-mills

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In some parts of the North-west Territories, as for instance in the Regina district and in the grazing country to the west, much difficulty is experienced by the Indians in getting timber suitable for the construction of buildings, and in many parts of that as well as of other provinces, numbers of them are so far away from mills that their only possible way of getting lumber is by hand-sawing it.

Probably the most primitive type of abode is to be found in the Lake Districts of Manitoba, where roofs of thatch or even sod and earthen floors are rather the rule than the exception.

However, the inside of mean looking dwellings not infrequently forms an agreeable and surprising contrast to their outward appearance, being comfortably and even tastefully fitted up.

Want of proper ventilation is, as a rule, the greatest defect, although to an extent remedied by chimneys and open fireplaces.

In British Columbia the rancheries or big structures tenanted by groups of families, have been pretty generally displaced by private houses, excepting in the Kwakowltz Agency, and while the change has many advantages, it certainly does not include better ventilation among the number.

Even where conditions are most adverse, the Indians are evincing an increasing readiness to deny themselves in other directions in order to purchase lumber and shingles, and there are few if any reserves where in the course of a year one or two new houses are not erected, and they are almost without exception, an improvement on those which they replace.

MORALITY.

The Indians as a class are law-abiding in a marked degree, and serious crime is rare among them.

In the course of the year some few of their number were charged with having taken human life.

One case was the deliberate and apparently unprovoked murder of an inoffensive settler at Kamloops, and was the culminating act in the criminal career of an Indian whose naturally ill-balanced mind and vicious tendencies had been further unsettled and aggravated by habitual indulgence in strong drink.

The other cases were of a widely different character, and occurred among Indians far removed from civilizing influences, and the taking of life was prompted by motives of self-preservation and sanctioned by established tribal usage.

The Indians put to death were what the Wood Crees call 'Wehndigos,' that is possessed of an insane desire to kill and eat the flesh of their victims, and such cases are by no means uncommon among them.

The lust to kill would not apparently differ materially from the homicidal mania which occasionally seizes upon members of any community, and the explanation of the peculiar and revolting cannibal accompaniment, will no doubt be found in the direction given by insanity to the impulses of people in whose lives the main occupation and all absorbing interest is killing in order to eat, and with whom the ideas of killing and eating are consequently inseparably connected.

It is not difficult to understand how people absolutely ignorant as to the nature and treatment of insanity, whose nomadic habits preclude making any provision for alienation or restraint, and who lack that regard for the sanctity of human life which Christianity has impressed on civilization, should believe this mania to be the direct result of possession by an evil spirit and resort to summary methods for disposing of its victims.

In such cases the law has properly recognized all the extenuating circumstances and regarded the crime as manslaughter rather than murder.

While endeavouring to enlighten the superstition and reform the practice it has confined punishment to the extent considered necessary to emphasize its teachings.

In the older provinces the majority of the Indians have reached that stage when they can resist such ordinary temptations to imbibe strong drink as are incidental to their position, surrounded by communities in which intoxicants are commonly used and sold.

The fact that there are some individuals to be found in most of the bands who will succumb to, and some who will go a long way out of their road to seek temptation, is not peculiar to them.

The drinking class, however, is largely in the minority, and it seems evident from the reports received from all directions that a marked improvement is taking place among them and the temperance sentiment steadily growing.

While on the whole the prohibitive provisions of the Act result in good, yet they serve in a measure to create temptation.

The price paid by Indians for liquor is in proportion to the risk incurred in supplying it, and this opens up a field for a lucrative, if dangerous traffic, which has created a class of procurers who trade upon their knowledge of the fact that not only will liquor, if indulged in at all, provoke a far stronger craving in an Indian than in an ordinary white man, but will so act upon the improvidence, which is so strong a characteristic of his constitution, as to render him reckless as to the cost at which he gratifies the passion when excited.

Thus while the high price may serve to deter an Indian, when free from the craving, from going in quest of liquor, it offers a strong inducement to the procurer to tempt him to indulge, and there is no doubt that this kind of temptation is the cause of much of such drinking as is done by Indians, more especially in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

Every effort is made to discover and punish the miscreants who supply the Indians with intoxicants, but, as the Indians who receive the liquor are as a rule the only witnesses of such transactions, and to give information would cut them off from all hope of procuring further supplies, it is next to impossible to extract any from them. Under such circumstances the only other course left is to punish the Indian, but here another difficulty presents itself; because the chances are that his circumstances are such that whether he be fined or imprisoned the result is to render his family destitute; and the duty of affording relief falls upon the Bands, if possessed of funds to devote to such purpose, and, if not, upon the Government.

Since, however, virtue is better than innocence, and self-control cannot be acquired without resistance of temptation, it is to be hoped that matters as they stand may eventually work out for the Indians' highest good.

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While a considerable number of Indians still refuse even nominal adherence to Christianity, their superstitions and cognate rites, such as the celebration of Potlaches or Sun Dances, have been denuded of their most objectionable features, and are fast falling into disuse, as are also the kindred practices of their medicine men.

EDUCATION.

The amount of interest taken by Indian parents in the education of their children, and the extent and regularity of the attendance of the latter are largely affected by the peculiarities of their condition. In the first stage, before instruction or education can be commenced, a great deal has to be done in the way of eradication of superstition and prejudice, and in overcoming fear not unnaturally entertained by the parents that education will not only destroy sympathy between them and their offspring in this life, but through the inculcation of religion separate them in a future state of existence. When these difficulties have been overcome, many others present themselves, such as the migratory habits of the parents, and their strong disinclination to apply or have teachers apply, especially to their boys, such discipline as is required to ensure attendance and progress. Supposing, however, attendance to have been secured, then various obstacles present themselves—the first and main one being that of difference in tongue. This difference is greatly enhanced when it becomes necessary to impart ideas which, being entirely outside of the experience and environment of the pupils and their parents, have no equivalent expression in their native language. When all this is remembered it will be seen that so far from an inferior class of teachers being, as is commonly supposed, quite good enough for Indian schools, a decidedly superior class is required, not only for the direct instruction of the pupils, but to exert an influence upon and arouse interest in the parents.

Many of the reserves in the newer provinces are still so far remote from centres of civilization that the conditions are not sufficiently inviting to allure a superior class of teacher from more congenial surroundings.

However, as civilization advances the disadvantages become less, and a corresponding improvement in the character of the service procurable takes place. When long contact with civilization has removed these difficulties, as in the older provinces, the fact still remains that so long as Indians continue to dwell in separate communities and do not amalgamate with the surrounding race, the prospects before their children and the positions which they are likely to occupy are not such as to magnify the value of education in their eyes.

Up to a certain point, in order to derive benefit for themselves from such contact as they must necessarily have with white men, and to save themselves from being overreached, they show an increasing appreciation of the value of education, but beyond that point few have any ambition for it on behalf of their offspring.

While but little remains to be removed of that prejudice and superstition which provoke actual resistance to instruction, the strong disinclination on the part of the parents to the separation involved in letting them go to industrial schools, at a distance from the reserves, and remain sufficiently long to derive any real benefit, remains more or less widespread.

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Since comparatively little progress can be made at the day schools when the migratory habits of the parents interfere with regularity of the children's attendance and the home influences counteract those of the schools, the difficulty is met, so far as circumstances and means admit of, by the establishment of boarding schools on the reserves, where the parents can see the children from time to time, and thus greatly mitigate the sense of separation. This tends to enhance the difficulty of securing pupils for the industrial schools, and the natural tendency of the policy to substitute boarding for day schools, and of the preference of the parents for boarding rather than industrial schools, is to swell the enrolment for boarding at the expense of both day and industrial schools.

The following table will show at a glance the number of each class of school in operation in each province during the year:—

Province.	Day.	Boarding.	Industrial.
Ontario	75	1	5
Quebec	17		
Nova Scotia	11		
New Brunswick	6		
Prince Edward Island	1		
British Columbia	27	4	7
Manitoba	46	4	4
North-west Territories	31	22	6
Outside treaty limits	11	3	

This as compared with the preceding year shows an addition of four day schools in Ontario, three in Nova Scotia, and two outside treaty limits, and of two boarding schools in the North-west Territories, as against three day schools closed in the North-west Territories. In addition to these there is a boarding school established at Norway House by the enterprise of the Methodist Church, but so far it has not been assisted by the department.

The enrolment during the year was as follows:—

At Day schools	6,491 pupils.
At Boarding schools	1,157 “
At Industrial schools	1,958 “

showing a decrease since the preceding year of 245 pupils at the day schools and 36 at the industrial.

The average attendance on the other hand shows a decided improvement, having increased from 5,533 to 6,167.

It will be seen from the foregoing that with regard to education as well as other matters progress is being gradually made.

LANDS.

In the course of the year 65,631.56 acres of surrendered surveyed lands were sold, and realized an aggregate amount of \$41,971.40, and so maintained the average price obtained for similar lands the year before.

These sales included some of the lands comprising two surrenders made during the preceding year, viz., that of the Sharphead's Reserve, situated on the trail from Calgary

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to Edmonton, in the North-west Territories, and a portion of the Temiscamingue Reserve, which was subdivided and placed on the market at the upset price affixed by the surveyor.

None of the lands of the Checastapasin Reserve, near Prince Albert, also surrendered last year, have yet been sold, pending decision as to how they can be disposed of to the best advantage.

Of letters patent, 356 were issued and recorded under authority of, and in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Act, and the usual returns sent to the Provincial Secretary and Registrars of Counties and Districts in the Dominion.

Location tickets, granting title to Indians for lots on their reserves, were, under the provisions of the Act, issued during the year to the number of 75. Of these location tickets there are now 922 of record in the department.

Of leases of lots to white men the department has on behalf of Indian locatees negotiated 79 in the course of the year, and as some 93 have expired or been cancelled since last year, the number current is 887.

One new timber license, covering some 842 acres on the southerly side of Batchewana Island, was issued, making the number of such licenses now current 24.

The re-valuation of lands in the Saugeen Peninsula, with regard to which progress was reported last year, has been completed, and the value set upon a number of lots, reduced in accordance therewith.

Exclusive privileges to explore for petroleum oil and gas on the unceded portion of Manitoulin Island were granted, on what were considered advantageous terms, to two firms, but so far without results; and one or two permits were issued to prospect for minerals on Indian reserves, and one claim of two acres in extent in the Maniwaki Reserve was disposed of as a mica mine.

SURVEYS.

In describing survey work it is not easy to keep within the exact limits of the fiscal year, which do not correspond with those of the surveyor's 'season.'

Last year the results of the season's work in the North-west Territories and British Columbia were given, and, in so far as work which encroached upon the limits of the fiscal year now under review, need not be repeated.

The following additional work has been done in the course of the year:—

The survey into sections of the broken townships of Havilland and Ley, and into lots of the west halves of the townships of Tupper and Archibald, situated in the Batchewana Reserve, the commencement of which was noticed last year, has been completed. The Indian reserve at Christian Island, Georgian Bay, south of Moose Deer Point, the Sioux Reserve, at Round Plain, in the vicinity of Prince Albert, in the North-west Territories, a tract of the east half, and the north part of the west half of the Temiscamingue Reserve, also a portion of the surrendered part of the Ojibouchuan Reserve at Lake St. John were subdivided into farm lots, the first two mentioned for the purpose of severally locating the Indians thereon, the others in order that they might be sold for the benefit of those interested therein.

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The boundaries of the Restigouche Reserve, in the township of Mann, and of Poorman's Reserve, in the Touchwood Hills, were retraced, and the re-survey of boundaries, lots, and section lines of the St. Peter's Reserve completed.

The Indians of Stony and Pelican Lakes, having at length been driven through failure of the hunt to settle down to agricultural pursuits, a reserve has been surveyed for them on Big River in the Carlton Agency.

The work of surveying the islands in the Georgian Bay south of Moose Deer Point has been continued,—a survey made of a road leading through the Saugeen Reserve, near its southern boundary, to a public bridge over the Saugeen River, in order that the same might be declared a public highway, also of a road allowance in the unsurrendered portion of the Temiscamingue Reserve, in exchange for the road allowance abandoned along the shore of the Quinze.

A special examination was made of the damage done by the overflow of a creek in the Quarante Arpents Reserve, with a view to ascertain the extent thereof and to prevent its recurrence ; also examination and survey of Grass Creek Island, River St. Lawrence, in order to decide whether it constituted Indian land, and was subject to control of this department.

FINANCIAL.

On June 30 last, the capital of the Indian Trust Fund was \$3,785,616.35, as compared with \$3,725,746.75 at the close of the preceding fiscal year.

Collections reached the sum of \$127,459.08, and disbursements amounted in the aggregate to \$238,111.26. The amount expended from the consolidated fund was \$986,254.56.

The Indian Saving Account, which, as explained in last year's report, had been instituted for the funding of the annuity money and earnings of pupils at industrial schools, shows a satisfactory augmentation of the balance to its credit, which on June 30 last was \$14,856.48, the deposits during the year having amounted to \$4,554.56, as against withdrawals to the extent of \$2,267.24.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. A. SMART,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

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REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS FOR TREATY No. 8.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, 22nd September, 1899.

The Honourable

CLIFFORD SIFTON,

Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—We have the honour to transmit herewith the treaty which, under the Commission issued to us on the 5th day of April last, we have made with the Indians of the provisional district of Athabasca and parts of the country adjacent thereto, as described in the treaty and shown on the map attached.

The date fixed for meeting the Indians at Lesser Slave Lake was the 8th of June 1899. Owing, however, to unfavourable weather and lack of boatmen, we did not reach the point until the 19th. But one of the Commissioners—Mr. Ross—who went overland from Edmonton to the Lake, was fortunately present when the Indians first gathered. He was thus able to counteract the consequences of the delay and to expedite the work of the Commission by preliminary explanations of its objects.

We met the Indians on the 20th, and on the 21st the treaty was signed.

As the discussions at the different points followed on much the same lines, we shall confine ourselves to a general statement of their import. There was a marked absence of the old Indian style of oratory. Only among the Wood Crees were any formal speeches made, and these were brief. The Beaver Indians are taciturn. The Chipewyans confined themselves to asking questions and making brief arguments. They appeared to be more adept at cross-examination than at speech-making, and the Chief at Fort Chipewyan displayed considerable keenness of intellect and much practical sense in pressing the claims of his band. They all wanted as liberal, if not more liberal terms, than were granted to the Indians of the plains. Some expected to be fed by the Government after the making of treaty, and all asked for assistance in seasons of distress and urged that the old and indigent who were no longer able to hunt and trap and were consequently often in distress should be cared for by the Government. They requested that medicines be furnished. At Vermillion, Chipewyan and Smith's Landing, an earnest appeal was made for the services of a medical man. There was expressed at every point the fear that the making of the treaty would be followed by the curtailment of the hunting and fishing privileges, and many were impressed with the notion that the treaty would lead to taxation and enforced military service. They seemed desirous of securing educational advantages for their children, but stipulated that in the matter of schools there should be no interference with their religious beliefs.

We pointed out that the Government could not undertake to maintain Indians in idleness; that the same means of earning a livelihood would continue after the treaty as existed before it, and that the Indians would be expected to make use of them. We told them that the Government was always ready to give relief in cases of actual destitution, and that in seasons of distress they would without any special stipulation in the treaty receive such assistance as it was usual to give in order to prevent starvation among Indians in any part of Canada; and we stated that the attention of the Government would be called to the need of some special provision being made for assisting the old and indigent who were unable to work and dependent on charity for the means of

sustaining life. We promised that supplies of medicines would be put in the charge of persons selected by the Government at different points, and would be distributed free to those of the Indians who might require them. We explained that it would be practically impossible for the Government to arrange for regular medical attendance upon Indians so widely scattered over such an extensive territory. We assured them, however, that the Government would always be ready to avail itself of any opportunity of affording medical service just as it provided that the physician attached to the Commission should give free attendance to all Indians whom he might find in need of treatment as he passed through the country.

Our chief difficulty was the apprehension that the hunting and fishing privileges were to be curtailed. The provision in the treaty under which ammunition and twine is to be furnished went far in the direction of quieting the fears of the Indians, for they admitted that it would be unreasonable to furnish the means of hunting and fishing if laws were to be enacted which would make hunting and fishing so restricted as to render it impossible to make a livelihood by such pursuits. But over and above the provision we had to solemnly assure them that only such laws as to hunting and fishing as were in the interest of the Indians and were found necessary in order to protect the fish and fur-bearing animals would be made, and that they would be as free to hunt and fish after the treaty as they would be if they never entered into it.

We assured them that the treaty would not lead to any forced interference with their mode of life, that it did not open the way to the imposition of any tax, and that there was no fear of enforced military service. We showed them that, whether treaty was made or not, they were subject to the law, bound to obey it, and liable to punishment for any infringements of it. We pointed out that the law was designed for the protection of all, and must be respected by all the inhabitants of the country, irrespective of colour or origin; and that, in requiring them to live at peace with white men who came into the country, and not to molest them in person or in property, it only required them to do what white men were required to do as to the Indians.

As to education, the Indians were assured that there was no need of any special stipulation, as it was the policy of the Government to provide in every part of the country, as far as circumstances would permit, for the education of Indian children, and that the law, which was as strong as a treaty, provided for non-interference with the religion of the Indians in schools maintained or assisted by the Government.

We should add that the chief of the Chipewyans of Fort Chipewyan asked that the Government should undertake to have a railway built into the country, as the cost of goods which the Indians require would be thereby cheapened and the prosperity of the country enhanced. He was told that the Commissioners had no authority to make any statement in the matter further than to say that his desire would be made known to the Government.

When we conferred, after the first meeting with the Indians at Lesser Slave Lake, we came to the conclusion that it would be best to make one treaty covering the whole of the territory ceded, and to take adhesions thereto from the Indians to be met at the other points rather than to make several separate treaties. The treaty was therefore so drawn as to provide three ways in which assistance is to be given to the Indians, in order to accord with the conditions of the country and to meet the requirements of the Indians in the different parts of the territory.

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In addition to the annuity, which we found it necessary to fix at the figures of Treaty Six, which covers adjacent territory, the treaty stipulates that assistance in the form of seed and implements and cattle will be given to those of the Indians who may take to farming, in the way of cattle and mowers to those who may devote themselves to cattle-raising, and that ammunition and twine will be given to those who continue to fish and hunt. The assistance in farming and ranching is only to be given when the Indians actually take to these pursuits, and it is not likely that for many years there will be a call for any considerable expenditure under these heads. The only Indians of the territory ceded who are likely to take to cattle-raising are those about Lesser Slave Lake and along the Peace River, where there is quite an extent of ranching country; and although there are stretches of cultivable land in those parts of the country, it is not probable that the Indians will, while present conditions obtain, engage in farming further than the raising of roots in a small way, as is now done to some extent. In the main the demand will be for ammunition and twine, as the great majority of the Indians will continue to hunt and fish for a livelihood. It does not appear likely that the conditions of the country on either side of the Athabasca and Slave Rivers or about Athabasca Lake will be so changed as to affect hunting or trapping, and it is safe to say that so long as the fur-bearing animals remain, the great bulk of the Indians will continue to hunt and to trap.

The Indians are given the option of taking reserves or land in severalty. As the extent of the country treated for made it impossible to define reserves or holdings, and as the Indians were not prepared to make selections, we confined ourselves to an undertaking to have reserves and holdings set apart in the future, and the Indians were satisfied with the promise that this would be done when required. There is no immediate necessity for the general laying out of reserves or the allotting of land. It will be quite time enough to do this as advancing settlement makes necessary the surveying of the land. Indeed, the Indians were generally averse to being placed on reserves. It would have been impossible to have made a treaty if we had not assured them that there was no intention of confining them to reserves. We had to very clearly explain to them that the provision for reserves and allotments of land were made for their protection, and to secure to them in perpetuity a fair portion of the land ceded, in the event of settlement advancing.

After making the treaty at Lesser Slave Lake it was decided that, in order to offset the delay already referred to, it would be necessary for the Commission to divide. Mr. Ross and Mr. McKenna accordingly set out for Fort St. John on the 22nd of June. The date appointed for meeting the Indians there was the 21st. When the decision to divide was come to, a special messenger was despatched to the Fort with a message to the Indians explaining the delay, advising them that Commissioners were travelling to meet them, and requesting them to wait at the Fort. Unfortunately the Indians had dispersed and gone to their hunting grounds before the messenger arrived and weeks before the date originally fixed for the meeting, and when the Commissioners got within some miles of St. John the messenger met them with a letter from the Hudson's Bay Company's officer there advising them that the Indians, after consuming all their provisions, set off on the 1st June in four different bands and in as many different directions for the regular hunt; that there was not a man at St. John who knew the country and could carry word of the Commissioners' coming, and even if there were it would take three weeks or a month to get the Indians in. Of course there was nothing to do but

return. It may be stated, however, that what happened was not altogether unforeseen. We had grave doubts of being able to get to St. John in time to meet the Indians, but as they were reported to be rather disturbed and ill-disposed on account of the actions of miners passing through their country, it was thought that it would be well to show them that the Commissioners were prepared to go into their country, and that they had put forth every possible effort to keep the engagement made by the Government.

The Commissioners on their return from St. John met the Beaver Indians of Dunvegan on the 21st day of June and secured their adhesion to the treaty. They then proceeded to Fort Chipewyan and to Smith's Landing on the Slave River and secured the adhesion of the Cree and Chipewyan Indians at these points on the 13th and 17th days of July respectively.

In the meantime Mr. Laird met the Cree and Beaver Indians at Peace River Landing and Vermillion, and secured their adhesion on the 1st and 8th days of July respectively. He then proceeded to Fond du Lac on Lake Athabasca, and obtained the adhesion of the Chipewyan Indians there on the 25th and 27th days of July.

After treating with the Indians at Smith, Mr. Ross and Mr. McKenna found it necessary to separate in order to make sure of meeting the Indians at Wabiscow on the date fixed. Mr. McKenna accordingly went to Fort McMurray, where he secured the adhesion of the Chipewyan and Cree Indians on the 4th day of August, and Mr. Ross proceeded to Wabiscow, where he obtained the adhesion of the Cree Indians on the 14th day of August.

The Indians with whom we treated differ in many respects from the Indians of the organized territories. They indulge in neither paint nor feathers, and they never clothe themselves in blankets. Their dress is of the ordinary style and many of them were well clothed. In the summer they live in teepees, but many of them have log houses in which they live in the winter. The Cree language is the chief language of trade, and some of the Beavers and Chipewyans speak it in addition to their own tongues. All the Indians we met were with rare exceptions professing Christians, and showed evidences of the work which missionaries have carried on among them for many years. A few of them have had their children avail themselves of the advantages afforded by boarding schools established at different missions. None of the tribes appear to have any very definite organization. They are held together mainly by the language bond. The chiefs and headmen are simply the most efficient hunters and trappers. They are not law-makers and leaders in the sense that the chiefs and headmen of the plains and of old Canada were. The tribes have no very distinctive characteristics, and as far as we could learn traditions of any import. The Wood Crees are an off-shoot of the Crees of the South. The Beaver Indians bear some resemblance to the Indians west of the mountains. The Chipewyans are physically the superior tribe. The Beavers have apparently suffered most from scrofula and phthisis, and there are marks of these diseases more or less among all the tribes.

Although in manners and dress the Indians of the North are much further advanced in civilization than other Indians were when treaties were made with them, they stand as much in need of the protection afforded by the law to aborigines as do any other Indians of the country, and are as fit subjects for the paternal care of the Government.

It may be pointed out that hunting in the North differs from hunting as it was on the plains in that the Indians hunt in a wooded country and instead of moving in bands go individually or in family groups.

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Our journey from point to point was so hurried that we are not in a position to give any description of the country ceded which would be of value. But we may say that about Lesser Slave Lake there are stretches of country which appear well suited for ranching and mixed farming; that on both sides of the Peace River there are extensive prairies and some well wooded country; that at Vermillion on the Peace two settlers have successfully carried on mixed farming on a pretty extensive scale for several years, and that the appearance of the cultivated fields of the Mission there in July showed that cereals and roots were as well advanced as in any portion of the organized territories. The country along the Athabasca River is well wooded and there are miles of tar-saturated banks. But as far as our restricted view of the Lake Athabasca and Slave River country enabled us to judge, its wealth, apart from possible mineral development, consists exclusively in its fisheries and furs.

In going from Peace River Crossing to St. John, the trail which is being constructed under the supervision of the Territorial Government from moneys provided by Parliament was passed over. It was found to be well located. The grading and bridge work is of a permanent character, and the road is sure to be an important factor in the development of the country.

We desire to express our high appreciation of the valuable and most willing service rendered by Inspector Snyder and the corps of police under him, and at the same time to testify to the efficient manner in which the members of our staff performed their several duties. The presence of a medical man was much appreciated by the Indians, and Dr. West, the physician to the Commission, was most assiduous in attending to the great number of Indians who sought his services. We would add that the Very Reverend Father Lacombe, who was attached to the Commission, zealously assisted us in treating with the Crees.

The actual number of Indians paid was:—

7 Chiefs at \$32.00	\$ 224 00
23 Headmen at \$22.00	506 00
2,187 Indians at \$12.00	26,244 00
	<hr/>
	\$26,974 00
	<hr/>

A detailed statement of the Indians treated with and of the money paid is appended.

We have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servants,

DAVID LAIRD,

J. H. ROSS,

J. A. J. McKENNA,

Indian Treaty Commissioners.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

STATEMENT of Indians paid Annuity and Gratuity Moneys in Treaty No. 8, during 1899.

	Chiefs.	Head- men.	Other Indians.	Cash Paid each Band.	Total Cash Paid.
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.
LESSER SLAVE LAKE.					
<i>Keenoostago's Band (Crees)</i> —					
Chief at \$32	1			32 00	
Headmen at \$22		4		88 00	
Other Indians at \$12			241	2,892 00	
					3,012 00
<i>Captain's Band (Crees)</i> —					
Headman		1		22 00	
Other Indians			22	264 00	
					286 00
PEACE RIVER LANDING.					
<i>Duncan Tastawit's Band (Crees and Beavers)</i> —					
Headman		1		22 00	
Other Indians			46	552 00	
					574 00
VERMILLION.					
<i>Ambroise Tete-Noire's Band (Beavers)</i> —					
Chief	1			32 00	
Headman		1		22 00	
Other Indians			148	1,776 00	
					1,830 00
<i>Tall Cree Band (Crees)</i> —					
Headman		1		22 00	
Other Indians			64	768 00	
					790 00
DUNVEGAN.					
<i>Beaver Band</i> —					
Headman		1		22 00	
Other Indians			33	396 00	
					418 00
RED RIVER POST, PEACE RIVER.					
<i>Crees paid as part of Band — Cree Band at Vermillion</i> —					
Indians			66	792 00	
					792 00
FORT CHIPEWYAN.					
<i>Chipewyan Band</i> —					
Chief	1			32 00	
Headmen		2		44 00	
Other Indians			407	4,884 00	
					4,960 00
<i>Cree Band</i> —					
Chief	1			32 00	
Headmen		2		44 00	
Other Indians			183	2,196 00	
					2,272 00
SMITH'S LANDING.					
<i>Chipewyan Band</i> —					
Chief	1			32 00	
Headmen		2		44 00	
Other Indians			280	3,360 00	
					3,436 00

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STATEMENT of Indians paid Annuity and Gratuity, &c.—*Concluded.*

	Chiefs.	Headmen.	Other Indians.	Cash Paid each Band.	Total Cash Paid.
FOND DU LAC.				\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Chipewyan Band—</i>					
Chief	1			32 00	
Headmen		2		44 00	
Other Indians			376	4,512 00	
					4,588 00
FORT McMURRAY.					
<i>Cree and Chipewyan Bands—</i>					
Headmen		2		44 00	
Other Indians			130	1,560 00	
					1,604 00
WABISCOW.					
<i>Cree Band—</i>					
Chief	1			32 00	
Headmen		4		88 00	
Other Indians			191	2,292 00	
					2,412 00
Total	7	23	2,187		26,974 00

SUMMARY.

7 Chiefs at \$32	\$ 224 00
23 Headmen at \$22	506 00
2,187 Other Indians at \$12	26,224 00
2,217	Total
	\$26,974 00

Certified correct,

DAVID LAIRD,

J. H. ROSS,

J. A. J. McKENNA,

Indian Treaty Commissioners.

WINNIPEG, Man., September 22, 1899.

TREATY No. 8.

ARTICLES OF A TREATY made and concluded at the several dates mentioned therein, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, between Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, by her Commissioners the Honourable David Laird, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Indian Commissioner for the said Province and the North-west Territories, James Andrew Joseph McKenna, of Ottawa, Ontario, Esquire, and the Honourable James Hamilton Ross, of Regina, in the North west Territories, of the one part; and the Cree, Beaver, Chipewyan, and other Indians, inhabitants of the territory within the limits hereinafter defined and described, by their Chiefs and Headmen, hereunto subscribed, of the other part:—

WHEREAS the Indians inhabiting the territory hereinafter defined have, pursuant to notice given by the Honourable Superintendent General of Indian Affairs in the year 1898, been convened to meet a Commission representing Her Majesty's Government of the Dominion of Canada at certain places in the said territory in this present year 1899, to deliberate upon certain matters of interest to Her Most Gracious Majesty, of the one part, and the said Indians of the other.

AND WHEREAS the said Indians have been notified and informed by Her Majesty's said Commission that it is her desire to open for settlement, immigration trade, travel, mining, lumbering, and such other purposes as to Her Majesty may seem meet, a tract of country bounded and described as hereinafter mentioned, and to obtain the consent thereto of her Indian subjects inhabiting the said tract, and to make a treaty, and arrange with them, so that there may be peace and good will between them and Her Majesty's other subjects, and that her Indian people may know and be assured of what allowances they are to count upon and receive from Her Majesty's bounty and benevolence.

AND WHEREAS the Indians of the said tract, duly convened in council at the respective points named hereunder, and being requested by Her Majesty's Commissioners to name certain Chiefs and Headmen who should be authorized on their behalf to conduct such negotiations and sign any treaty to be founded thereon, and to become responsible to Her Majesty for the faithful performance by their respective bands of such obligations as shall be assumed by them, the said Indians have therefore acknowledged for that purpose the several Chiefs and Headmen who have subscribed hereto.

AND WHEREAS the said Commissioners have proceeded to negotiate a treaty with the Cree, Beaver, Chipewyan, and other Indians, inhabiting the district hereinafter defined and described, and the same has been agreed upon and concluded by the respective bands at the dates mentioned hereunder, the said Indians DO HEREBY CEDE, RELEASE, SURRENDER AND YIELD UP to the Government of the Dominion of Canada, for Her Majesty the Queen and her successors for ever, all their rights, titles and privileges whatsoever, to the lands included within the following limits, that is to say:—

Commencing at the source of the main branch of the Red Deer River in Alberta, thence due west to the central range of the Rocky Mountains, thence north-westerly along said range to the point where it intersects the 60th parallel of north latitude, thence east along said parallel to the point where it intersects Hay River, thence north-easterly down said river to the south shore of Great Slave Lake, thence along the said shore north-easterly, (and including such rights to the islands in said lake as the Indians mentioned in the treaty may possess), and thence easterly and north-easterly along the south shores of Christie's Bay and McLeod's Bay to old Fort Reliance near the mouth of Lockhart's River, thence south-easterly in a straight line to and including Black Lake, thence south-westerly up the stream from Cree Lake, thence including said lake south-westerly along the height of land between the Athabasca and Churchill Rivers to where it intersects the northern boundary of Treaty Six, and along the said boundary easterly, northerly and south-westerly, to the place of commencement.

AND ALSO the said Indian rights, titles, and privileges whatsoever to all other lands wherever situated in the North-west Territories, British Columbia, or in any other portion of the Dominion of Canada.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same to Her Majesty the Queen and her successors for ever

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And Her Majesty the Queen HEREBY AGREES with the said Indians that they shall have right to pursue their usual vocations of hunting, trapping and fishing throughout the tract surrendered as heretofore described, subject to such regulations as may from time to time be made by the Government of the country, acting under the authority of Her Majesty, and saving and excepting such tracts as may be required or taken up from time to time for settlement, mining, lumbering, trading or other purposes.

And Her Majesty the Queen hereby agrees and undertakes to lay aside reserves for such bands as desire reserves, the same not to exceed in all one square mile for each family of five for such number of families as may elect to reside on reserves, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families; and for such families or individual Indians as may prefer to live apart from band reserves, Her Majesty undertakes to provide land in severalty to the extent of 160 acres to each Indian, the land to be conveyed with a proviso as to non-alienation without the consent of the Governor General in Council of Canada, the selection of such reserves, and lands in severalty, to be made in the manner following, namely, the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs shall depute and send a suitable person to determine and set apart such reserves and lands, after consulting with the Indians concerned as to the locality which may be found suitable and open for selection.

Provided, however, that Her Majesty reserves the right to deal with any settlers within the bounds of any lands reserved for any band as she may see fit; and also that the aforesaid reserves of land, or any interest therein, may be sold or otherwise disposed of by Her Majesty's Government for the use and benefit of the said Indians entitled thereto, with their consent first had and obtained.

It is further agreed between Her Majesty and her said Indian subjects that such portions of the reserves and lands above indicated as may at any time be required for public works, buildings, railways, or roads of whatsoever nature may be appropriated for that purpose by Her Majesty's Government of the Dominion of Canada, due compensation being made to the Indians for the value of any improvements thereon, and an equivalent in land, money or other consideration for the area of the reserve so appropriated.

And with a view to show the satisfaction of Her Majesty with the behaviour and good conduct of her Indians, and in extinguishment of all their past claims, she hereby, through her Commissioners, agrees to make each Chief a present of thirty-two dollars in cash, to each Headman twenty-two dollars, and to every other Indian of whatever age, of the families represented at the time and place of payment, twelve dollars.

Her Majesty also agrees that next year, and annually afterwards for ever, she will cause to be paid to the said Indians in cash, at suitable places and dates, of which the said Indians shall be duly notified, to each Chief twenty-five dollars, each Headman, not to exceed four to a large Band and two to a small Band, fifteen dollars, and to every other Indian, of whatever age, five dollars, the same, unless there be some exceptional reason, to be paid only to heads of families for those belonging thereto.

FURTHER, Her Majesty agrees that each Chief, after signing the treaty, shall receive a silver medal and a suitable flag, and next year, and every third year thereafter, each Chief and Headman shall receive a suitable suit of clothing.

FURTHER, Her Majesty agrees to pay the salaries of such teachers to instruct the children of said Indians as to Her Majesty's Government of Canada may seem advisable.

FURTHER, Her Majesty agrees to supply each Chief of a Band that selects a reserve, for the use of that Band, ten axes, five hand saws, five augers, one grindstone, and the necessary files and whetstones.

FURTHER, Her Majesty agrees that each Band that elects to take a reserve and cultivate the soil, shall, as soon as convenient after such reserve is set aside and settled upon, and the Band has signified its choice and is prepared to break up the soil, receive two hoes, one spade, one scythe and two hay forks for every family so settled, and for every three families one plough and one harrow, and to the Chief, for the use of his Band, two horses or a yoke of oxen, and for each Band potatoes, barley, oats and wheat (if such seed be suited to the locality of the reserve), to plant the land actually broken up, and provisions for one month in the spring for several years while planting such seeds; and to every family one cow, and every Chief one bull, and one mowing-machine and one reaper for the use of his Band when it is ready for them; for such families as

prefer to raise stock instead of cultivating the soil, every family of five persons, two cows, and every Chief two bulls and two mowing-machines when ready for their use, and a like proportion for smaller or larger families. The aforesaid articles, machines and cattle to be given once for all for the encouragement of agriculture and stock raising; and for such Bands as prefer to continue hunting and fishing, as much ammunition and twine for making nets annually as will amount in value to one dollar per head of the families so engaged in hunting and fishing.

THEY PROMISE AND ENGAGE that they will, in all respects, obey and abide by the law; that they will maintain peace between each other, and between themselves and other tribes of Indians, and between themselves and others of Her Majesty's subjects, whether Indians, Half-breeds or whites, this year inhabiting and hereafter to inhabit any part of the said ceded territory; and that they will not molest the person or property of any inhabitant of such ceded tract, or of any other district or country, or interfere with or trouble any person passing or travelling through the said tract or any part thereof, and that they will assist the officers of Her Majesty in bringing to justice and punishment any Indian offending against the stipulations of this Treaty or infringing the law in force in the country so ceded.

Signed by the parties hereto, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, the same having been first explained to the Indians by Albert Tate and Samuel Cunningham, Interpreters.

DAVID LAIRD, *Treaty Commissioner*,
J. A. J. McKENNA, *Treaty Commissioner*,
J. H. ROSS, *Treaty Commissioner*,
his

his
Moostoos X *Headman*,
mark

his
FELIX GIROUX X *Headman*,
mark

his
WEE CHEE WAY SIS X *Headman*,
mark

his
CHARLES NEE SUE TA SIS X *Headman*,
mark

his
CAPTAIN X *Headman*, from Sturgeon Lake.
mark

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In witness whereof the Chairman of Her Majesty's Commissioners and the Headman of the Indians of Peace River Landing and the adjacent territory, in behalf of himself and the Indians whom he represents, have hereunto set their hands at the said Peace River Landing on the first day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Signed by the parties hereto, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, the same having been first explained to the Indians by Father A. Lacombe and John Boucher, interpreters.	}	DAVID LAIRD, <i>Chairman of Indian Treaty Commissioners,</i>
		his
		DUNCAN X TASTAOOSTS, <i>Headman of Crees.</i>
		mark

A. LACOMBE,
 † E. GROUARD, O.M.I., Ev. d'Ibora,
 GEO. HOLMES,
 HENRY MCCORRISTER,
 K. F. ANDERSON, Sgt., N.W.M.P.
 PIERRE DESCHAMBEAULT,
 H. A. CONROY,
 T. A. BRICK,
 HARRISON S. YOUNG,
 J. W. MARTIN,
 DAVID CURRY.

In witness whereof the Chairman of Her Majesty's Commissioners and the Chief and Headman of the Beaver and Headman of the Crees and other Indians of Vermillion and the adjacent territory, in behalf of themselves and the Indians whom they represent, have hereunto set their hands at Vermillion on the eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Signed by the parties hereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, the same having been first explained to the Indians by Father A. Lacombe and John Bourassa, Interpreters.	}	DAVID LAIRD,
		<i>Chairman of Indian Treaty Coms.,</i>
		his [dians,
		AMBROSE X TETE NOIRE, <i>Chief Beaver In-</i>
		mark
		his [dians
	}	PIERROT X FOURNIER, <i>Headman Beaver In-</i>
		mark
		his <i>Headman</i>
		KUIS KUIS KOW CA POOHOO X <i>Cree</i>
		mark <i>Indians.</i>

A. LACOMBE,
 † E. GROUARD, O.M.I., Ev. d'Ibora,
 MALCOLM SCOTT,
 F. D. WILSON, H. B. Co.,
 H. A. CONROY,
 PIERRE DESCHAMBEAULT,
 HARRISON S. YOUNG,
 J. W. MARTIN,
 A. P. CLARKE,
 CHAS. H. STUART WADE,
 K. F. ANDERSON, Sgt. N.W.M.P.

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In witness whereof the Chairman of Her Majesty's Treaty Commissioners and the Chief and Headman of the Chipewyan Indians of Fond du Lac (Lake Athabasca) and the adjacent territory, in behalf of themselves and the Indians whom they represent, have hereunto set their hands at the said Fond du Lac on the twenty-fifth and twenty-seventh days of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Signed by the parties hereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, the same having been first explained to the Indians by Pierre Deschambeault, Reverend Father Douceur and Louis Robillard, Interpreters.

DAVID LAIRD,
Chairman of Indian Treaty Commissioners,
his
LAURENT X DZIEDDIN, Headman,
mark
his
TOUSSAINT X Headman,
mark

(The number accepting treaty being larger than at first expected, a Chief was allowed, who signed the treaty on the 27th July before the same witnesses to signatures of the Commissioner and Headman on the 25th.)

his
MAURICE X PICHE, Chief of Band.
mark
Witness, H. S. YOUNG,

G. BREYNAT, O.M.I.,
HARRISON S. YOUNG,
PIERRE DESCHAMBEAULT,
WILLIAM HENRY BURKE,
BATHURST F. COOPER,
GERMAIN MERCREDI,
his
LOUIS X ROBILLARD.
mark
K. F. ANDERSON, Sgt. N.W.M.P.

The Beaver Indians of Dunvegan having met on this sixth day of July, in this present year 1899, Her Majesty's Commissioners, the Honourable James Hamilton Ross and James Andrew Joseph McKenna, Esquire, and having had explained to them the terms of the Treaty unto which the Chief and Headmen of the Indians of Lesser Slave Lake and adjacent country set their hands on the twenty-first day of June, in the year herein first above written, do join in the cession made by the said Treaty, and agree to adhere to the terms thereof in consideration of the undertakings made therein.

In witness whereof Her Majesty's said Commissioners and the Headman of the said Beaver Indians have hereunto set their hands at Dunvegan on this sixth day of July, in the year herein first above written.

Signed by the parties thereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after the same had been read and explained to the Indians by the Reverend Joseph Le Treste and Peter Gunn, Interpreters.

J. H. ROSS,
J. A. J. MCKENNA, } Commissioners,
his
NATOOSSES X Headman,
mark

A. E. SNYDER, Insp. N.W.M.P.,
J. LE TRESTE,
PETER GUNN,
F. J. FITZGERALD.

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The Chipewyan Indians of Athabasca River, Birch River, Peace River, Slave River and Gull River, and the Cree Indians of Gull River and Deep Lake, having met at Fort Chipewyan on this thirteenth day of July, in this present year 1899, Her Majesty's Commissioners, the Honourable James Hamilton Ross and James Andrew Joseph McKenna, Esquire, and having had explained to them the terms of the Treaty unto which the Chief and Headmen of the Indians of Lesser Slave Lake and adjacent country set their hands on the twenty-first day of June, in the year herein first above written, do join in the cession made by the said Treaty, and agree to adhere to the terms thereof in consideration of the undertakings made therein.

In witness whereof Her Majesty's said Commissioners and the Chiefs and Headmen of the said Chipewyan and Cree Indians have hereunto set their hands at Fort Chipewyan on this thirteenth day of July, in the year herein first above written.

Signed by the parties thereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses after the same had been read and explained to the Indians by Peter Mercredi, Chipewyan Interpreter, and George Drever, Cree Interpreter.

A. E. SNYDER, *Insp. N.W.M.P.*,
P. MERCREDI,
GEO. DREVER,
L. M. LE DOUSSAL,
A. DE CHAMBOUR, O.M.I.,
H. B. ROUND,
GABRIEL BREYNAT, O.M.I.
COLIN FRASER,
F. J. FITZGERALD,
B. F. COOPER,
H. W. McLAREN.

J. H. ROSS,	} <i>Treaty Commissioners,</i>
J. A. J. MCKENNA,	
his	
ALEX. X LAVIOLETTE, <i>Chipewyan Chief,</i>	
mark	
his	
JULIEN X RATFAT,	} <i>Chipewyan Headmen,</i>
mark	
his	
SEPT. X HEEZELL,	
mark	
his	
JUSTIN X MARTIN, <i>Cree Chief,</i>	
mark	
his	
ANT. X TACCARROO,	} <i>Cree Headmen.</i>
mark	
his	
THOMAS X GIBBOT,	
mark	

The Chipewyan Indians of Slave River and the country thereabouts having met at Smith's Landing on this seventeenth day of July, in this present year 1899, Her Majesty's Commissioners, the Honourable James Hamilton Ross and James Andrew Joseph McKenna, Esquire, and having had explained to them the terms of the Treaty unto which the Chief and Headmen of the Indians of Lesser Slave Lake and adjacent country, set their hands on the twenty-first day of June, in the year herein first above written, do join in the cession made by the said Treaty, and agree to adhere to the terms thereof in consideration of the undertakings made therein.

In witness whereof Her Majesty's said Commissioners and the Chief and Headmen of the said Chipewyan Indians have hereunto set their hands at Smith's Landing, on this seventeenth day of July, in the year herein first above written.

Signed by the parties thereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses after the same had been read and explained to the Indians by John Trindle, Interpreter.

A. E. SNYDER, *Insp. N.W.M.P.*,
H. B. ROUND,
J. H. REID,
JAS. HALY,
JOHN TRINDLE,
F. J. FITZGERALD,
WM. MCCLELLAND,
JOHN SUTHERLAND.

J. H. ROSS,	} <i>Treaty Commissioners.</i>
J. A. J. MCKENNA,	
his	
PIERRE X SQUIRREL, <i>Chief.</i>	
mark	
his	
MICHAEL X MAMDRILLE, <i>Headman,</i>	
mark	
his	
WILLIAM X KISCORRAY, <i>Headman,</i>	
mark	

The Chipewyan and Cree Indians of Fort McMurray and the country thereabouts, having met at Fort McMurray, on this fourth day of August, in this present year 1899, Her Majesty's Commissioner, James Andrew Joseph McKenna, Esquire, and having had explained to them the terms of the Treaty unto which the Chief and Headmen of the Indians of Lesser Slave Lake and adjacent country set their hands on the twenty-first day of June, in the year herein first above written, do join in the cession made by the said Treaty and agree to adhere to the terms thereof in consideration of the undertakings made therein.

In witness whereof Her Majesty's said Commissioner and the Headmen of the said Chipewyan and Cree Indians have hereunto set their hands at Fort McMurray, on this fourth day of August, in the year herein first above written.

Signed by the parties thereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses after the same had been read and explained to the Indians by the Rev. Father Lacombe and T. M. Clarke, Interpreters.	{	J. A. J. McKenna, <i>Treaty Commissioner,</i>
		his
		ADAM X BOUCHER, <i>Chipewyan Headman,</i>
		mark
		his
		SEAPOTAKINUM X CREE, <i>Cree Headman.</i>
		mark

A. LACOMBE, *O.M.I.*,
 ARTHUR J. WARWICK,
 T. M. CLARKE,
 J. W. MARTIN,
 F. J. FITZGERALD,
 M. J. H. VERNON.

The Indians of Wapiscow and the country thereabouts having met at Wapiscow Lake on this fourteenth day of August, in this present year 1899, Her Majesty's Commissioner, the Honourable James Hamilton Ross, and having had explained to them the terms of the Treaty unto which the Chief and Headmen of the Indians of Lesser Slave Lake and adjacent country set their hands on the twenty-first day of June in the year herein first above written, do join in the cession made by the said Treaty and agree to adhere to the terms thereof in consideration of the undertakings made therein.

In witness whereof Her Majesty's said Commissioner and the Chief and Headmen of the Indians have hereunto set their hands at Wabiscow Lake, on this fourteenth day of August, in the year herein first above written.

Signed by the parties thereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses after the same had been read and explained to the Indians by Alexander Kennedy.	{	J. H. Ross, <i>Treaty Commissioner,</i>
		his
		JOSEPH X KAPUSEKONEW, <i>Chief,</i>
		mark
		his
		JOSEPH X ANSEY, <i>Headman,</i>
		mark
		his
		WAPOOSE X <i>Headman,</i>
		mark
		his
		MICHAEL X ANSEY, <i>Headman,</i>
		mark
		his
		LOUISA X BEAVER, <i>Headman.</i>
		mark

A. E. SNYDER, *Insp. N.W.M.P.*,
 CHARLES RILEY WEAVER,
 J. B. HENRI GIROUX, *O.M.I., P.M.*,
 MURDOCH JOHNSTON,
 C. FALHER, *O.M.I.*,
 ALEX. KENNEDY, *Interpreter,*
 H. A. CONROY,
 (Signature in Cree character).
 JOHN MCLEOD,
 M. R. JOHNSTON.

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ORDER IN COUNCIL

RATIFYING TREATY No. 8.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on the 20th February, 1900.

On a Memorandum dated 8th February, 1900, from the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, submitting for Your Excellency's consideration the accompanying Treaty made by the Commissioners, the Honourable David Laird, James Andrew Joseph McKenna, Esquire, and the Honourable James Hamilton Ross, who were appointed to negotiate the same, with the Cree, Beaver, Chipewyan and other Indians inhabiting the territory,—as fully defined in the Treaty—lying within and adjacent to the Provisional District of Athabasca.

The Minister recommends that the Treaty referred to be approved, and that the duplicate thereof which is also submitted herewith, be kept of record in the Privy Council and the original returned to the Department of Indian Affairs.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

REPORTS

OF

SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF BEAUSOLEIL,
PENETANGUISHENE, September 30, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the Indians under my supervision during the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Christian Island in the Georgian Bay, midway between Collingwood and Penetanguishene.

Tribe.—The band is called the 'Chippewas of Beausoleil,' these Indians having formerly lived on an island of that name.

Population.—There is an increase of four in the population over last year, the number now being two hundred and seventy.

Health.—The health of the band has been excellent, no contagious diseases of any kind being prevalent.

Resources and Occupation.—The general occupation of these Indians is farming, in which they are making good progress; the crops have been good, the Indians having had abundance for their wants. A number of the young men are engaged during the tourist season as guides. Basket-making and fancy work engage the attention of the female portion of the band.

Religion and Education.—There are two churches on the reserve. Both are well attended.

The school is under the auspices of the Methodist Missionary Society, and the children make good progress under the able guidance of the Rev. Mr. Hunt.

Morality and Temperance.—The Indians are law-abiding and are becoming very temperate; no case of intemperance has come under my notice during the past year.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. MCGIBBON,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

CHIPPEWAS OF GEORGINA AND SNAKE ISLANDS,

VACHELL, July 19, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in the southern waters of Lake Simcoe, Georgina Island being about five miles from Jackson's Point (the popular summer resort), and Snake Island, twelve miles west, near 'Morton Park,' another summer resort.

The reserve contains three thousand four hundred and ninety-seven acres, and is a rich clay soil.

Tribe.—These Indians are nearly all Chippewas.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers one hundred and twenty-two—forty-five men, forty-one women and thirty-six children, two less than last report, there having been one death and one migration. The death was that of an old man, ninety-seven years of age.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been very good during the year ; there has been no contagious disease. A number of children were vaccinated this spring ; houses and yards are kept remarkably clean, all garbage being removed and burnt, and all sanitary regulations fairly well observed.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming is the chief occupation on Georgina Island, the soil being well adapted for raising grain or roots of any kind. Some of the band rely on farming altogether for a living, and are doing well. The crops look fairly well at present, though injured somewhat by the heavy rains in May and June. A few of the Indians work out at odd times, and others earn a good deal by basket-making and fancy work ; also peeling slippery elm bark, which is sold to druggists ; making axe-handles, oars and paddles. They find ready sale for all they make.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The stock is very good, especially the milch cows. There are also a number of driving horses on the island. The implements are fairly good ; there is a good horse-power threshing-machine, nearly new ; one binder, one reaper, one mower and twenty-two ploughs, and harrows enough for all requirements ; also three horse-rakes. Several members of the band are very good farmers. The buildings are all of wood. There are twelve frame houses and eight frame barns, the rest being built of logs. The dwelling-houses, whether frame or log, are well kept and comfortable.

Education.—There is a good school on Georgina Island, taught by H. J. Hoidge, who is an efficient teacher, and a man of excellent moral character. Pupils under his tuition are doing well, both morally and intellectually. All the younger members of the band have a fair public school education, as there has been a good school on the reserve for many years.

Religion.—There is one Methodist church, and services are held every Sabbath by a Methodist minister stationed at Sutton West. Rev. Mr. Brace takes charge of their spiritual welfare for the next three years, assisted by the teacher and James

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Ashquabe, an Indian. The services are well attended, and a number of the band are members of the church and in good standing. They always keep the church in good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are making fair progress. Most of them are quite industrious and law-abiding. The chief and a number of others are doing remarkably well. Albert Bigcanoe is sailing as second mate on a large steamer at a salary of \$40 per month. Alfred McCue is also doing well, farming, and is a good farmer and very industrious. Thomas Port is doing well. In addition to farming, his wife makes a good deal at fancy work. In fact, the most of the band are quite comfortable.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the Indians are total abstainers ; a few will drink if they get a chance ; but of late I have not heard of any getting strong drink. Most of them are moral in every way, and what immorality there is is more chargeable to white men than to the Indians.

General Remarks.—The members of this band are very intelligent, and all speak the English language ; most of them read and write. The chief is a shrewd business man and a good speaker. His daughter is quite proficient in music. The councillors, George McCue and James Ashquabe, are also clever.

I have, &c.,

JOHN YATES,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH,
CAPE CROKER, August 16, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my report and statistical statement on local Indian affairs for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in the agency. It is situated in the extreme north-east portion of the township of Albemarle, in the county of Bruce.

This reserve contains nearly sixteen thousand acres, about 65 per cent of which is good for cultivation.

Natural Features.—There is an abundance of good farming land for all the inhabitants here, including splendid natural pasturage, with the advantage of good water; containing picturesque high bluffs, with fertile valleys, and extending out into the Georgian Bay to the east of the mainland a distance of seven or eight miles. To the north-west is Barrier Island, and Hay and Griffith Islands to the south. Visitors here in the summer season admire the beauty and healthfulness of the place, the wonderful vegetation and abundance of wild fruit and flowers.

Tribe.—The members of this band are Chippewas. They formerly resided at Brooke, near Owen Sound, but have been on this reserve about forty years. There appears to have been a considerable mixture of different tribes or nations in the original making up of the band.

Population.—The band contained at this spring's census four hundred and three men, women and children, made up as follows: one hundred and sixteen men, one hundred and twenty-seven women, ninety-three boys and sixty-seven girls, an increase of three since last year, besides twenty-seven non-treaty Indians residing on the reserve.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been good during the year until the spring months, when an epidemic of measles broke out, causing a good deal of mortality amongst the children and younger members of the band, especially those having weak lungs. Consumption being the prevailing disease of the Indians, every possible sanitary precaution has been taken with regard to keeping all the premises clean; and the Indians on this reserve are generally cleanly in their habits.

Resources and Occupation.—Their resources for making a living have been farming and stock-raising in a limited way, and fishing and taking out timber, when permits were issued. Some find employment with the adjoining white farmers and timbermen.

Farming.—In general farming the Indians in the past have been somewhat indifferent, but recently they have been expressing a desire to go more into agricultural pursuits, and some of them have already made considerable headway.

Buildings.—Their houses, as a general rule, are fairly good and cleanly. Some of the older houses are small; those built lately are commodious and have a good deal of the modern improvements.

The old barns were very small and of little use in storing grain or hay; recently some half-dozen nice commodious frame barns have been built. More are wanted, but the Indians have a good deal of difficulty in getting lumber to erect buildings.

Farming Implements.—The Indians have an abundance of farming implements, and most of them now in use are of modern construction. They purchased them from the agricultural implement manufacturers on the instalment plan, and I am informed by the agents that they pay for them as well as the general run of white men.

Stock.—They have plenty of horses, some of them being on the light side for agricultural purposes, and a superabundance of light driving rigs, and they are altogether too fond of putting on a white collar and fine clothes and driving to town in style, when perhaps there is not very much flour or provision in the house. This applies to the younger people.

They have plenty of pigs, and these appear to thrive wonderfully, roaming at large during the summer season on the natural clover pasturage, strawberries and roots. Cattle and sheep are not as plentiful as they should be, considering the natural advantages there are for grazing.

Education.—There are three schools on the reserve, which are well equipped with everything necessary, and fair progress is being made.

Religion.—There are two churches, and the Indians maintain a considerable interest in religion. The Methodist church is a handsome stone structure. There are about two hundred and seventy Protestants, in charge of the Rev. A. Glazeir, resident missionary, and one hundred and thirty-two Roman Catholics, who are looked after by a catechist each Sabbath, and at intervals are visited by a priest from a considerable distance. They have a nice, snug frame chapel. Both churches on the reserve have been paid for in full by the Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—Quite a number of the Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and are gradually becoming richer and more comfortable in their surroundings, and their premises compare favourably with those of white men who are endeavouring to till the soil. On the other hand, there are a number who are indolent and only work when poverty pinches them hard; the contrast in their surroundings is very apparent.

Temperance and Morality.—In the matter of temperance, a marked improvement has been observed during the last winter and this summer, and from all appearance

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there is also an improvement in morality, the Indians themselves commencing to point with disdain at any parties who are suspected of living immorally, and in their councils they are trying in every possible way to stamp out immorality.

General Remarks.—Taking the past year as a whole, steady progress has been made in almost every branch, all the public buildings having received a complete overhauling in the way of general repairs, new roofs and repainting, including the council hall, agent's house and fences, the three school-houses, four wood-sheds, and considerable improvement to the new Nawash Park and Agricultural Grounds.

The agricultural fair last fall was an improvement over the first show in 1897. The Indians express a determination to make it even better this coming fall and to devote their energies more steadily to tilling the soil and to agriculture and stock-raising generally in the future. They are also steadily improving the roads, and the department has given them valuable assistance.

I have, &c.,

JOHN McIVER,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA,

ATHERLEY, July 27, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report, with statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the Indians of this agency for the year ended June 30 last.

Reserve.—This reserve is in the township of Rama, in the county of North Ontario, and contains about two thousand acres of fairly good land.

Vital Statistics.—The present population is two hundred and thirty-two, composed of one hundred and five males and one hundred and twenty-seven females. There have been eight births and twelve deaths, making a decrease of four as compared with the census of last year. The cause of death in almost every case was pulmonary trouble, following grippe.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—I regret to say this band suffered greatly from an epidemic of grippe during the months of February and March. There were seven fatal cases, among them the old and respected life chief, Joseph Benson Nanigishking. All sanitary measures are carefully attended to. The dwellings in most cases are neat and clean, and the premises in good order, being kept free from rubbish and other refuse matter. In their personal appearance the Indians are generally neat. The doctor attended to those requiring vaccination.

Resources and Occupation.—In agricultural pursuits they are making steady improvement. A number of them are working all their holdings and are doing fairly well by way of purchasing farming implements, horses, wagons, buggies; and I am pleased to report that Thomas Sandy, an energetic young man, purchased a self-binder this year.

I regret to say that in general the Indians cannot be induced to save their seed grain; they sell it in the fall and winter; then have to purchase it in the spring at a much advanced price, to say nothing of the trouble and loss of time in replacing

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it. A number of the men act as canoemen and guides to American tourists, and work in the mills during summer, and in lumber camps in the winter, for which they receive good wages.

Education.—There is one school on the reserve. It is commodious and well equipped with everything necessary for the efficient instruction of the pupils; but owing to their irregular attendance, their advancement in learning is materially retarded. The teacher, the Rev. J. Lawrence, is painstaking and earnest, and discharges his duties with zeal and fidelity.

Religion.—The Indians on this reserve are principally Methodists. They have a very neat church, built of stone and furnished in modern style. The church lot is inclosed by a neat, substantial fence. The premises generally are a credit to the Indians. The mission is in charge of the Rev. J. Lawrence, who conducts service every Sabbath morning and evening. The services are well and regularly attended. The Sunday school is in splendid condition. In this service Mrs. Lawrence and family are doing excellent work. Last Christmas a Christmas tree was held and there was a large attendance of Indians, and both young and old got several useful gifts of some kind. It was certainly a gala day at Rama.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to report that a large majority of this band are strictly temperate, and shun all alcoholic beverages, and thus retain their manhood; but some of them indulge in intoxicants whenever they have an opportunity, which is too often given them by unscrupulous vagabonds. This curse of intemperance undermines and retards the work of the church, and, as it leads to other vices, of which immorality is one, there is room for improvement in the morals of some of the members of this band.

I have, &c.,

D. J. McPHEE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

CHIPPewas of SARNIA,

SARNIA, October 4, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement of Indian affairs for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserves.—The Chippewas of Sarnia are situated on the Sarnia Reserve on the banks of the St. Clair River, and on the Kettle Point and Aux Sables Reserves, on Lake Huron.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is now four hundred and fifty-two, an increase of six since my last report. Nine deaths and fifteen births occurred.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been good, no contagious disease has broken out amongst them, and, as a rule, they keep their houses and premises clean. A good many of the Indian women are excellent housekeepers, and keep things in order generally.

Education.—We have a school on each of the three reserves. Miss Frances Welsh is still teaching on Sarnia Reserve, and Miss Rogers, who was teaching on Aux Sables Reserve, has been promoted to Kettle Point school, on the resignation of Miss Annie Vance. Miss Maude Erb is teaching in the Aux Sables Reserve school.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

Religion.—We have four churches on the three reserves, one Anglican church on the Sarnia Reserve, and one Methodist church, in which service is held regularly, twice on Sunday in the Methodist and just once in the Anglican ; and there is also a Methodist church on each of the other two reserves, where service is held on each alternate Sunday. These services are all very well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—The industrious Indians are getting along very well ; their progress, on the whole, has been fair. I am sorry to have to report that the fall wheat has been a failure this year, as there was a much larger acreage sown last fall than any season before. It looked well in the fall, but the severe winter, without much snow, killed it.

I have, &c.,

A. ENGLISH,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN,
CHIPPEWA HILL, August 10, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—The Saugeen Reserve is located in the county of Bruce, on Lake Huron. It comprises about nine thousand and twenty acres.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this reserve are Chippewas.

Vital Statistics.—There are three hundred and fifty-nine Indians on this reserve, made up as follows : one hundred and sixty-six males and one hundred and ninety-three females. There have been sixteen births, and five joined the band ; and there were twenty deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been very good for the past year. They are fairly clean and the sanitary laws are well observed. Nearly all the children have been successfully vaccinated this year.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming is the chief occupation. A limited quantity of timber is cut and disposed of during the season. Fishing, berry-picking and gathering ginseng root are engaged in.

There is a good deal of timber on the reserve, some fish are taken each season, but farming and the sale of timber are principally what the Indians have to depend on. The land is well adapted for the cultivation of roots. Other resources are basket-making and rustic work.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The Indian dwelling-houses are being gradually improved. Stock also is improving. The quality and quantity are improving.

Education.—There are three brick school-houses, fairly well equipped. The children are making fair progress.

Religion.—The Indians are chiefly Methodists. There are four churches—three Protestant and one controlled by the Roman Catholics. The interest manifested in religion is fair.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and the progress for the past year was fair.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance and immorality are on the decline on this reserve.

General Remarks.—The prospect for the coming harvest is fairly good. The hay, which has already been harvested, is good in quality and quantity; the fall wheat is not so good as it was last year. The oats will be a better yield than last year.

There is certainly no doubt that the Indians are giving more attention to farming than they did in the past.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SCOFFIELD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS, MUNSEES AND ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES,
POPLAR HILL, October 1, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the three bands included in this agency for the year ended June 30, 1899.

ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—The Oneida Reserve is situated in the township of Delaware, Middlesex County, Ontario. It contains four thousand six hundred and twenty acres of choice farming land.

Tribe.—These Indians are a branch of the Oneida tribe, one of the confederacy known as the Six Nations.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is eight hundred and three, consisting of four hundred and fifty-one males and three hundred and fifty-two females.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic broke out during the year, and sanitary precautions have been well observed. Thirty-two persons were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupation.—The principal resources are farming and stock-raising; a good deal of money is also realized from basket-making and pulling flax among the whites.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of the families live in frame or log houses, there being only a few shanties. The barns and horse stables are fairly good. The stock is of average breeding. These Indians are well supplied with farming implements.

Education.—They had three day schools on this reserve; but at the end of the year it was thought advisable to close one of these and divide the attendance between the other two. The attendance and progress of the children has been good.

Religion.—There are three churches upon this reserve—two Methodist and one Church of England. The church services are well attended and the Indians take a lively interest in religious affairs. The missionaries are doing excellent work.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, the Oneida Indians are industrious and law-abiding. They are making progress.

Temperance and Morality.—It is to be regretted that some of the Indians occasionally use intoxicating liquors; and in several instances the marriage law is not observed as strictly as it should be: sometimes men and women live unlawfully together.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—This band occupies a part of the Caradoc Reserve, comprising about eight thousand seven hundred and two acres, which for the most part is a beautiful, undulating, fertile tract of country.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Chippewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is four hundred and fifty-five, consisting of two hundred and thirty-one males and two hundred and twenty-four females.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been good. Sanitary precautions have been well observed. Thirty-two persons were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of this band are farming and stock-raising.

Buildings and Stock.—On the whole the barns and stables are not very good, but in several instances buildings have been repaired during the year.

Cattle and horses are fair.

Education.—There are three day schools on this reserve, with a fair attendance. Parents are manifesting increased interest in the education of their children. The schools have the usual public school equipment. Discipline and order have been good.

Religion.—These Indians take a lively interest in religious affairs, and the church services are well attended. A little more than half the population adhere to the English Church, the remainder adhere to the Methodist Church.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and fairly industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are usually temperate. The marriage law is not observed as well as it might be.

MUNSEES OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—This band occupies two thousand and ninety-eight acres, a portion of the Caradoc Reserve. The soil is very fertile and well adapted for agriculture.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Munsee tribe, the only band of this tribe residing in Canada.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is one hundred and nineteen, consisting of sixty-seven males and fifty-two females.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. Sanitary precautions have been well observed. Ten persons were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources are farming and stock-raising.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings are not as good as could be desired.

The stock is fair. The supply of farming implements is also fair.

Education.—There is one day school on this reserve. The attendance has been good, and the children have made progress in their studies.

Religion.—There are two churches on this reserve—one Methodist and one Anglican. Services are held in these regularly and are well attended.

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Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians may be considered as fairly industrious. Their progress is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—They are generally temperate and fairly moral.

I have, &c.,

A. SINCLAIR,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,
SOUTH ALGONA, September 4, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

I have no change to report among the Indians of this agency.

Population.—One family left the reserve last winter, which reduces the number to eighty-three.

Health.—The general health of the band is good.

Education.—I am happy to say that the school on the reserve is progressing favourably, under the able management of Miss Sophia M. Dunne.

Occupation.—Most of the young men work in the shanties in winter and in the 'drive' in the spring, as they are the best of rivermen, and earn a good deal of money.

Characteristics.—I have also to say that these Indians are a sober and industrious class of people.

I have, &c.,

E. BENNETT,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GORE BAY AGENCY,
GORE BAY, July 20, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Indians of my superintendency for the year ended June 30, 1899.

COCKBURN ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side of Cockburn Island, which lies immediately west of the Manitoulin Island.

Its area is about one thousand two hundred and fifty acres.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Population.—Sixty is the total population of this band.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is generally good, no epidemic having made any depredation in the band. Sanitary regulations are observed and appreciated.

Resources and Occupation.—Forest, farm and stream are the resources of these Indians. They farm on a small scale. Their principal occupation is working in the lumber camps and making ties in winter, and loading vessels in summer.

Buildings.—Their buildings are neat, clean, and comfortable, and fairly well furnished. They have very few cattle and very little stock of any kind or farm implements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Religion.—These Indians belong to the Roman Catholic faith, and they have a nice church, in which they worship under the guidance of the visiting missionary. They appear to take much interest in religious matters, and seem to be altogether a very intelligent band.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are both steady and industrious, and are making a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—The absence of liquor on the island accounts in some measure, and being isolated from any village, these Indians are exceptionally temperate, and in morality are above the average.

General Remarks.—These Indians are industrious, sober and moral, and intend paying more attention to farming in the future.

WEST BAY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve lies in the township of Billings, at the head of Honora Bay, Manitoulin Island. Over thirteen square miles are comprised within its limits.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.

Population.—The population of this band is three hundred and twenty-five.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary measures recommended by the department have been for the most part carried out, and the dwellings of the Indians are clean and comfortable.

Resources and Occupation.—Their chief occupation is farming, and they are making satisfactory progress. They also work in the lumber camps in winter, and load vessels in summer. Making sugar and picking berries also afford them considerable revenue.

Buildings.—Their buildings are mostly constructed of logs. Their dwellings and outbuildings are well kept, neat and comfortable, and their houses are fairly well furnished. The Indians of this band are making more rapid progress in farming than any other band under the supervision of this agency, and are getting into the way of using the machinery necessary for that purpose, and their farms are fairly well stocked with cattle and horses.

Education.—The school is well attended, and fair progress is being made.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a fine church on the reserve under the auspices of the Wikwemikong priests, and are faithful adherents to their faith.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Their chief is a broad-minded, honest, energetic man, and treats all subjects fairly and with good, sound judgment, and looks carefully after the best interests of his band.

Temperance and Morality.—Along the lines of temperance and morality, this band will compare favourably : very few complaints are made, and its standing is satisfactory.

General Remarks.—These Indians are progressive and industrious, and take a great deal of interest in agriculture and education, and the chief appears anxious to have his band advance along both these lines, and his advice and opinion are much respected.

OBIDGEWONG BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake Wolseley, Manitoulin Island. The area is four hundred acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas and Ottawas.

Population.—This is the smallest band in the agency, being composed of eight souls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, and sanitary measures conformed to.

Resources and Occupation.—The members of this band depend to a great extent on the soil for their maintenance. They load vessels in summer, and work in the camps in winter, and are making a comfortable living.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are neat and comfortable and fairly well furnished. They have very little live stock or farm implements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Religion.—These Indians are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding, and manage to make a good, comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, moral and temperate in their habits.

General Remarks.—These Indians, although few in number, are thrifty and live comfortably, and will compare favourably with any of the larger bands in making a comfortable living.

SHESEGWANING BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located in the north-east part of the township of Robinson, on the Manitoulin Island. It contains an area of about five thousand acres.

Resources.—Farming is the chief resource of this band.

Tribe.—These Indians are another division of the Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.

Population.—This band numbers one hundred and sixty-two.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been fair during the past year, there having been no epidemic amongst them. They keep themselves and premises clean, and observe the sanitary precautions prescribed by the department.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming is the chief resource of these Indians. They farm quite extensively, cultivating the land and raising stock, and they make a creditable showing. They work in the lumber camps, cutting logs and making ties in the winter, and load vessels and cultivate the land in summer.

Buildings, Stock, &c.—Their log buildings are neat and clean, and some of them well furnished. There are two organs in the village. There is a frame house nearly finished on the farm of David Sampson. He has twenty acres under crop. The Indians have a considerable number of stock—cattle, horses and pigs—which are in a thrifty condition and well cared for.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

Education.—They have a neat and comfortable school-house, and they take a lively interest in education, and appear very anxious to have their children get a good schooling. The children were not making the progress in education they expected, and the school was closed for the last two months of the year ended June 30.

Religion.—These Indians are, for the most part, Roman Catholics. They have a nice, neat church, and it is conducted by the Wikwemikong missionaries, and the services are well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and industrious, and are making good progress, and their condition is in every way satisfactory.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are all that can be wished for in these respects.

General Remarks.—This band is making rapid progress in agriculture, and shows great enterprise in educational matters, and will compare favourably with any band in the agency.

I have, &c.,

JAMES H. THORBURN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MANITOWANING AGENCY,
MANITOWANING, September 1, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1899.

WHITEFISH RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated at the mouth of the Whitefish River, on the north shore of Georgian Bay. It contains an area of about two thousand five hundred and sixty acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of eighty-two, consisting of twenty men, nineteen women and forty-three children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band for the past year has been good. The most of the members were vaccinated last spring. Their houses are kept clean and comfortable. Lime was furnished them last spring for sanitary purposes, and they made good use of it.

Resources and Occupation.—A large portion of the land on this reserve is suitable for agriculture; the remainder is woodland. The occupations engaged in by these Indians are: farming, lumbering, hunting, berry-picking and sugar-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings are all in a good state of repair. Stock is well kept. Most of the Indians have all the farm implements they require.

Education.—The Indians have a good school, and the progress of the pupils is satisfactory.

Religion.—These Indians are of the Church of England and Roman Catholic persuasions. The church held in the school-house on the reserve is in charge of the visiting Church of England missionary.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are becoming more industrious every year. They are a most law-abiding people, and are steadily progressing.

Temperance and Morality.—Their character in these respects is altogether satisfactory.

POINT GRONDIN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located east of Collin's Inlet, on the north shore of Georgian Bay. The majority of the Indians of this band reside on the reserve, the remainder at Wikwemikong, on the unceded portion of the Manitoulin Island. Three and one-eighth square miles is the area of this reserve.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band numbers sixty-one, consisting of eleven men, twenty-four women and twenty-six children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band has been exceptionally good this year. Lime was furnished them last spring for sanitary purposes.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of this reserve are timber, agriculture and fishing. The Indians do gardening, fish, and pick berries during the summer, and work in the lumber camps in the winter.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have very comfortable log dwellings, have but little stock and very few farming implements.

Education.—They have no school on the reserve, their children attending school at Wikwemikong.

Religion.—The majority of these Indians are Roman Catholics, and are spiritually ministered to by the priests from Wikwemikong.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are steady and industrious, and are getting along as well as can be expected.

Temperance and Morality.—There is very little intemperance on this reserve, and the Indians are very honest and well behaved.

WHITEFISH LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated about twelve miles from Sudbury on the Canadian Pacific Railway, where there is a station called Naughton. This reserve has an area of over sixty-eight and one-half square miles.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and forty-seven, consisting of thirty-two men, forty-six women and sixty-nine children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. There have been no epidemics. Sanitary precautions are satisfactorily observed. The majority of the band were vaccinated last spring. Lime was also supplied for cleansing purposes.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of these Indians are gardening and hunting. They garden a little, fish, hunt, act as guides and work in the lumber camps.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Nearly all the buildings are of log, and are kept clean.

Their stock is numerically small.

They have very few farming implements.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

Education.—They have two schools on the reserve, one near Naughton station, which is conducted by the Rev. R. Black, Methodist missionary, and the other at the village, a distance of about four miles from the station. Both schools are fairly well attended and the progress of the children is satisfactory.

Religion.—The religious proclivities of these Indians are divided between Roman Catholicism and Methodism. The Indians seem to take a lively interest in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are steady, industrious, law-abiding and fairly well-to-do; but as yet they appear to be indifferent to the advantages they might gain should they give their attention to agriculture.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians generally are moral and temperate in their habits.

TAHGAIWININI BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians have a reserve at Wahnapiatae, on the north shore of Georgian Bay, but nearly all of the band reside on the unceded portion of Manitoulin Island, at and near Wikwemikong.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and seventy-four, consisting of thirty-five men, forty-five women and ninety-four children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These Indians have enjoyed good health during the past year. A goodly number have been vaccinated, and the sanitary condition of their dwellings is quite satisfactory.

Resources and Occupation.—The greater part of the reserve is woodland. The timber on it has been sold under license and a good return secured to the Indians by the department. Their chief avocation is farming; they also take out timber in the winter season.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings of this band are composed mostly of logs. Their dwelling-houses are whitewashed and kept clean and comfortable. They have a nice number of mixed stock, which is of a very fair quality and very well attended to. They have an ample supply of farming implements.

Education.—They have no school on the reserve, the children attending school at Wikwemikong.

Religion.—Roman Catholicism is the religion of this band.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, law-abiding, and are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects their conduct leaves nothing to be desired.

MAGANETTAWAN BAND.

The members of this band who reside within this agency number eighty-one, consisting of twenty men, twenty-four women and thirty-seven children. They live mostly at West Bay, on the Manitoulin Island, where they successfully farm and garden. In winter they find employment in the lumber and railway-tie camps. This reserve, together with the affairs of its Indians, is under the control of the Parry Sound Superintendency.

SPANISH RIVER BAND, DIVISION No. 3.

The members of this band number three hundred and forty-eight, composed of seventy-one men, ninety-five women and one hundred and eighty-two children. They all reside on the unceded portion of the Manitoulin Island, where they successfully

farm and garden. Their general measure of advancement is identical with that of the unceded portion of the Manitoulin Island, with whom they are included in the agricultural and industrial statistics.

SUCKER LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is principally situated on the fourth concession of the township of Assiginack, Manitoulin Island. The area of the reserve is five hundred and ninety-nine acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Vital Statistics.—The population on this reserve is fourteen, consisting of four men, five women and five children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been good, and sanitary precautions are encouraged in every respect.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming is the principal resource and the only occupation engaged in by these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are in good condition, and their live stock and farming implements sufficiently plentiful for the requirements of the band.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, the children attending school at Wikwemikong.

Religion.—These Indians are Roman Catholics, and are ministered to by the visiting missionary.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are both steady and industrious, and are getting along well.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects their conduct leaves nothing to be desired.

SUCKER CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is situated in the northern part of the township of Howland, Manitoulin Island, about four miles from the thriving town of Little Current. It has an area of two thousand two hundred acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of ninety-three, consisting of twenty-four men, thirty women and thirty-nine children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been good. All of their dwellings have been thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed, and nearly all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupation.—Good farming land that is unsurpassed, is the main resource of this reserve. Their principal occupation is farming; some of them engage in getting out timber and loading vessels.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The Indians are taking more interest in their homes by building larger and better-ventilated houses, and setting out fruit trees. The farming implements used by the Indians, and their mode of farming is every year becoming more like that of their white neighbours.

Education.—The progress of the children is satisfactory, and the average attendance is good.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are adherents of the Church of England. The Indians attend well the church on the reserve, which is in charge of the Church of England missionary at Little Current.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are of a superior character, and may be considered as among the most industrious and progressive in this agency, which is largely due to the interest taken in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are strictly temperate, and morally their conduct is of a very fair degree.

SHEGUIANDAH BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve lies in the north-western part of the township of Sheguiandah. It contains an area of five thousand one hundred and six acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Vital Statistics.—The population on this reserve is ninety-seven, consisting of twenty-six men, twenty-one women and fifty children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health has been very good during the year. Lime was supplied them for domestic cleansing purposes, and they made good use of it by whitewashing their dwellings and outhouses.

Resources and Occupation.—The principal resource of this reserve is farming. Sugar-making, basket-making and berry-picking are also engaged in at different seasons; and last winter the Indians made and sold two thousand cedar railway ties at a good price.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings of the Indians are generally very comfortable. Their stock is numerically small, but well looked after. They are poorly equipped with farming implements.

Education.—The school on the reserve is under the supervision of the Church of England. It is competently conducted, and the children are making fair progress.

Religion.—These Indians are nearly all adherents of the Church of England. They have a fine church on their reserve, which they attend well.

Characteristics and Progress.—On the whole, these Indians may be said to be progressing. They are of average intelligence, and are a well-behaved and law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, on the whole, are moral and temperate in their habits.

SOUTH BAY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about twelve miles south of Manitowaning, on Manitoulin Island. One and one-half square miles is about the area of this reserve.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of sixty-four, consisting of eleven men, nineteen women and thirty-four children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band has been exceptionally good during the past year. Sanitary precautions have been observed, and lime was distributed to this band last spring for domestic cleansing purposes.

Resources and Occupation.—The chief resource of this reserve is agriculture. The Indians farm, fish in the summer, and take out timber and work in the lumber camps in winter.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They mostly occupy log houses, which are very neatly built and are kept clean and comfortable. Their live stock is not so plentiful as desirable, but what they have is well cared for. Their supply of farming implements is limited.

Education.—These Indians have a school on the reserve under Roman Catholic supervision. It is fairly well attended.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

Religion.—They are Roman Catholics, and are ministered to by the visiting missionary.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are of the average intelligence. They do not make as much progress in farming as they should, but are none the less encouraged to give more practical attention to this occupation.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, on the whole, are moral and temperate.

INDIANS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND, UNCEDED.

Reserve.—This reserve comprises the eastern end of the Manitoulin Island, east of the township of Assiginack.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Vital Statistics.—They number about seven hundred and thirty-seven.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—On the whole, the health of these Indians for the past year has been good. Sanitary precautions have been well observed, and lime was distributed to them last spring for cleansing purposes.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources are large tracts of good land, well adapted for agriculture, timber land and fishing. These Indians are learning to follow agricultural pursuits on an intelligent scale. Last winter they took out thirty-five thousand six hundred and sixty-three cedar railway ties, four thousand one hundred and ninety-five cedar posts, two hundred and four cords of pulp-wood and fifty-eight thousand five hundred and ninety-nine feet, board measure, of cedar saw-logs, all of which the department sold for them at good prices.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their log and frame dwellings are generally very comfortable and neatly constructed. Stables and outbuildings are kept in a good state of repair, and their stock is of a fair quality. A goodly number of farming implements are used to good advantage.

Education.—Facilities for education are within reach of all the children on the reserve; the boys' and girls' industrial institutions and boys' and girls' day schools at Wikwemikong are conducted by a well-qualified staff of teachers. Further particulars will appear in the reverend principal's report.

Religion.—These Indians are all of the Roman Catholic persuasion. The priests resident at Wikwemikong are unremitting in their religious labours among the Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of these Indians are hard-working and industrious, and are quite up to the standard of advancement. Their chief is another good man, who takes a great interest in the local government of the Indians under his charge.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a few who indulge in strong drink occasionally, but on the whole these people are law-abiding and moral.

I have, &c.,

C. L. D. SIMS,
Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK,

ROSENEATH, July 10, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I inclose herewith statistical statement and report in connection with the Mississaguas of the Alnwick Reserve for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—This reserve is in the township of Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland, and contains three thousand three hundred and seventy-three and one-fifth acres, of which about two thousand four hundred and sixty-eight are cleared, and about one thousand are rented to white men.

Population.—This band numbers two hundred and twenty-seven, being one less than last year. There were ten births and two Indians joined the band, seven deaths, and six Indians left the band, during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There is not a case of sickness in the band at the present time. There was an epidemic of grippe last winter amongst the Indians.

Resources and Occupation.—This reserve is very favourable for agricultural pursuits, and several of the Indians are farming their own lands with fair success. Others gain a livelihood by fishing, hunting, basket-making and wage-earning.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The houses on this reserve are mostly frame and in good condition, while the barns are all frame and kept in a good state of repair. The stock is very good, as are also the implements: quite an advancement has been made in raising stock and purchasing agricultural implements.

Education.—The school building is brick and very well equipped and ventilated. The school is taught by Mr. Frank Allan, a fair teacher, holding a third-class certificate. But little progress seems to be made, owing to irregularity of attendance.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, in the majority, are industrious, and are improving their lands and holdings in a creditable manner.

Religion.—There are two hundred and fifteen Methodists, ten Anglicans and two Roman Catholics in this band, all of whom attend church services quite regularly. The missionary, Rev. William Tomblin, is well liked and is doing a good work.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a few Indians in the band who use intoxicating liquors; but, on the whole, the band is temperate, while there seems to be a considerable advance in the moral standing of the members.

I have, &c.,

JOHN THACKERAY.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MISSISSAGUAS OF THE NEW CREDIT,

HAGERSVILLE, July 15, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Mississaguas of the New Credit Reserve for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—This reserve is located partly in the township of Tuscarora, county of Brant, and partly in the township of Oneida, county of Haldimand, and comprises six thousand acres, four thousand eight hundred in the township of Tuscarora, and one thousand two hundred acres in the township of Oneida.

Resources.—The chief resource of this reserve is agriculture.

Population.—There are seventy-five men, seventy-three women, fifty-nine boys and thirty-seven girls, making a total of two hundred and forty-four, a decrease of two from the previous year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the band has been exceptionally good during the past year, no infectious diseases having made their appearance; sanitary requirements have been carefully attended to, and the buildings and premises are in a clean and healthy state.

Temperance and Morality.—Notwithstanding the exceptional temptations to which this band is exposed, it is gratifying to know that sobriety is the rule, with a few exceptions. The conduct of the individual members is such as to secure for them the respect of their white neighbours.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The Indians are taking more interest in their homes by building better-ventilated houses and planting fruit trees. Their mode of farming is every year becoming more like that of their white neighbours. Their stock, such as cows, hogs, &c., are of a good grade, and I can notice a marked improvement in the care of their stock and farming implements, by way of keeping them properly housed during inclement weather.

Education.—On this reserve there is one school, at which the attendance has been fair. The progress made by those who attended regularly has been good. I have advised the members of the band as to the decision of the department in regard to compulsory education after the 1st September next. I do not anticipate any trouble in that respect, as the heads of families are becoming more interested in the education of their children.

Religion.—There are two Methodist churches on this reserve, under the charge of the Rev. E. H. Taylor. The large majority of the members of this band are Methodists. There are also a few who profess to be Seventh Day Adventists.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians may be characterized as being intelligent and thrifty. They do not make as much progress in farming as they should, but are none the less encouraged to give more earnest and practical attention to this avocation.

General Remarks.—Although the progress of these Indians is slow, yet, were they to have more and better farming implements and raise more stock, they would advance faster. They have good qualities of industry, which, with more inclination shown for agriculture, may be productive of much good.

I have, &c.,

HUGH STEWART,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES,
KEENE, June 30, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of Indian affairs in my agency for the year ended June 30, 1899.

RICE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The Rice Lake Reserve is located on the north shore of Rice Lake, in the township of Otonabee, county of Peterborough. It contains about seventeen hundred and fifty acres of land, of which about seven hundred and sixty acres are cleared; about two hundred and forty acres of this is under lease to white tenants, while the locatees cultivate the remainder of said cleared land.

Vital Statistics.—The total number shown by the present census is eighty-two, composed of twenty-two men, twenty-one women, twenty-three boys and sixteen girls. During the past year there were two deaths and four births, making an increase of two since last report.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health, generally speaking, of these Indians has been fairly good. Upon the whole, they are clean and tidy, and have their homes comfortably furnished.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of this reserve are fishing, trapping, gathering wild rice, and agriculture. The majority of the Indians on this reserve work their land. Some, however, make a living by fishing, trapping, gathering rice, working on the 'drives' in spring, and in lumber woods in winter; also working with farmers.

Buildings.—There have been built on this reserve, during the past year, two new frame houses, one log house, two barns. Altogether there are on the reserve ten frame houses, fourteen log houses and ten barns.

Stock and Farming Implements.—Of stock, this band has sixteen horses and twelve very good cows. These Indians have also a fair supply of farming implements.

Education.—Some of the children here attend school very regularly, and appear to be learning fairly well.

Religion.—On the reserve there is a very neat little church. Mr. Windsor, a missionary, preaches every Sabbath. The members of this band are all Methodists. They have also a Christian Endeavour Society.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a few who indulge in strong drink occasionally, but, on the whole, these people are law-abiding and well-behaved.

MUD LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located on Mud Lake, in the township of Smith, county of Peterborough. It contains about two thousand acres.

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Vital Statistics.—The total number shown by the present census of the band is one hundred and sixty-nine, composed of forty-five men, thirty-eight women, fifty-five boys and thirty-one girls. During the past year there were five deaths and nine births, making an increase of four since last report.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has been very little sickness here during the past year. The children have been vaccinated very successfully. These Indians, as a rule, are neat and tidy about their homes.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of this reserve are trapping, hunting and fishing; some of the Indians hire with farmers, others work in the lumber woods in the winter, and on 'drives' in the spring, while others remain at home and cultivate their land.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are twenty frame and twelve log houses on this reserve. These Indians have also eleven barns and several very comfortable stables for their horses and cattle. They have thirteen horses, four colts, fourteen remarkably good milch cows, besides quite a number of young stock. They have also a very good supply of farming implements.

Education.—The children on this reserve attend school very regularly and are being well educated by their teacher, Miss Lily Middleton.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are all members or adherents of the Methodist Church, and the services are well attended. There is also a Sabbath school open the whole year. It is supplied with necessary helps and papers, and is well attended by the children and young people on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people, on the whole, are industrious, and appear to take a greater interest in working their land each year.

Temperance and Morality.—There is very little intemperance on this reserve, and the Indians appear very honest and well-behaved.

I have, &c.,

WM. McFARLANE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG,

PORT PERRY, October 7, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report of the Scugog Band for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in the township of Scugog, in the county of Ontario, and contains eight hundred acres, seven hundred and forty of which are arable land. Of the latter area about five hundred acres are under tenancy to whites.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of nine men, twelve women and seventeen children, seven of the latter class being males, making a total of thirty-eight. During the year there has been one birth and one death, leaving the population the same as set forth in my last report.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the members of this band has been quite good during the year, only one death from consumption having occurred during that period. About their homes the women are quite tidy, and every precaution to prevent contagion is observed.

Resources and Occupation.—The majority of the Indians in this band hunt and fish for a livelihood, while a smaller number are engaged in agricultural pursuits. All the women are expert basket-makers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—No new buildings have been erected during the year. There are four frame dwellings on stone foundations, while the other domiciles are of rustic design.

Education.—There is no building set apart in which to instruct the children. This want is supplied by an adjacent school of the whites.

Religion.—The Methodist religion prevails throughout this band. The Indians have a church of their own at which the Rev. Mr. Lewis officiates each Sabbath.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are for the most part industrious and comparatively moral. They have made marked progress during the past year.

Temperance.—Among the members of the band there is a noticeable improvement in their ability to abstain from strong drink. Only one or two are addicted to the habit.

General Remarks.—From the degree of progression in the various particulars above enumerated, it is a fair criterion for the conclusion that the Mississaguas of Scugog are not degenerating.

I have, &c.,

A. W. WILLIAMS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE,

MARYSVILLE, July 27, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—The Tyendinaga Reserve is situated in the county of Hastings, and is said to contain an area of seventeen thousand acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is twelve hundred and twenty-seven, consisting of two hundred and fifty-one men, two hundred and seventy-seven women and six hundred and ninety-nine children, including all under twenty years. There were thirty-five births and thirty-nine deaths, and two Indians joined the band. The causes of death were old age, consumption, heart failure, drowning, and children's diseases.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health, generally speaking, of the Indians of this band has been fairly good. No epidemic nor disease of a contagious nature visited them during the year, and the sanitary condition of their dwellings is quite satisfactory. During the month of June their two physicians, as a preventive of small-pox, used two hundred vaccination points, with no fatal results.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources are farming and stock-raising, as the land is fertile and well adapted for mixed farming.

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The occupation of these Indians is general farming. Some find employment working in saw-mills, and some are carpenters and masons. The grain is looking very well at present, and it is anticipated that a heavy crop will be reaped. Many of the women take an interest in gardening and butter-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings compare favourably with those of the white people. Their stock is of fair quality and well kept. Most of the Indians have all they require in modern implements.

Education.—Facilities for education are within the reach of all the children on the reserve. There are two hundred and forty-four children attending school. There are four schools, taught by female teachers, holding third-class certificates; and the authorized course of studies is followed. The parents are all anxious to have their children well educated. A number of the children attend the High School at Deseronto.

Religion.—The Indians of this band belong to the Church of England, except one hundred and forty, who are Presbyterians, and have built themselves a fine frame edifice and a drive-shed, costing in all \$1,100. Those belonging to the Church of England have two stone churches and two mission school-houses used for divine service. An improvement has taken place in church work during the past year. The Sunday schools are in splendid working order. There are four services each Sunday and an evening service during the winter, also a Bible class one night in the week. All this is done by the missionary himself, except one service held at the mission school erected by Chief Anonsoktha in 1880, which is conducted by Cornelius Maracle, sr.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are becoming more industrious year by year, are making good progress and becoming better off. The harvest of 1899 promises to be better than those of 1897 and 1898. There will be an abundance of hay and straw for the coming winter. There are five wagons engaged on the reserve hauling milk to the cheese factories, and a number of Indians send their milk, competing fairly well with their white neighbours. Their chiefs are intelligent and energetic men, who seem honestly and satisfactorily to discharge the duties devolving upon them.

Temperance and Morality.—The great majority of the band are temperate and of good habits and morals. There are some of them, however, that will occasionally indulge in the use of intoxicants. In some of these cases it is difficult to bring the party from whom they procure the liquor, to justice, owing to the cunning and reserved manner of Indians; but whenever evidence is forthcoming that will lead to conviction of persons supplying the same, they are promptly dealt with.

General Remarks.—Dr. Oronhyatekha continues to improve Captain John's Island, now called 'Foresters' Island Park,' which is now largely patronized as a summer resort. The Independent Order of Foresters holds an annual retreat at the park.

The brass band keeps up its practice, and is playing very well. The prospect of the welfare of the band never was brighter.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE ANDERSON,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES,

DUART, September 11, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Moravians of the Thames for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in the township of Orford, county of Kent, bordering on the River Thames, and contains three thousand and ten acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are now known as the Moravians of the Thames, so called on account of many of them being adherents of the Moravian Church. They belong to the Delaware tribe.

Population.—There are eighty-one men, seventy-seven women, seventy-three boys and seventy-three girls, making a total of three hundred and four, being an increase of five over the previous year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been unusually good during the year. The sanitary laws are carefully observed, and nearly all children have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupation.—General farming is the chief means of making a living. A few make baskets, and some fish for a short time in the spring.

Buildings and Stock.—The Indians are constantly improving their buildings. Mr. Nelson Stonefish erected a fine barn during the year, which is a great credit to him, as it will compare favourably with any in the community.

There is a marked improvement in stock generally.

Education.—The two schools on the reserve are regularly kept open, and fair progress is made.

Religion.—Three religious denominations are represented in this band, viz., the Anglican, Methodist and Moravian Church. The services of these three churches are well attended.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance and morality are fairly well observed, as very few cases of misbehaviour have been reported during the year.

I have, &c.,

A. R. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, EASTERN DIVISION,
SAULT STE. MARIE, September 24, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report of the three Indian bands under my charge, viz.:—the Garden River Band, the Batchewana Band and the Michipicoten Band.

GARDEN RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the St. Mary's River, about eight miles from Sault Ste. Marie, and is occupied by the Indians of the band and part of those of the Batchewana Band. It contains about twenty-five thousand acres. The area of land cultivated is very small in proportion to the size of the reserve. Hay and potatoes are about all that are raised in any quantity. The soil in many places is very sandy, and therefore requires a good deal of rain in the hot season to bring the crop forward.

Tribe.—The Indians are descended from the Chippewas and Ojibbewas, mixed with French half-breeds, who by far exceed the Indians in number.

Vital Statistics.—The total population, as shown by the present census so far as taken, consists of one hundred and eleven male adults, one hundred and twenty-three female adults, ninety-two male children and one hundred and three female children, making a total of four hundred and twenty-nine. There have been seven births and fourteen deaths during the past year.

Health.—The houses and approaches, as a general rule, are kept in good order. Sicknes has been very general, and many deaths have taken place this past year. The doctor has been called upon to make many extra visits. Consumption and scrofula have been the prevailing causes. I am glad to say that nothing of a dangerous epidemic has appeared among the Indians.

Occupation.—Farming in a moderate way, picking berries in the summer season, going out with fishing parties, exploring for mineral, and working in the camps in the winter time, constitute the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—The buildings are nearly all log, being much warmer in the winter and built at less expense; some few have frame houses. The stables and outhouses are also of log. There is a council-hall and a lock-up.

Stock.—The stock consists for the most part of cows of an ordinary breed, oxen, horses, pigs and poultry.

Farming Implements.—The farming implements consist of ploughs, harrows, fanning-machine, threshing-machine, horse-rakes, spades, shovels, scythes and cradles.

Education.—There are two schools on this reserve, one Protestant, the other Roman Catholic. The former has been fairly attended; the latter has kept up a good attendance, and the children appear to be getting on.

Religion.—There are three churches, an Anglican, a Methodist and a Roman Catholic. Both the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches are well attended. The Methodist church has no congregation.

Characteristics and Progress.—Little progress has been made over former years. Proper attention has not been paid to the crops at the time needed. The potato bug

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has been doing great damage, and the severe storms destroyed the crops of many who had oats and pease, &c., still on the ground in the months of September and October last. The band would have fared ill, had it not been for the amount of work obtained in the lumber camps during the winter.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been several convictions for being under the influence of liquor during the past year, and fines and imprisonment have followed. This does not appear to have much effect. Liquor, in most cases, is purchased on the American side.

Immorality prevails to a great extent among the young people, and, as I have before stated, it is very hard to check. Both minister and priest have done all they could to check it.

Chiefs.—The chief at the commencement of last year was Jarvis Augustin, who died, and another chief was elected, named Michel Cadotte, to fill his place till June 30, 1900. The sub-chiefs are John Augustin, Moses Larose, George Shingwauk and Joseph Boisenault, whose time expires June 30, 1900, when another election will have to take place. Very few councils have taken place during the past year, owing to the difficulty of getting the members to attend, most of them being absent in camp or otherwise employed.

BACHEWANA BAND.

Reserve.—The Batchewana Band has a small reserve, midway at the Rapids, Sault Ste. Marie River, which in the past was used as a fishing station, and many fish were caught there. This was the principal support of the Indians living there, but since the building of the canals and the bridge, and the lumber coming over the rapids, few, if any, fish are now taken where hundreds were formerly caught. The Indian is well off if he gets a dozen. The island, as before stated, is well situated for a water-power, and, as such, would be very valuable. There are still a few families who make it their home during the season.

These Indians have also another reserve, bought by the Ontario Government out of the municipal loan fund, and further added to by the department, at Goulais Bay, where some have also homes of their own, bought by themselves. These earn a living by hunting, exploring and fishing, and grow a few potatoes and other vegetables, and hay sufficient to keep the few cattle they have.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the same tribe as the Garden River Band, and are largely mixed with French half-breeds.

Vital Statistics.—The last census shows a total of three hundred and fifty-nine persons, composed of ninety-seven male adults, one hundred and thirteen female adults, seventy-seven male children and seventy-two female children. There were eighteen deaths and nine births during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The houses, as a rule, are kept clean and neat, and the approaches free from rubbish. A good deal of sickness prevailed during the year, although there was no sickness of a serious contagious kind: it was mostly consumption, resulting from scrofula. The members of this band engage their own doctor and pay for their medicine themselves.

Occupation.—Many of this band reside at Garden River, where they have plots of land which they cultivate. These live by exploring, going out with fishing parties in the summer, and working in the camps in the winter time. Most of them are comfortably off.

The remainder of the band reside, a few at the island, at Goulais Bay, Batchewana Bay and other parts of Lake Superior. These hunt in the winter, do work for the fishing company in the summer, pick berries, and do a little farming. Some of the women make very nice rag mats and rush mats. They appear all very contented. As before stated, several have property of their own.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of the buildings belonging to this band are on the west side of the Garden River. On the Garden River Reserve some are at Goulais Bay and Batchewana, at both of which places the Indians have land of their own, bought from the department. Many others are squatters on private property and along the shores of Lake Superior.

They possess ploughs, harrows, fanning-mills, hoes, rakes, scythes and cradles. These Indians cultivate the same as the Garden River Band.

They have horses, cows, a bull, pigs and poultry.

They grow more potatoes than anything else ; oats, pease, corn and hay and small vegetables. The root crops were poor owing to the stormy weather and early frosts. The potato bug also did a great deal of damage in spite of the use of Paris green.

Education.—There is no school belonging to this band. The children attend the Roman Catholic school of the Garden River Band, and are doing very fairly.

Religion.—Most of these Indians are Roman Catholics ; there are a few Methodists. The former have two churches, one at Goulais Bay and one at Batchewana, but no regular priest ; service is conducted on Sundays and holy days by a layman and by a missionary who pays visits several times during the year, and is very attentive in the time of sickness and death. I am not aware that the Methodists have any missionary.

Morals.—The same remarks apply to this band as I have made regarding the Garden River Band. Those of the Indians living up the lake have not the same temptation as the others, and I have not known of any cases of drunkenness among them.

Chiefs.—The late chief, Nubenaigooching, died in the early part of the present year, at a ripe old age. He was a man of good character, and made a very good chief. He was also much respected. He was one with whom I never had any trouble ; he would always listen to reason, and was a loyal man to his Queen and country, and took a great interest in everything that was going on. He had been a chief for over seventy years, and I believe was the last of the life chiefs in this district. No new chief has yet been appointed.

MICHIPICOTEN BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians have a small reserve at Little Gros Cap, about three miles from Michipicoten River, Lake Superior. It has not been occupied by them for some years. At one time there was a mission and several houses ; now it is entirely abandoned ; the members are squatted in various places—Michipicoten River, Missinabie, Chapleau, White Fish, New Brunswick House, Batchewana, and other points. They support themselves principally by hunting, exploring and acting as guides. A few of them fish during the season.

Tribe.—They are Chippewas mixed with English, French and Scotch half-breeds. The language spoken is mostly Indian ; some few are able to speak a little English.

Vital Statistics.—The number of this year's census is three hundred and thirty-two, namely, eighty-three male adults, eighty-eight female adults, seventy-two male children and eighty-nine female children. There were seven births and eight deaths in the band during the past year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—I visit this band only once in the year, and this season I visited only Michipicoten River, where there were about seventeen heads of families. These lived in wigwams and houses built on the Crown land at one time supposed to be their reserve. The houses are clean, and at the time of my visit there was not any sickness, and the Indians appeared to be doing well.

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Education.—There is a school up the river belonging to the Indians, which is to be opened by a Miss Clark from Petite Platte. There are a few children who reside here the year round, most of the parents leaving for other places during the winter. But the fact of the school being opened may induce the parents to remain for the sake of their children.

Religion.—There is a Roman Catholic church alongside of the school-house. There is no regular priest ; he only pays occasional visits. The service is conducted by an Indian layman in his absence. The members for the most part are Roman Catholics. A portion of the band, those living at Chapleau and Missinabie, belong to the Church of England.

Chief.—The chief of the band is Sanson Legard, now getting an old man. He resides at the river, visiting the Hudson Bay Company's post almost daily. At one time he was in the service of the company. Gros Jambette is the second chief and lives at Chapleau or Lake Windermere.

SHINGWAWK HOUSE.

Before closing my report, I must add a few words for this institution.

It still keeps its complement of pupils, namely, sixty-five boys and two girls.

The building is kept in good order, well ventilated and very clean. The dormitories are supplied with new iron bedsteads, and the beds have a very neat appearance.

Since the appointment of Mr. George Ley King as principal, improvements have been constantly going on. A new building is at present being erected, at the west end of the home, for Indian girls, and when complete the home will have a frontage of one hundred and sixty feet, with accommodation for one hundred children, boys and girls. It is hoped that the building will be complete by the end of the present year. A larger number of applications for the admission of Indian children has been made this year, far greater than has been made for many years past. The idea of having the homes of the boys and girls together is with a view to economy, as the present staff, with the addition of one more, will be able to carry on the work in a satisfactory manner. The present staff consists of nine members, including trade instructors.

The following works have been in operation during the past year : carpentering, tailoring, shoemaking and farming ; and the apprentices have been kept fully at work by the needs and requirements of the institution. The carpentering work of the new building is being carried on principally by the Indian boys, under the supervision of the foreman. Apart from this work, the boys attend school regularly, and are making very fair progress, and in their new uniforms look uncommonly well as they march through the town on their way to church of a Sunday.

I have, &c.,

WM. VAN ABBOTT,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, WESTERN DIVISION,
PORT ARTHUR, September 22, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1899.

FORT WILLIAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated between the Mission and Kaministiquia Rivers and contains an area of thirteen thousand and forty acres.

Natural Features.—The land along the rivers and for some distance back is of first-class quality, but a large swamp keeps the back land rather wet.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is three hundred and nine; it consists of sixty-five men, eighty-four women, eighty-three boys and seventy-seven girls. A small portion live at Dog Lake and Lac des Mille Lacs.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has been a great deal of sickness during the year. The sanitary regulations insisted on by the department are observed.

Resources and Occupation.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming, acting as guides, exploring for minerals and picking berries. A number of the women are engaged as domestic servants.

Education.—There are two schools on the reserve, the Indian boys' and girls' day school and the St. Joseph's Orphanage. The teachers are Sisters of St. Joseph, and are well qualified and painstaking.

Religion.—Of this band, two hundred and eighty-five are Roman Catholics, and twenty-four are pagans. There is a resident priest and a travelling missionary. There is a church and St. Joseph's Convent. The latter is in charge of the Rev. Mother Superior and four sisters. The church is a comfortable modern building. The Indians take great interest in their religion, and appear quite devout.

Characteristics.—The members of this band are, as a rule, industrious and law-abiding, and take great interest in having their houses clean and fences in good repair.

RED ROCK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Nepigon River, near Lake Helen, and consists of six hundred and forty acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is two hundred and eighteen, consisting of fifty-one men, fifty-six women, fifty-nine boys and fifty-two girls.

Occupation.—Their principal occupation is acting as guides for tourists who go up the Nepigon River fishing. Some engage in farming and hunting.

Education.—There is a good school on the reserve, but it has not been open for some time. There is another school on Lake Helen Roman Catholic Mission, under the charge of Jessie H. MacKay, a very competent teacher. The school is well attended.

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Religion.—Of this band, one hundred and ninety-eight are Roman Catholics, and twenty are Anglicans.

Characteristics.—The Indians are industrious and progressive, and are spoken very highly of by parties who engage them as guides.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSION.

This mission, situated on McIntyre's Bay, Lake Nepigon, is a great credit to the Indian residents; their houses are clean, and their land is well cultivated.

NEPIGON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band, called the Gull Bay Reserve, is situated on Gull Bay, Lake Nepigon, and contains seven thousand five hundred acres. There is also a reserve on Jack Fish Island, near the Hudson's Bay Company's post.

Natural Features.—The Gull Bay Reserve is well wooded along the banks of the Gull River, which runs through it. The soil is light.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—There are five hundred and twenty-four in this band, consisting of eighty-three men, one hundred and seven women, one hundred and seventy-eight boys and one hundred and fifty-six girls.

Occupation.—Hunting is their principal occupation, though a number act as guides to the Nepigon tourists. There are some small clearings on the reserve where potatoes are planted.

Religion.—The majority of this band are pagans, the rest being Roman Catholics. There is a church on Jack Fish Island, which the latter attend.

Education.—The school is situated on Jack Fish Island also, and is presided over by Mr. J. A. Blais, a very competent teacher.

PAYS PLAT BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Pays Plat River, Lake Superior, and contains six hundred and forty acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is forty-nine, consisting of seven men, thirteen women, sixteen boys and thirteen girls.

Education.—The school is under the charge of Miss Alice Barker, and the progress of the pupils is quite satisfactory.

Religion.—The members of this band are all Roman Catholics.

Occupation.—The pursuits of these Indians are hunting, fishing and exploring for minerals.

PIC BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Pic River, Lake Superior, and contains eight hundred acres, divided into twenty-five farms, fronting on the river.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is two hundred and eighteen, consisting of forty-five men, fifty-eight women, sixty-one boys and fifty-four girls.

Religion.—All these Indians are of the Roman Catholic faith.

Education.—The school has been reopened, and is under the charge of Moses Madwayosh. It is well attended.

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PARRY ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the shore of Long Lake, and contains six hundred and forty acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Occupation.—This is a hunting band, the only other occupation being the transportation of merchandise from Lake Superior for the Hudson's Bay Company.

Characteristics.—These Indians are apparently industrious and quite comfortable.

Population.—The population is three hundred and eighteen, consisting of sixty-one men, seventy-nine women, seventy-five boys and one hundred and three girls.

Religion.—The great majority are Roman Catholics. They have a church on the reserve, and are visited by the priest once a year. The rest are Anglicans and pagans.

I have, &c.,

J. F. HODDER,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY,

PARRY SOUND, September 11, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the various bands in this superintendency for the year ended June 30, 1899.

PARRY ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the eastern shore of the Georgian Bay, near the town of Parry Sound. It contains an area of twenty-seven square miles.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population on this reserve (exclusive of those Indians residing on the reserve who do not belong to the band) is one hundred and five, consisting of twenty-six men, thirty-three women and forty-six children. During the year there have been two births and one death, making a total increase in the number of persons in the band of one for the year.

Health.—The health of the Indians of this band for the year has been very good, only two cases of serious illness having been reported to me, and these have now quite recovered.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of this reserve are largely agricultural. The lumbering operations of several large concerns at Parry Sound, together with the works in connection with the Canada Atlantic Railway at Depot Harbour, located on the reserve, enable the members of this band to secure employment at almost any time they may desire it.

The members of this band have exceptional means of earning a living. Besides their agricultural pursuits, which are gradually being improved, they secure consider-



RAT PORTAGE INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOL, ALGOMA DISTRICT.

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able employment acting as guides to tourists who visit the adjacent summer resorts during the season, and in winter they can secure work in the lumbering camps, located within easy reach of the reserve.

Buildings and Stock.—The improvement in these is not as noticeable as I would wish for. One very creditable house has been erected on the reserve during the past year by Charles Salt, a former member of the Alnwick Band, who was admitted to membership in the Parry Island Band two years ago.

Education.—The educational affairs of this band have certainly improved during the past year. There are two schools on the reserve, each taught by a female teacher, holding a third-class certificate. There are twenty-eight children of school age on the reserve, besides the children of those Indians resident on the reserve who do not belong to the band, some of whom attend school, so that the attendance has been fairly good during the past year. The attendance and progress has been as good as could be expected.

Religion.—The various religious denominations have the following adherents in this band: forty-eight Methodists, thirty-four Roman Catholics, and twenty-three *Ugans*. The Methodists have a very good church on the reserve, and the services, which are conducted by the Rev. Allan Salt, the resident missionary on the reserve, are usually well attended. The Roman Catholics receive occasional visits from one of their clergy; the services at such times being held in the Skene school-house.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this band are a very well-behaved and law-abiding people, and morally they stand very high.

Temperance.—There has not been one case of intemperance reported to me among the members of this band during the past year, so in this respect their conduct leaves nothing to be desired.

SHAWANAGA BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated four miles inland from the eastern shore of Shawanaga Bay, on the east side of the Georgian Bay, and twenty-three miles north of the town of Parry Sound. It contains an area of fourteen square miles.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and three, consisting of twenty-five men, twenty-nine women, and forty-nine children. During the year there has been one birth and eight deaths, making a total decrease for the year of seven.

Health.—The health of these Indians for the past year has not been good. Consumption appears to have been the cause of most of the deaths.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of this reserve comprise: farming, which, however, is not carried on to any great extent; fishing, and the gathering and selling of wild fruit.

Fishing and hunting are, however, the means adopted by most of them for earning a living. The Buffalo Fish Company, which has a depot at Point aux Barils, employs a few of these Indians in the capacity of fishermen, at which they make good wages.

Buildings.—The buildings of this band are small and of an inferior type. Most of them are composed of logs and of such dimensions that they do not allow the proper housing of the occupants.

Education.—The number of children of school age on this reserve is twenty-one. They are taught in a school-house on the reserve, where the exercises are conducted by a female teacher, holding a third-class certificate. The course of studies is that

authorized by the department. The discipline of the school is very good, and the progress of the pupils is fair.

Religion.—The religious denominations to which the Indians of this band belong are represented in the following proportions: seventy-two Methodists and thirty-one Roman Catholics. There are two churches on the reserve. The one belonging to the Methodists will, when finished, be a very creditable structure; the other, belonging to the Roman Catholics, is not near completion yet.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this band, while not as industrious, collectively, as they might be, appear to be a bright and intelligent body of people. A few of them do exceptionally well in their employment of fishing for the Buffalo Fish Company at Point aux Barils; and if more of the band would apply themselves to work, they would all be able to gain a fair living.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to be able to state that no case of intemperance among the band has been reported to me during the past year. The moral conduct of the Indians has also been of a high order.

HENVEY INLET BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on one of the arms or inlets of the Georgian Bay, almost midway between Byng Inlet and French River. It contains an area of thirty square miles.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and eighty-three, consisting of forty-eight men, fifty-eight women, and seventy-seven children. During the year there have been two births and six deaths, and eight joined the band and twenty left it, making a total decrease in the number of persons comprising the band, of sixteen for the year.

Health.—The health of this band for the past year has been fairly good.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of this reserve are agriculture, fishing and hunting. The members of this band engage in farming only to a limited extent. Fishing, hunting and working in the lumber camps in the vicinity of the reserve are the means adopted by most of them in earning a living.

Education.—The number of children of school age on this reserve is forty-three. There is one school on the reserve conducted by a female teacher, holding a third-class certificate. The course of studies is that authorized by the department. The attendance and discipline are very good and the pupils are making very good progress in their studies.

Buildings.—The buildings belonging to the members of this band are of a very fair order, their dwelling-houses being whitewashed and kept in a very neat condition. Their village is located on a high and picturesque bluff, and I think, taking their houses collectively, they form the most creditable group of Indian houses in this superintendency.

Farming Implements.—Their agricultural implements are few in number, comprising three ploughs and a harrow.

Religion.—Nearly three-fourths of the members of this band are Roman Catholics, the remainder being Methodists. A very good Roman Catholic church is practically completed, and services will shortly be conducted in it by the missionary priest who resides at Byng Inlet.

Characteristics.—The members of this band are of a superior character. They are a stalwart body of men, and their appearance indicates constant industry. They are quite intelligent, and some of the young men of the band have made considerable progress in their musical studies, as was evidenced by the performance of a quartette of the young men on last annuity pay-day.

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Temperance and Morality.—Their conduct in both these respects has been, during the past year, all that could be desired.

NIPISSING BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve belonging to this band is situated on the north shore of Lake Nipissing, ten miles west of the town of North Bay. It contains an area of sixty-four thousand acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and ninety-seven, consisting of fifty men, fifty-five women and ninety-two children. During the year there were five births, one immigration, two deaths and seven emigrations, making a total decrease in the number of persons comprising this band, of three for the year.

Health.—The health of the members of this band during the past year has been very good.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of this reserve are agriculture, hunting and lumbering.

The members of this band have exceptional means of earning a living. The reserve being located near a divisional point of the Canadian Pacific Railway, together with the lumbering operations which are being constantly carried on by Mr. J. R. Booth on the reserve, enables them to secure employment at almost any time they may desire it.

Education.—There are forty-two children of school age on the reserve. They have an excellent school, situated at their village at Beaucage Bay, presided over by a female teacher, holding a third-class certificate. The attendance is very good, and the progress of the pupils quite satisfactory.

Religion.—The members of this band are all Roman Catholics. They have a very good church on the reserve, where services are conducted occasionally by visiting missionaries.

Characteristics.—The Indians belonging to this band are a bright and intelligent body of people, and in numerous respects compare favourably with many of the white settlers in this district. Their farming operations are carried on only to a limited extent, as they depend largely on securing employment in the lumbering camps and hunting as a means of earning a living.

Temperance and Morality.—As no cases of intemperance have been reported to me during the past year among the members of this band, I conclude that their conduct in this respect has been very good; while morally they stand high.

DOKIS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve belonging to this band is situated at the outlet of Lake Nipissing, at the head of the French River. It contains an area of about twenty-five thousand acres, consisting of two islands.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians nominally belong to the Ojibbewa nation, but in reality they are half-breeds, with a large admixture of French blood.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is seventy-eight, consisting of eighteen men, twenty-six women and thirty-four children. During the year there was one birth and two deaths, four joined the band and the same number left it, making a decrease of one in the number of persons comprising this band for the year.

Health.—The health of this band for the year has been very good.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of this reserve at present appear to be very limited. Agriculture is carried on in a very limited manner. This band has located on its reserve a very valuable tract of pine timber, which, if disposed of, as it

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could easily be to great advantage, would place the members of the band in a very prosperous condition. At present, most of them are in very indigent circumstances, and are likely to remain so as long as they pursue their present policy regarding their timber. The occupations of these Indians are confined to farming to a limited extent and working in the lumbering camps.

Buildings and Stock.—The building on this reserve are few in number and composed of logs.

The stock and farming implements are owned almost entirely by Chief Dokis and his sons.

Education.—There are no educational facilities whatever on this reserve, consequently the children are growing up without the advantages that education gives, which is to be deplored.

Religion.—The Indians belonging to this band are all Roman Catholics. They have no church.

Characteristics.—The characteristics of these Indians are largely French. They appear to be of average intelligence, and should be in a more prosperous condition but for the refusal of their chief to consent to the sale of their timber for their benefit.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects their conduct is all that could be desired.

TEMOGAMINGUE BAND.

Reserve.—No reserve has yet been given to this band. Its members live around the shores of Lake Temogamingue, a considerable number of them residing on Bear Island, adjacent to the Hudson's Bay Company's post. Lake Temogamingue is situated about forty miles west of Lake Temiscamingue.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are pure Ojibbewas.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is eighty-three, consisting of nineteen men, thirty women and thirty-four children. During the year there have been three births and one immigration, making a total increase of four in the number of persons comprising this band.

Health.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been very good.

Resources and Occupation.—Almost the only resource of this band is hunting, and this means of earning a living is rapidly decreasing. There is excellent fishing in the lakes and streams which abound in this district, but fishing is carried on only to a limited extent. The Indians make no attempt at farming, giving as a reason, that, as no reserve has been assigned to them, they do not care to clear up land that might afterwards be placed outside the bounds of their reserve.

Buildings.—Around the Hudson's Bay Company's post on Bear Island, a few houses have been erected by the members of this band; but the majority of them live in tents all the year round.

Education.—There are no facilities for education for these Indians; consequently, their children are growing up without any of the advantages that education gives.

Religion.—This band is composed entirely of Roman Catholics. A church is in course of erection near the Hudson's Bay Company's post, but, owing to the inaccessibility of Temogamingue from the outside world, I do not see how services can be conducted in this edifice, when completed, except at long intervals.

Characteristics.—These Indians appear to be of an unusually hardy character, which is evidenced by the arduous work they perform in portaging and with the paddle, at both of which they excel.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects their conduct is entirely satisfactory.

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WATHA BAND (FORMERLY GIBSON).

Reserve.—This reserve is situated between the southern end of Lake Muskoka and the Georgian Bay. It contains an area of twenty-five thousand acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Mohawks, or, as they are more generally known, Iroquois. They were originally residents of Oka, Quebec.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and nineteen, consisting of twenty-eight men, twenty-five women and sixty-six children. During the year there were two births and five deaths, two joined the band and five left it, making a total decrease in the number of persons comprising this band, of six for the year.

Health.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been only fairly good.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of this reserve are agriculture and lumbering. The members of this band depend chiefly on farming for a living. During the winter months some of the younger men find occasional employment in the lumber camps in the vicinity of the reserve, and in summer act as guides to tourists who frequent the Muskoka Lakes in large numbers.

Buildings.—The buildings belonging to these Indians are superior to those found on any of the other reserves in this superintendency.

Education.—There is one school on this reserve, conducted by a male teacher, holding a third-class certificate. The number of children of school age is twenty-seven. The school is under the supervision of the Methodist Missionary Society, and very fair progress is being made in the education of the children.

Religion.—There are three religious denominations represented in this band, as follows: eighty-four Methodists, nine Roman Catholics and twenty-six Plymouth Brethren. A Methodist missionary, in the person of the school teacher, is stationed on the reserve, and regular services are held, which are well attended by the adherents of this church.

Characteristics.—This band may be considered the most industrious and progressive of any in this superintendency, which is largely due to the interest taken in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of this band in these respects is of an exceptionally high order and leaves nothing to be desired.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

W. B. MACLEAN,
Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SIX NATION INDIANS,

BRANTFORD, August 24, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Six Nations of the Grand River for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—The reserve is located in the township of Tuscarora and part in the township of Onondaga, in the county of Brant, and a portion of the township of

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Oneida, in the county of Haldimand, and contains forty-three thousand six hundred and ninety-six acres.

Tribe.—The tribes consist of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras, Cayugas, Senecas, and Delawares, comprising the Six Nations of the Grand River. The number of tribes composing the Six Nations' confederation was not always the same: prior to 1714 it was the Five Nations, when the Tuscaroras were admitted, since which time it has been called the Six Nations. A few Delawares were adopted later.

Population.—There are one thousand one hundred and eighty-four men, one thousand one hundred and sixteen women, eight hundred and seven boys and eight hundred and sixty-one girls, making a total of three thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight, being an increase of thirty-nine over the previous year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the first half of the year there were many cases of malarial and typhoid fevers, in some instances complicated with pneumonia; while, during the latter half of the year, whooping cough and grippe, which in many cases was complicated with pneumonia, were the chief maladies. A number of Indians were vaccinated.

There were twelve thousand five hundred and fifty-nine patients treated at the medical office on the reserve, three thousand and eleven visits made, making six thousand eight hundred and eighteen miles travelled by the physicians during the year.

Sanitary Precautions.—These are regularly and carefully explained to the members of the band, and in many cases observed, such as destruction by fire of refuse matter and filth by which disease may be engendered; frequent use of lime whitewash on the buildings, the boiling of water, sinking of wells to avoid use of surface ditch water. Carbolic acid diluted is freely used during large gatherings, particularly in the council-house, and after every meeting of the council the building is thoroughly cleaned.

The chiefs are encouraging the draining of swamps and stagnant waters by having large ditches on public roadways constructed, and supplying tiles, on the recommendation of the inspector of works, to private individuals free of cost, the Indian to do the labour required in placing the tiles.

Resources and Occupation.—General farming is the chief means of making a living. A few depend upon their labour and trades, such as carpentering and masonry. Several hundred leave the reserve during berry-picking and return after flax-pulling.

Buildings and Stock.—The Indians are constantly improving their houses by better ventilation, and also their barns for the better protection of their stock during the winter and stormy weather. During the past year eight large barns have been built.

The crops for the past year were not generally good: wheat, oats, corn and potatoes were a light crop, while pease and roots were fair; but hay far exceeded previous years.

Education.—The ten schools on the reserve are well attended and under the management of a school board.

Religion.—Great interest is manifested by the Indians in church and Sunday school work. Picnics, garden parties, tea-meetings and entertainments are frequently held in various parts of the reserve in order to raise money for church purposes, and large amounts are realized.

Services are regularly held by the Church of England in seven localities, the Baptist in five, the Methodist in three, the Plymouth Brethren in one, and the Seventh Day Adventist in one; all services are well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians, being chiefly farmers, are slowly advancing and improving. They hold an annual ploughing match on the reserve, where only Indians compete. These annual matches are largely attended, and great interest is taken in them. The Indians are generally good ploughmen and frequently compete most successfully with their white neighbours.

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The Farmers' Institute of the south riding of the county of Brant held a public meeting on the reserve in February last. Several papers were read by members of the various institutes of the province, the Indians taking great interest, and a number became members of the institute.

The Agricultural Society of the reserve, wholly under the management of the Indians, held its annual fair in October last. This was very largely attended, and a great success.

The road work, under the direction of forty-five pathmasters, who are appointed annually, was well attended to, and the roads have been kept in good condition.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians generally are moral and temperate in their habits. There are several temperance societies on the reserve doing good work. Intemperance is certainly greatly on the decrease among the Six Nation Indians.

I have, &c.,

E. D. CAMERON,
Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
THESSALON AGENCY,
THESSALON, August 18, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Indians of the Thessalon Agency for the year ended June 30, 1899.

THESSALON RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north shore of Lake Huron, about six miles east of the town of Thessalon, and contains an area of about four square miles.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is about one hundred and forty-eight.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians seems to be fair. Their sanitary condition is good.

Resources and Occupation.—Their resources are agriculture and fishing. They are fishermen, farmers, labourers and hunters. They work in lumber camps in winter and in saw-mills and loading vessels in summer, and are getting along very well.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are principally of log, but they are clean and comfortable. There are no stables or barns of any account and no farming implements.

Education.—The school on the reserve is in charge of a competent male teacher, and under the new regulations for compulsory attendance we hope to make a good showing.

Religion.—These Indians are Roman Catholics. Their spiritual welfare is well looked after by the visiting missionary.

Characteristics.—This band seems to be progressing favourably in all that goes to make a people happy and prosperous.

Morality.—They are a moral, law-abiding people, and will compare favourably with the white population of the country.

General Remarks.—My report on this band may be summarized by saying that, except in the lack of interest taken in education, these Indians are progressing favourably.

MISSISSAGUA RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of the Mississagua River, on the north shore of Lake Huron, and comprises an area of three and a half square miles.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is one hundred and fifty-six.

Health.—The health of this band is not very good. Scrofula and other diseases have taken hold upon these people, but under the kind ministrations of Dr. Baxter, their physician, they seem to be improving.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of this band are hunting, fishing and farming. Some of the members of this band are what is called 'inlanders'; they, I suppose, live by hunting and fishing. Those who live on the reserve are labourers; they cultivate small gardens, and fish enough for themselves, and find employment in the lumber camps in winter, and in saw-mills and loading vessels in the summer.

Buildings.—Their buildings are mostly of log, but they are in a fair state of repair. They do not pay much attention to agriculture, and have not many cattle or farming implements.

Education.—They have a good school, which is fairly well attended.

Religion.—These Indians are Roman Catholics. They have no church on the reserve; they hold service in the school-house.

Characteristics.—The younger portion of the band are fairly industrious, and are becoming more progressive, so that we may look for improvement.

Morality.—Morally they are on a par with others, and would be better if the white people would keep away from them.

General Remarks.—I beg leave, therefore, to say that there is a marked improvement in the younger portion of this band. The old people like hunting, and are averse to farming; the young people are fond of dress, and like to have money; consequently, they are going to improve the band.

SERPENT RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve extends from the village of Cutler to Spragge station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, on the north shore of Lake Huron, and has an area of thirty-eight square miles.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population of this band is one hundred and eighteen.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good during the past year; no cases of sickness have been reported. The sanitary condition of their dwellings and yards is quite satisfactory.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources are agriculture, timber and fish. These Indians work at farming, in the lumber woods, at saw-mills; they pick a great many berries and make some maple sugar.

Buildings.—The houses are principally of log, but are kept neat and clean.

The Indians have not much stock, as they do not follow farming.

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Education.—They have an excellent school at Cutler, which is well attended. The parents seem to take more interest in education than any other band in the agency.

Religion.—The members of this band are Roman Catholics, and seem to take a great interest in religious teaching.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good, law-abiding people, and are quite intelligent and industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—They seem to be both moral and temperate in their habits.

General Remarks.—The members of this band are industrious, temperate, intelligent, religious and progressive, and are doing as well as we can expect.

SPANISH RIVER BAND.

Reserves.—The Spanish River Band is divided into three communities. The first division reside at Sahgamook, a beautiful point which runs out into the north channel on the south side of the Spanish River Reserve. The second reside on the reserve on the left bank of the Spanish River, and at Pogumasing and Biscotasing. The third live on the Manitoulin Island, and are under the charge of Indian Agent Sims of Manitowaning. The reserve contains an area of over thirty-seven square miles.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Population.—This band has a population (two divisions) of about three hundred and nineteen.

Health.—The health of this band of Indians has been generally very good, no disease or epidemic having appeared among them.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of this band are agriculture and fishing. These Indians follow farming, fishing, labouring, berry-picking and basket-making for a living, and appear to be prosperous and happy.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have good buildings, the best in the agency. Their stock is not very good. They have a few farming implements, but the department ordered two ploughs for them last spring, which have been a great assistance to them in their farming operations.

Education.—The Indians are taking a more active interest in educational matters. They have a school at Sahgamook, which is very well conducted by Mr. Swezey, who is, I believe, doing his best to prepare the rising generation to take a more advanced position in the country than their fathers could ever hope to attain. They have also a school at Spanish River, built on the site of one that was destroyed by fire last spring, which is a credit to them. They have also an excellent teacher at this school in the person of Miss Morley, whose school is, I think, second to none in the agency.

Religion.—Those of the first division are mostly Roman Catholics. Those of the second division are nearly all adherents of the Church of England.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are mostly quiet, industrious and law-abiding people.

Temperance.—As a rule, these people are temperate, and appear to take an interest in religious matters.

General Remarks.—These Indians are apparently happy and contented, and appear to be moving in the right direction.

I have, &c.,

SAMUEL HAGAN,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,
WALLACEBURG, November 1, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report on the Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island for the year ended June 30, 1899.

A statistical statement for the same period will be forwarded in a separate letter, with census returns of both bands, showing the increase and decrease, the progress made in agriculture, &c., giving bushels raised, acres sown, stock improvements and increase.

Agriculture.—The crops raised this year were, as to quality, equal to any ever raised, but the quantity of wheat was short, not on account of the acreage sown, but on account of the very severe winter, the wheat having been killed sufficiently to lessen the bushels harvested at least one-quarter; but what there was, was equal to any wheat raised in Canada.

The corn was a very fine crop; oats, extra good; potatoes, in quality unexcelled, in quantity, owing to dry weather, rather short; all other roots and vegetables of such quantity and quality as to encourage all to become farmers, the exhibits at the fall fair, held in September, being equal in all respects to farm products shown at any of the fall fairs, township or county.

The weather this fall has been very favourable for sowing wheat, and that, together with the yield of the last harvest, has induced the people of the reserve to sow all the wheat they could, the result being a much larger acreage than usual.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These people, as a whole, are not healthy, and they never will be healthy till more attention is given to the quality of the water they use; and, while they are surrounded by as good water as can be had in any country, yet those living inland, away from the river—and the majority are so situated—have no advantage from the river water, and they have no wells and are in the habit of using, as long as it lasts, the water in creeks, ditches and swamps—any water they can find—while, as the summer advances, the water in such places keeps getting scarcer and more foul, till it is finally—as was the case this year—all dried up; and the suffering for the want of water after it is all gone, together with the effects of using it while it remained, leaves them all, people and animals, in anything but a healthy state. And I submit that the disease among the pigs last year, which was called ‘hog cholera,’ was from the effects of the water they were obliged to use, and from no other cause.

Sanitary precautions, in the way of cleaning yards and outbuildings and using disinfectants, lime and other, and whitewashing outbuildings and houses last year and this, have had evident effect; but it is hard to make the Indians understand that free lime in quantities, sent out to the ferry and kept there for distribution, is of very much value, though there has been more inquiry for lime this year than last, as if they had noticed the effect to some extent of using lime.

The death-rate among the people was greater this year than last, but was perhaps more from the extreme cold of the winter than from any other cause, as it was to a great extent confined to the old people and the young children. Sickness and death among these two classes might be to a great extent obviated: if they could only be induced to bank up their houses in the fall and chink up and plaster over the cracks in the walls, between the logs, and keep the old and young warm, the death-rate would

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be much less. All of this, and much more, has been repeatedly pointed out to them, but the habit of living as they have always lived is very hard to overcome.

Education.—So far as the school buildings, the school furniture, school-books and all other material are concerned, there is nothing to ask for. All school requirements, including wood for heating and good heaters, are furnished by the department promptly and liberally; but there is not interest enough taken by the parents in sending their children to school, and much of the labour of the teachers is lost in this way, as, if a pupil only goes to school when he chooses, the teaching of such a pupil must be very discouraging to the teacher, and there are too many such pupils.

Roads and Bridges.—The roads on the Walpole Island Reserve are, during the summer and during the cold weather in winter, very fine roads, kept moderately well by statute labour, and lead in all directions, so that almost every man on the reserve is the owner of a covered buggy or a democrat wagon, and can go on all the roads in these conveyances with perfect safety.

A new road has been laid out during the summer and will be completed soon, leading to the High Banks, where many people go for pleasure during the fine weather, that being a favourite resort for pleasure-seekers by land and water, the said new road being a cut-off of over a mile from the old road to the High Banks, and the location very much better. The making of this road involved the construction of a pile bridge over Big Creek, which has been completed and is a very substantial structure. The road itself is, for a good part of the way, located on a ridge of about one hundred feet in width, forming a natural road, with trees enough to make a shade in summer and a shelter in winter. It will be a beautiful drive, and will add materially to the attractions of the High Banks.

Agricultural Fair.—During the summer of 1898 an effort was made to get up an agricultural fair on the island, which was opposed by a portion of the Indians, but was insisted on by those who first inaugurated it, and carried out to a very successful conclusion, the management having succeeded in making money enough out of the attendance to pay all prizes and all expenses of every kind, and having a surplus of \$66.21 left. This encouraged them to try again, and another fair was held this fall, in September, which was a little more extensive and expensive than the first one, but which was not by any means a failure; and I have great hopes that the Indians will continue to have a fair every year and that before long they will have a building and grounds, so that they can exhibit to greater advantage than at present.

Ferries.—The ferries are all in good order and running, the one at the main ferry being self-sustaining, viz.: earning enough from outsiders to pay the cost of running itself, and ferrying the Indians free of cost.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. McKELVEY,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR,

BECANCOUR, July 24, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis of Becancour is situated on the western bank of the Becancour River, in the parish of Becancour. It contains an area of one hundred and seventy-six acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this reserve are Abenakis.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is forty-nine, consisting of twenty males and twenty-nine females. Of this number, sixteen are children.

During the year there were two deaths and one birth.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition of this band is good. Nevertheless, the population is steadily decreasing.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of this band consist of farming, making baskets and other fancy wares, hunting, work in the shanties, stream-driving, and acting as guides to American tourists.

Buildings, Furniture and Stock.—The houses and the furniture leave much to be desired.

This band, although very poorly provided with stock and agricultural implements, is adding to the number.

Education.—The school on the reserve has not been open this year, on account of the small attendance. However, the children have the privilege of attending a white school in the neighbourhood of the reserve, not more than five or six acres distant. Unfortunately, only one child made any real use of this opportunity.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics; and are under the spiritual care of the curé of the parish of Becancour, who acts as their missionary.

Characteristics.—Generally, these Indians are poor, and in a great measure this is owing to their improvidence. Nevertheless, they are fairly industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morality is good; but, unfortunately, their thirst for spirituous liquor continues.

I have, &c.,

H. DESILETS,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS,

ST. FRANCOIS DU LAC, July 15, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Vital Statistics.—The Abenakis Band under my charge is composed of three hundred and seventy-four members, of whom three hundred and sixty-one are Abenakis, one a Montagnais, one an Abenakis from Becancour, three Amalecites from Viger, four half-breeds not members of the band, and four white men married to Indian women, residing on the reserve and following the Indian mode of life.

During the year there were two births and nine deaths.

The increase over last year in the number of the band is due to the return of some families who were residing in other portions of the province or out of the country.

Health.—There has been no contagious disease nor epidemic during the year, and most of the Indians enjoy good health.

Religion.—The Indians belong to various religious denominations, as follows:—two hundred and seventy-six Roman Catholics, sixty-seven Anglicans and thirty-one Adventists.

There is a Roman Catholic church on the reserve, under the charge of the Rev. Joseph de Gonzague, who is himself an Abenakis; also a Protestant church, under the charge of the Rev. Henri Loiselle.

Education.—Education is provided for the children of the band with the greatest care. Most of the Indians can read and write, and many members of the band have taken a course at college or in other superior educational establishments. There are two schools on the reserve: one, Roman Catholic, under the charge of the Rev. Sister St. Lawrence, and the other, Protestant, under the charge of the Rev. Henri Loiselle. These two schools are well conducted and afford an excellent education to a great number of children.

Occupation.—The principal occupation of the Abenakis is basket-making and fancy work, an industry in which they are very skilful. They make baskets all winter, and about the month of June most of the families disperse to various watering-places in the United States, especially to the Atlantic coast and the White Mountains, also in the province of Ontario, in order to sell their wares. They return in the fall. This is their chief source of revenue.

There are only from five to six families who hunt as well as make baskets; but what they make in this manner decreases more and more every year, as game is becoming more rare, and the Indians have now to go so far to get it.

Agriculture.—Agriculture is only a secondary occupation among the Abenakis of St. Francis, and there are only a few agricultural implements amongst the tribe. Some of the Indians do not even cultivate at all; others sow some vegetables, such as potatoes, Indian corn, beans, &c. Some families cultivate a little more, but the sale of their baskets, which obliges them to be away during most of the summer, prevents them giving to farming the necessary attention required for success. Moreover, the Indians do not like farming, and do not apply themselves to it.

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Material Progress.—This year a nice wooden house was built on the reserve, and there is at present under construction a presbytery in brick which will cost from \$1,500 to \$2,000. There are also on the reserve a good many fine houses; many of them are very comfortable, and the Abenakis village, situated on the picturesque banks of the River St. Francis, presents a very pretty aspect, even rivalling in this respect many of the French-Canadian villages.

Temperance and Morality.—Troubles caused by the use of intoxicating liquor have been few during the year, and, as a general rule, the morality of the Indians is good.

They are well civilized, and live in harmony and on good terms with the surrounding white population.

I have, &c.,

A. O. COMIRE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ALGONQUINS OF RIVER DESERT,
MANIWAKI, July 28, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the county of Ottawa, province of Quebec. It comprises the township of Maniwaki, embracing about forty-five thousand seven hundred and fifty acres.

Vital Statistics.—The present population is three hundred and ninety-six, consisting of ninety-four men, one hundred and ten women, and one hundred and ninety-two children, being an increase of seven, the result of twelve births and five deaths during the year. The causes of death were as follows: one of old age, one killed by the fall of a tree in the woods, and three of infantile diseases.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians of this band has been fairly good; no epidemic or disease of a contagious nature visited them during the year. The sanitary regulations have been strictly observed.

Resources and Occupation.—The land is fertile and well adapted for agriculture, but the best portion of the reserve is still unoccupied, as the Indians are settled along the Desert front and Gatineau front, and Bitobee Stream, the flats of which are flooded every spring, which prevents the early sowing of crops.

The chief occupations of these Indians are shantying, stream-driving and hunting. The older members of this band still adhere to their ancient custom of hunting; but the younger men have given up hunting, and have turned their attention to other industries for a livelihood.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There have been one new house and three new barns erected since my last report. And there have been purchased three ploughs, one wagon, two democrat wagons, two horse-rakes and other implements, and three buggies, one of them a covered double buggy, purchased by Peter Tenesco, which is valued at \$95.

Education.—There is one school on the reserve, taught by Miss Annie O'Connor. The children who attend school are doing very well, but the attendance is small. Along

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with the carelessness of the Indians in attending school, the school is not properly situated to serve any section; but as the department is proposing to build a new school-house in a more suitable place, I expect better results in the future.

Religion.—The Indians on this reserve are Roman Catholics, and attend the Oblate mission church at Maniwaki. They are attentive to their religious duties, and are very enthusiastic in all matters appertaining to religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—There has been considerable progress made in farming during the year. Thirteen acres of new land has been cleared up, and over thirty acres of old meadow land was broken last fall, which is a new departure in Indian farming, as the Indian, when he gets the land in meadow, is content to leave it so, and in some cases it reverts back into groves. Of the thirty acres broken last fall, nearly one-half was broken by John White Duck's boys, which speaks well for them, as their father has always been a hunter and was never included among the farming Indians of Maniwaki.

One head chief and two councillors were elected on June 24 for the ensuing three years, and I consider they have been well chosen. Their names are: John Tenesco, head chief; Benjamin Chellifoux and Simon Otjik, councillors.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to say that intemperance is the greatest hindrance to the progress of the Indians of Maniwaki, and it is almost impossible to check the evil, as they will contrive by some means to obtain liquor.

The morals of the Indians for the past year have not been of a high standard; but the guilty parties in each case have been old offenders. The morals of the young people are good, and no case of immorality has come to my notice amongst them.

I have, &c.,

W. J. McCAFFREY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

ALGONQUINS OF TEMISCAMINGUE,

NORTH TEMISCAMINGUE, June 30, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—The Temiscamingue Reserve is situated on the north bank of the River Quinzai, at the head of Lake Temiscamingue.

It covers an area of thirty-eight thousand two hundred acres, of which twenty-two thousand eight hundred and ten were surrendered for the benefit of the band in May, 1898, leaving an area of fifteen thousand three hundred and ninety acres for the use of the band.

Vital Statistics.—During the past year there have been seven births and four deaths. The population is one hundred and ninety.

Health.—During last winter there was a great deal of sickness among the Indians—grippe, colds and other diseases—but no deaths resulted therefrom. At present the condition of health is fair.

Occupation.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming, fishing and fur-hunting. The fur-bearing animals are on the decrease, owing a great deal to the presence of settlers all through the country now. Farming has not been pushed to any extent, but the prospects of the future are bright. The Indians during the summer

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engage in building canoes, and occasionally act as guides for tourists and sportsmen. Otherwise there is not much chance to earn anything.

Education.—There is one school on the reserve. The teacher, Mrs. M. Malone (formerly Miss M. Legge), is efficient and attentive to her duties.

The school is well equipped with all requisites. The attendance is not as good as formerly; the result is, that the progress of the pupils is not so good.

The number of children attending school is forty-nine, twenty-six boys and twenty-three girls. The average attendance is thirty.

Religion.—The Indians on this reserve are all Roman Catholics. They have a neat church, furnished in modern style. The church property is neatly inclosed by a substantial fence.

Temperance.—There has been a great deal of liquor used of late. The Indians seem to be able to obtain it too easily.

General Remarks.—There is at present in construction a saw-mill, by Dr. Bourbonnais, on the surrendered portion of the reserve. The work is being rapidly pushed ahead, and before long will be completed and in running order, which will be of great benefit to the Indians on the reserve: it will enable them to build, also to get some employment.

I have, &c.,

A. McBRIDE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

AMALECITES OF VIGER,

CACOUNA, July 8, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report, accompanied by tabular statement, in regard to the Amalecites of Viger, for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Vital Statistics.—There are one hundred and eleven Indians on this reserve. There were two deaths and one birth.

Health.—There has not been any contagious disease on the reserve except some cases of gripe; and sanitary regulations have been well observed.

Occupation.—The chief occupation of these Indians is making baskets of different kinds, and other fancy articles (the latter are made by the women), which they sell to white people in the summer. The men engage a little in fishing and hunting, and make snowshoes in winter; and they disperse into different parts of the country, sometimes a long way from here. They live a short time in many places. They are always very poor. The Government is good enough to supply provisions from time to time to the sick and to the most destitute among them, so that they may not starve, and they are very content.

Education.—The children attend school regularly and also the convent; but there are only a few children on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of the Amalecite Band are very temperate, except in a few cases, and they are pure-minded, especially the women.

I have, &c.,

EDOUARD BEAULIEU,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

HURONS OF LORETTE,

JEUNE LORETTE, July 15, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and tabular statement respecting the Huron tribe and other Indians of my agency for the year ended June 30, last.

Reserves.—Nothing has changed in these reserves since my last report. The Huron tribe still owns three reserves : (1) that of the village of Lorette, thirty acres ; (2) the one called 'Quarante Arpents,' containing thirteen hundred and fifty-two acres; and (3) the Rocmont Reserve, in the county of Portneuf, containing an area of fifteen square miles, equal to nine thousand six hundred acres. These three reserves embrace a total area of ten thousand nine hundred and ninety acres.

The privilege of cutting pine and spruce timber on this reserve is at present leased to Mr. H. Atkinson, lumber dealer, who intends letting it remain as at present for several years, until the damage done on the River Ste. Anne, some years ago, shall have been repaired. The right to cut timber is renewable annually.

The question of the surrender of the reserve called 'Quarante Arpents' is at present being considered.

The village of Lorette, where the greater part of the Hurons reside, retains its air of antiquity, which is admired by visitors.

Population.—There were eleven births in the Huron tribe this year and four deaths, bringing the total population up to four hundred and forty-eight, which is an increase of seven. The population is composed of one hundred and thirty-two men, one hundred and thirty-two women, and one hundred and eighty-four children.

My agency also takes in the counties of Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix, through which the Indians are scattered as follows :—

1. Thirty-four Amalecites residing in the parish of St. Pierre de Charlesbourg, county of Quebec, live a wandering life, without apparent progress. These Indians work by the day, and do a little hunting and fishing. Some of them work in ash-wood, make baskets, and live in some way from day to day. Nine men, eleven women, and fourteen children make up this little community, scattered here and there in the county of Quebec.

2. Nineteen Abenakis also reside in Quebec County, and work for the whites on their farms. They also make Indian fancy work and canoes. They live fairly comfortably. Five men, five women and nine children form this group.

3. Another lot of Abenakis reside at St. Urbain, in the county of Charlevoix. These Indians own several acres of land which they bought, but which do not bring them in enough for their support. Each year the department is obliged to come to their aid. According to the last report, this little community is composed of eight men, eight women, and seven children, in all, twenty-three.

The total number of the Indian population in my agency is, therefore, five hundred and twenty-four.

Occupation.—As I have mentioned in my previous reports, in a general manner, the Huron Indians do little, if any, farming. The fact is, that for long years, when the local industry—the making of snowshoes, moccasins and Indian fancy work—was

very prosperous and remunerative, the thought of farming was entirely out of the minds of the Hurons, which were altogether given to the art in which they had almost an absolute monopoly. Afterwards in hunting and fishing, accompanying numbers of tourists who frequent the region of Lake St. John, its forests and its lakes, the Indians found sufficient pecuniary returns to enable them to live comfortably. They naturally turn from farming, which requires hard work and is less remunerative, not to speak of the reverses in the industry, in which to-day there is a competition that would be ruinous to the Indians. The enthusiasm of last year, which made these Indians imagine that their success would continue, particularly blinded their foresight, and this year, compared with last year, the making of snowshoes and moccasins was nearly nil. Had it not been for the introduction into the village of a new work, the making of canvas canoes, many families would have found themselves in discouraging want. It is probable that it was this that brought some of the Indians to favour the surrender of the reserve called 'Quarante Arpents,' in order that, being the better able by the surrender of this reserve in lots to become individual owners of the lots so surrendered, to improve them and to draw from them the means of support, they should find as an offset to the difficulty of making a living the assistance that they had formerly, many years ago, found in the cultivation of the soil.

The making of fancy wares, necessarily neglected last year owing to the rage for making snowshoes and moccasins, has been more profitable this year, and the revenue from that source will be triple that of last year. A stock was prepared during the winter, and the families started off, encouraged, to the watering-places, where they generally go to sell their wares.

Some of our Hurons, as usual, did a little hunting last winter. The results, under the circumstances, have been fairly satisfactory. However, hunting is always more and more difficult, owing to the restrictions placed by the Provincial Government on the hunting and fishing districts. Several Hurons have also acted as guides to tourists during the course of the year, although not so many as usual.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The population of the Huron village is always in exceptionally good condition, from a hygienic point of view, thanks to preventive measures taken several years ago, through the adoption of regulations approved by the Governor General in Council in 1895. There has not been any contagious disease, a fact certainly due to the manner in which the village is kept.

Education.—The girls' class, under the charge of Miss Elizabeth St. Amand, has given most satisfactory results, and the progress made by the pupils in the various branches of study (grammar, geography, arithmetic, English and history) has been really surprising. I regret to add that the boys' class is altogether defective, owing to the advanced age of the teacher, and the defects of her method, resulting in a regrettable lack of discipline. Everything otherwise is in perfect order in both classes, the furniture, comfort, equipment of books, &c.

Religion.—Abbé Guillaume Giroux still conducts all the services in the chapel of the Huron village, which, with the exception of four of its members, professes the Roman Catholic religion. The other small Indian communities in my agency also profess the Roman Catholic religion.

Morality and Temperance.—The Huron population has certainly been exemplary in the observance of the laws of temperance and morality. There is not at present any disorder whatsoever, and there is no need to interfere with liquor-sellers in order to prevent the sale of strong drink, which used to cause trouble in past years.

Condition of the Huron Tribe.—The local industry, as I have stated above, being almost completely lacking last year, there naturally followed a deprivation in the comfort that the Hurons were able to procure in a year of abundance, such as in the previous year. Nevertheless, owing to economy practised on a large scale, they generally avoided running too much into debt, and I believe that the results of this bad year will not be too unfortunate. Work has seemed to improve during the last months of the present term, and the demand for snowshoes and moccasins has been greater.

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I observe also, with pleasure, that the emulation among our young men is becoming more and more marked in a good sense, and that each one is doing all in his power to be prepared to meet whatever may happen in life.

Death of Grand Chief Philippe Vincent 'Teonoatasta'.—The Huron tribe, which, in the month of December, 1897, had the misfortune to lose its grand chief, Maurice Sebastien 'Ahgnionlen,' whose name will ever remain fresh in the memory of the members of the tribe, lost, in the end of December, 1898, its other grand chief, Philippe Vincent 'Teonoatasta,' who had occupied this position for only eighteen months. The late Mr. Vincent, imitating the qualities of his distinguished predecessor, showed himself at all times devoted to his fellow-countrymen. A large manufacturer, he knew how to distribute work and to pay well for it. An honest man, skilful and experienced, he occupied in the Indian industry a remarkable position, and his death happening so suddenly (Mr. Vincent was only fifty-nine years of age), has created in the tribe a void that it will be difficult to fill. He was one of the most perfect of Huron types.

I have, &c.,

ANTOINE O. BASTIEN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA,

CAUGHNAWAGA, August 31, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report for the year ended June 30 last, on the Iroquois of Caughnawaga, also statistical statement for the same period.

Reserve.—The reserve contains an area of twelve thousand three hundred and twenty-seven acres, of which about four hundred is in timber, and the remainder under cultivation or in pasturage. In general, the soil is of good quality.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of four hundred and ninety-two men, four hundred and seventy-two women and one thousand and thirty-one children under twenty-one years of age. There were ninety-seven births and sixty-six deaths during the year, making an increase of thirty-one by birth and five by the return of absent Indians.

Health.—The health of the Indians has been good. There was no epidemic on the reserve during the year.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of the reserve consist of agriculture, making bead-work, lacrosses and snowshoes. Many of the Indians engage in farming; others take rafts down the Lachine Rapids, where several are employed as pilots. Some work for the Iron Bridge Company at Lachine, and others for the Hydraulic Company of Lachine. The general industry of the Indians is the making of bead-work, lacrosses and snowshoes.

Buildings and Agricultural Implements.—Most of the buildings of the Indians are very comfortable; and the farmers provide themselves with agricultural implements.

Education.—There are on the reserve four hundred and fifty-one children of school age. Of this number, about two hundred attend school very irregularly, and their

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progress leaves much to be desired. There are two Roman Catholic schools: one for the boys, under a master, and one for the girls, under a mistress and an assistant; and one Methodist school for boys and girls, under a mistress.

Religion.—There is a Roman Catholic church on the reserve, and there are two missionaries to conduct the services. The Methodists worship in the school-house, and they have no resident clergyman on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are industrious and skilful; but there has been very little visible improvement in their habits.

Temperance.—Temperance has certainly not made progress during the year.

General Remarks.—The affairs of the band generally are satisfactory, and the Indians are quiet.

I have, &c.,

A. BROUSSEAU,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS,

ST. REGIS, August 8, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence River, opposite the town of Cornwall, Ontario, including the islands a little below Prescott, Ontario, and thence down stream, opposite the village of Lancaster, Ontario; forming a total area of six thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of three hundred and eighteen men, three hundred and seven women, three hundred and seventy-seven boys and three hundred and thirty-five girls, or a total of thirteen hundred and thirty-seven. There were forty-nine births and thirty-four deaths, making an increase of fifteen.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has not been any contagious disease, except some cases of consumption. Sanitary regulations are well observed. The Indians are quite tidy in keeping their houses and premises in good order.

Occupation.—These Indians engage in farming, hunting, fishing, trapping, acting as guides for tourists, running rafts of timber, day labour with farmers and on railways; also manufacturing lacrosse sticks, and basket-making, to a large extent.

Buildings.—In addition to their dwelling-houses, these Indians have horse and cattle stables, barns and storehouses.

Stock.—They have a good number of stock, both horses and cattle. They have also pigs and poultry.

Farming Implements.—These Indians are well equipped with farming implements and tools, including ploughs, harrows, seed-drills, cultivators, land-rollers, mowers, reapers, horse-rakes, fanning-mills, threshing-machines, tool chests, wagons, carts, buggies and sleighs.

Education.—There are two schools in operation on the reserve, one on Cornwall Island, and the other in St. Regis village.

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Religion.—There are two churches on the reserve, one Roman Catholic, and one Methodist. There are twelve hundred and nine Roman Catholics and one hundred and twenty-eight Methodists. The Indians take much interest in their church matters, and their missionaries are very attentive to their wants.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians on the reserve are taking quite an interest in farming. The progressing ones are Mitchel Benedict, Louis Benedict, Thomas White, Mitchel Bova, Peter Colwell, Mitchell Jacob, Mitchel Leaf and others, on Cornwall Island; on St. Regis Island: John Skettis, John David, Louis Thompson, John Thompson, John Sawatis, Angus Papineau and others.

At St. Regis village, Peter Day has built an oven, and is running a bakery; makes good bread, which will be very convenient and a benefit for the Indians. It is hoped that he may be successful.

Temperance.—There are Indians who make use of strong drink. They and their friends across the border, when they meet, make the night hideous.

Morality.—The morality of the members of this band is very good.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE LONG,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS BAND,

CAUGHNAWAGA, August 31, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report on the Lake of Two Mountains Band for the year ended June 30, last; also statistical statement for the same period.

Reserve.—The land occupied by the Indians of Oka is very scattered: it is impossible to give the exact area; however, most of it is under cultivation.

Population.—The population of this band is about four hundred and thirty, consisting of one hundred and six men, ninety-six women and two hundred and twenty-eight children; out of this number, eighty are of an age to attend school. There has not been any great increase in the band.

Health.—There has not been any epidemic on the reserve during the year.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of the Indians consist of agriculture, making bead-work, and employment in the shanties; and the Indians engage in all these occupations. There is no industry carried on in any remarkable degree.

Buildings and Agricultural Implements.—Most of their buildings are very mediocre, and they have very few agricultural implements.

Education.—The children attend school very regularly.

Religion.—Most of the Indians are Methodists; the rest are Roman Catholics. They are all much attached to their religion.

General Remarks.—The affairs of the band in general appeared to me to be fairly satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

A. BROSSEAU,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MICHAMAS OF MARIA,
MARIA, June 30, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statement of statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899

Reserve.—The reserve of the Micmacs of Maria is situated on the west side of the Great Cascapedia, and is washed on the south by the waters of the Baie des Chaleurs. It contains an area of four hundred and sixteen acres.

Population.—The number of the Indians this year is only eighty-six. This is a decrease of six from last year.

Sanitary Condition.—There has been much ill health among the Indians this year, consisting of grippe, consumption, &c.; and several deaths. More than half the children die at a very early age, and consumption carries off most of the old people.

Education.—The old Indians have little, if any, education. The younger generation of to-day can read, write and count a little. They owe their education to the good school that they attend. Decided progress is observed every year.

Religion.—The Indians are all Roman Catholics. They were converted to the true faith by the first missionaries to the country, and they have remained firmly attached to their religion. Apostasy among the Micmacs is a thing unheard of.

They have a nice little church, where they meet every Sunday to pray, and to sing hymns in their mother tongue, when they cannot attend the holy sacrifice of the mass at Maria.

Temperance.—The habits of the Indians are good, as a rule, and there is little vice among them. Nevertheless, they all have a decided taste for strong drink: they would be drunkards, if they were not so poor, and if they could obtain liquor easily.

Occupation.—The Indians do a little farming, hunting and fishing. They also work in the shanties, in the 'drive' of the logs, as guides to sportsmen on the rivers, and they work for the farmers. In winter they make moccasins, snowshoes, baskets, snow-shovels and a lot of small articles, which they sell to white people.

If they were not so often ill, and if they were more provident, they might live without trouble.

I have, &c.,

J. GAGNE, Priest,
Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

MICMACS OF RESTIGOUCHE,

ST. ALEXIS DE METAPEDIA, August 26, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northern bank of the Restigouche River, in the county of Bonaventure, province of Quebec. It contains an area of about eight thousand eight hundred and fifty acres, of which six hundred and ninety-four is under cultivation.

Vital Statistics.—The population is five hundred and forty-one. During the year there were thirty-two births and twelve deaths.

Health.—The health of the Indians is good. There is no infectious disease amongst them at present. Last winter there were some cases of grippe.

Religion.—All the Indians on this reserve are Roman Catholics. They have a church. The Reverend Capuchin Fathers reside amongst them, and give them a great deal of care.

Education.—The school is under the charge of Miss Mary Isaac, an Indian of this reserve, who holds a first-class certificate. She teaches English, French and Micmac. The progress is satisfactory. Unfortunately there is a lack of assiduity.

Resources and Occupation.—The Indians do a little farming, work in the shanties, at rafting, and in loading vessels, in all of which work they are very skilful. As a rule, they earn good wages. It is unfortunate that they are so improvident.

Agriculture.—Some of them are beginning to pay more attention to farming. The reverend fathers and I never fail to encourage them to cultivate their lands, which are very fertile, and thus to save their money.

Temperance.—Many of the Indians are addicted to strong drink, notwithstanding the fact that we do not fail to punish them whenever we find them in a state of intoxication.

Morality.—An improvement in morality would be desirable. The proximity of the little town of Campbellton has much to answer for in this matter, as well as in respect to intemperance.

Characteristics.—The Indians are usually of good character; at least, when they are sober, they are very industrious.

I have, &c.,

JEREMIE PITRE,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LOWER ST. LAWRENCE,
ESCOUMAINS, July 10, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

ESCOUMAINS BAND.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the south-west side of Escoumains River, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, and comprises an area of ninety-seven acres, of which fifty are cleared, including natural pasturage.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are all of the Montagnais nation.

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirty-five, consisting of eight men, eight women and nineteen children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good all this year ; there was no disease or epidemic of any kind in the band. Houses and premises are kept clean.

Occupation.—The chief occupation of these Indians is fur-hunting. The farming consists in planting some potatoes and sowing a little oats. The Indians also kill a few seals.

Buildings and Stock.—The band possesses four houses, built of wood. Of stock, these Indians have two horses and two cows.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve. None of the Indians can read or write, except their own language. Nearly all of them can speak French.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics. They have no church on the reserve ; they attend divine service in the parish of Escoumains.

Progress.—They are all law-abiding, but though seemingly industrious, their condition remains the same.

Temperance and Morality.—All these Indians are very temperate ; none are addicted to the use of intoxicants ; and all are very moral in other ways.

BERSIMIS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Bersimis River, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, county of Saguenay. The area is sixty-three thousand one hundred acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are of the Montagnais nation.

Vital Statistics.—The population is four hundred and fifty-one, comprising one hundred and twenty-five men, one hundred and thirty-four women, one hundred and ninety-two children. There were twenty-five births and thirteen deaths in the band during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians, in general, for the year has been fairly good. There was no epidemic in the band. The houses and premises are kept clean.

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Occupation.—The chief occupation of the Indians of this band is fur-hunting. They do not farm ; only two or three plant a few bushels of potatoes.

Buildings and Stock.—The band possesses thirty-four houses, built of wood, some of them fairly comfortable. Of stock, these Indians have two horses, five milch cows, and three heifers.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve. None of the Indians can read or write, except their own language. Many of them can speak French, but none English.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics. They have a very good and pretty little church on the reserve. Three Catholic missionaries live permanently on the reserve.

Progress.—I do not think the Indians of this band made any progress during the past year. Some are indolent.

Temperance and Morality.—Many are addicted to strong drink, and will, when they get the chance, imbibe freely. The morality, so far as I can discern, compares favourably with that of other bands.

I have, &c.,

ADOLPHE GAGNON,
Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
NORTH-EASTERN DIVISION,
RICHIBUCTO, July 6, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location of Agency.—This agency is in north-eastern New Brunswick, and embraces the reserves in the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland and Westmoreland.

Reserves.—The reserves are: Eel River Reserve, in Restigouche County; Bathurst, St. Peter's Island and Pockmouche Reserves in Gloucester County; Burnt Church Tabusintac, Eel Ground, Red Bank, Indian Point, Big Hole and Renous Reserves, in Northumberland County; Big Cove, Indian Island and Buctouche Reserves, in Kent County, and Shediac and Fort Folly Reserves, in Westmoreland County. These reserves contain about thirty-four thousand acres. Big Hole, Red Bank, Tabusintac and Bathurst are well wooded. The soil of Big Cove, Eel Ground, Tabusintac, Buctouche, and portions of the other reserves, are very fertile. There are valuable fishing privileges in connection with Bathurst and Big Hole Reserves.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency are of the Micmac tribe, and comprise all the Indians of that tribe in the province of New Brunswick.

Population.—The population of this agency is nine hundred and fifty-six, an increase of nineteen since my last report. Of these, two hundred and seventy-seven are adult males, and two hundred and sixty-five are adult females. There are two hundred and eight males and two hundred and six females under the age of twenty-one years. The greater number of the Indians live on the reserves. A number, engaged chiefly in the manufacture and sale of Indian wares, have settled at various points along the

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Intercolonial Railway, where they have better opportunities of shipping and disposing of their wares. The Indians of Pockmouche and Tabusintac have deserted these reserves and joined the Burnt Church Band. There are but two families left on the Bathurst Reserve, the others having settled on St. Peter's Island, nearer the town. Most of the Eel River Band have left their reserve and settled at New Mills and other stations on the Intercolonial Railway, where they can more easily obtain employment. The Indians of Indian Point, Big Hole and Renous Reserves several years ago left these places and settled on the Red Bank and Eel Ground Reserves. Only four Indian families remain at Fort Folly. Shediak Reserve is also unoccupied.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the winter and spring there was much sickness, and many deaths occurred. The death-rate was unusually heavy among the Burnt Church Indians, due principally to pneumonia and consumption. There have been no epidemics during the year. Precautions were taken in the early spring to remove or destroy all filth and garbage that had accumulated near the Indian dwellings during the winter. Many of the Indians lime-washed their dwellings thoroughly, inside and outside.

Occupation.—The principal pursuits are agriculture, fishing, lumbering, and the manufacture of Indian wares. All the Indians engage in the manufacture of baskets, tubs and other articles. Many of the Eel River, Eel Ground and Red Bank Indians work in the lumber woods in the winter, and in rafting and stream-driving in the spring. The Indians of Burnt Church, Big Cove and Indian Island engage extensively in fishing. All do more or less farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The majority of the Indians occupy small frame houses. Those settled off the reserves live in shanties. They keep very little stock and very few farming implements.

Education.—The Indians are beginning to take more interest in the education of their children. There are three schools, attended by about one hundred pupils. These schools are located at Big Cove, Eel Ground and Burnt Church. A number of the Indian children of the other reserves attend neighbouring white schools.

Religion.—The Indians of this agency are all Roman Catholics. They are very regular in their attendance at divine service, and otherwise exhibit a strong interest in their religion. They have churches at Eel Ground, Burnt Church, Red Bank, Big Cove, Indian Island and Fort Folly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, as a rule, are peaceable and law-abiding, careless, indolent and improvident. It is useless to urge them to try to improve their condition. In winter and spring there is often much destitution among them, owing to their improvident manner of living.

Temperance and Morality.—There is a marked improvement of late years in the matter of temperance. Considering the condition and manner of living of these Indians, they are remarkably free from immorality.

I have, &c.,

WM. D. CARTER,
Indian Superintendent.

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NEW BRUNSWICK,

NORTHERN DIVISION,

FREDERICTON, July 20, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1899.

EDMUNDSTON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in Madawaska County, half a mile below the mouth of the Madawaska River. It contains between four and five hundred acres of land, two-thirds of which are under wood; the remainder, being high and intervale lands, is cleared and of excellent quality.

Vital Statistics.—The population comprises only seven families, consisting of eighteen males and seventeen females, a decrease of five for the year.

Occupation.—The pursuits engaged in by the members of this band are hunting, milling, the sale of Indian wares, acting as guides, and farming. With the exception of two families, these Indians are paying more attention to farming than in former years. The hay and other crops, consisting chiefly of oats, buckwheat and potatoes, were a fair average.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been remarkably good, there being but one death during the year, and that a very aged person. As directed by the department, all winter refuse was removed from their premises in May last.

Temperance and Morals.—The conduct of the Indians in respect to temperance and morality gives entire satisfaction.

Religion.—All the members of this band are Roman Catholics. Their spiritual affairs are attended to by the Rev. L. C. Damour, of Edmundston village.

TOBIQUE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in the county of Victoria, at the junction of the Tobique and St. John Rivers. It has an area of about sixteen thousand acres. It runs for a distance of eight miles parallel with the River St. John, and from four to five miles in depth. With the exception of about two hundred acres of farming lands, the reserve consists of wilderness lands. This reserve is noted for the quantity of fine lumber that has been removed therefrom for many years past.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is two hundred and four, and consists of ninety-six males and one hundred and eight females, an increase of two compared with last year's report.

Occupation.—This is a large lumbering district, and the Tobique River is one of the finest localities in New Brunswick for salmon fishing. The employment of Indians as guides is, at all seasons of the year, in good demand. Those not engaged in this business devote their labours to lumbering in the woods, running rafts to Fredericton, stream-driving, selling Indian wares, and doing a certain amount of farming, from which good wages are derived.

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Farming.—Agriculture, practically speaking, is not agreeable to their character. The land for farming is of excellent quality. Their operations in this line were the planting of potatoes and the sowing of oats and buckwheat, all of which, when harvested, were an average crop.

Temperance and Morals.—Most of the members of this band are free from the use of intoxicants. A few of them will at times indulge in their use. Owing to the cunning and reserved nature of Indians, it is impossible to ascertain from whom they procure liquor. The persons engaged in this business seldom sell direct to them; as a rule, it is procured in an indirect way from persons not engaged in this traffic. The great majority of the Indians are strictly moral and of good habits.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The dwellings of the Indians, for the most part, are of modern style, neatly painted and finished both inside and outside. The two aqueducts recently erected by authority of the department, furnish the whole band with a plentiful supply of pure spring water for all purposes. This improvement must in future prove beneficial to the health of the Indians. During the year no epidemic affected the band. Quite a number of deaths, however, occurred, which, in most cases, must be attributed to the disease that is very prevalent amongst the Indians, namely, consumption.

Education.—The school, during the year, was under the supervision of Miss Edith O'Brien, a competent teacher. During the term there were enrolled on the register from eighteen to twenty pupils. The studies taught embraced primer, spelling, reading, writing, drawing, arithmetic, geography, &c. The attendance, in most cases, was very regular; in others, the same cannot be said. This neglect is largely due to the parents, who fail to manifest that lively interest in educational affairs they should.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are all Roman Catholics. The church where they worship is situated on the reserve. It is their own property. It has a seating capacity for the whole band. It is neatly finished throughout, and is frequently visited by strangers, who admire its finish and general appearance. The spiritual affairs of the Indians are attended to by the Rev. M. A. O'Keefe, who manifests a warm interest in their spiritual and temporal affairs.

General Remarks.—In concluding my remarks, I am pleased to report that the members of this band are a peaceful and law-abiding people, and in their associations command the respect of their white neighbours.

I have, &c.,

JAMES FARRELL,
Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISION,
FREDERICTON, July 21, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1899.

WOODSTOCK BAND.

Reserve.—The Indians of this band reside on their reserve, three miles below the town of Woodstock, and at Upper Woodstock.

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Population.—The population is sixty-nine, a decrease of eight; that number having removed from the locality. The band consists of twenty-nine males and forty females.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Their dwellings are of an inferior kind. The surroundings are clean. The health of the Indians has been remarkably good, there having been but one death, that of a child, during the past year.

Occupation.—Their occupation is chiefly confined to the manufacture of Indian wares, only a few engaging in manual labour. Their wares are disposed of in Woodstock and vicinity at fair prices.

Farming.—Although they have sufficient farming lands, they give but little attention to this industry; they raise only a few potatoes and vegetables to supply their immediate wants.

Education.—There is a school within a half mile of the reserve, that is conducted under the regulations of this province. Frequently I have advised the Indians to take advantage of this opportunity and send their children to school; but they refuse to do so.

Religion.—All are Roman Catholics. Their spiritual affairs are attended to by the Rev. William Chapman, parish priest of Woodstock. The members of this band are peaceable, law-abiding and of good habits.

KINGSCLEAR BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve fronts on the River St. John, eleven miles distant from Fredericton. It contains an area of four hundred and sixty acres, including wood and farming lands.

Population.—The total number in the band is ninety-eight, consisting of fifty males and forty-eight females.

Occupation.—The industries engaged in by these Indians are: farming, selling Indian wares, rafting lumber, stream-driving, &c. For their services as labourers they usually earn from \$1 to \$1.25 per day. Their wares are sold amongst farmers in the vicinity of the reserve; the remainder are disposed of to the merchants of Fredericton, only, however, at fair prices, owing to the market being at most times overstocked.

Hunting and Fishing.—This business is not engaged in to any extent by members of this band.

Farming.—The farming land of this reserve is upland, and well adapted for the raising of all kinds of crops. For years it has been farmed without sufficient manure; consequently, in places the soil is run out. In other parts of the reserve, owing to the quality of the soil, the land is more productive. On these spots the Indians do their farming. A few of the band, who keep more or less stock, raise very fair crops of all kinds. The seeds supplied, and which were considered most useful to them, were potatoes, oats and buckwheat; and, considering the time devoted to the care and harvesting of them, the crops, especially the potatoes, were a good yield, and proved useful for their families' support.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band for most of the year was very good. Last winter, however, the majority of the Indians were visited by a severe epidemic of grippe, which caused, for the time being, much suffering and destitution. Happily, all survived their sickness without fatal results. Sanitary measures, as directed by the department, were attended to in the month of May last. The locality is favourably situated in the interest of health, having in connection therewith good drainage and a good supply of pure water for domestic purposes. During the year the Indians have made many improvements to their dwellings by rebuilding, shingling and replastering.

Temperance and Morals.—The members of this band, with very rare exceptions, are strictly temperate and of good morals.

Education.—The school on this reserve is taught by Miss Francis McGinn. The school is well equipped with the necessary material for the instruction and comfort of the pupils. All children of a suitable age attend school. No children attending are permitted to absent themselves without extra good cause. The number of pupils enrolled on the register for the year was twenty-three. These showed an average of over twenty-one for the three first quarters of the term, and a total average of nineteen for the year. The falling-off in the last quarter of the term is due to the migratory removal of the Indians from the reserve in June last. All the children, I am pleased to report, are making rapid progress in their respective studies.

Religion.—All the members of this band are Roman Catholics. The church where they worship is on the reserve. The priest's house is also close to the church. To his untiring zeal must be largely attributed the well-being of the band.

ST. MARY'S BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band contains but two and a quarter acres of land, and is situated in the parish of St. Mary's, directly opposite to the city of Fredericton.

Population.—The population is one hundred and five, consisting of sixty males and forty-five females, a decrease of two for the year.

Occupation.—The members of this band derive their living from the manufacture of Indian wares, acting as guides, manual labour about the city, in saw-mills, loading deals, and other river work, for which they receive fair wages. A few follow the hunt and fishing at regular seasons of the year.

Farming.—This industry, owing to the limited area of the reserve, is confined to a few of the band who have garden patches in connection with their dwellings. The produce raised is principally vegetables; also a few oats, the latter being raised on lands of white neighbours.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The reserve is neat and clean, all winter refuse having been removed therefrom last spring. The health of the Indians is good, and no disease of an infectious or contagious nature made its appearance among the Indians during the year.

Temperance and Morals.—Owing to the situation of this reserve, its close proximity to the terminus of the Fredericton and St. Mary's passenger bridge, the liquor traffic in the vicinity of the reserve and the element that daily congregates in this locality, a number of the band at times are tempted to indulge in the use of intoxicants that often lead to irregularities on the reserve; and while every means to remedy this evil is resorted to in order to abate this habit, for the reasons stated it is difficult to induce the Indians to mend their ways. To the credit of another section of the band, I am pleased to report that they avoid intemperance and are of good moral habits.

Education.—The school is under the supervision of Miss M. I. Rush, and has been regularly taught during the year. The members of this band are more or less indifferent to educational affairs; therefore, the attendance at certain times is not as regular as it should be. Those children, however, that give more attention to their schooling are making fair progress.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band profess the Roman Catholic faith.

OROMOCTO BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated eleven miles below the city of Fredericton, and fronts on the River St. John. It contains one hundred and twenty-five acres of land, thirty of which are used as farming lands, the remainder being mostly woodland.

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Population.—The total number in this band is ninety : or fifty males and forty females, an increase of fourteen during the year.

Occupation.—The principal occupation of these Indians is the manufacture of all kinds of Indian wares, which are disposed of to traders at Oromocto and well-to-do farmers in the vicinity of the reserve, at fair prices.

Farming.—The land of this reserve is well adapted for raising crops, especially potatoes and grain. The principal seeds supplied were potatoes, all of which were neatly planted, and properly looked after during the hoeing season; and I am pleased to report that each family raised from three-quarters of an acre from sixty to seventy-five bushels of potatoes. A part of these were sold last fall, and the money raised therefrom was devoted to the purchase of provisions, each Indian keeping sufficient to supply the wants of his family.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The reserve is pleasantly and healthfully situated. The dwellings are quite a distance apart. Winter accumulations are removed in season. The health of the Indians has been fairly good. A good deal of sickness was prevalent among the children, and proved fatal in several cases. The rest of the band were free from infectious diseases.

Temperance.—The use of intoxicants in this band is unknown. The Indians avoid all sorts of bickerings or quarrels, and live on good terms with their white neighbours. With but one or two exceptions, the rest are of good moral habits.

Religion.—All the members of this band are Roman Catholics. They worship in a church convenient to the reserve. They are regular attendants, and, as a rule, practice what they profess.

General Remarks.—As stated in my report of last year, the rest of the Indians of my agency are settled in small groups or bands, along the River St. John, &c., at such places as Upper and Lower Gagetown, Hampstead, Queen's County, Norton, Apohaqui, King's County; also a few in St. John and Charlotte counties. The object of the Indians in living in such scattered directions is to command the trade of the locality to sell their wares.

In concluding my remarks, I have to report that many improvements for the better are noticeable amongst the Indians of this supervision.

I have, &c.,

JAMES FARRELL,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF ANNAPOLIS COUNTY,

ANNAPOLIS, September 4, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserves.—These Indians reside at Lequille, Paradise and Middleton. The reserves at Milford and Maitland are not occupied.

Vital Statistics.—The number of Indians in this agency is sixty-nine men, twenty-seven boys, and forty-two women and girls. There were two deaths and one birth during the year. Consumption was the cause of death.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—There was some sickness during the winter at Lequille and Paradise. These Indians are enjoying very good health at present. There are no diseases or epidemics. Precautions have been taken.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians are industrious and can do all kinds of work. In winter they work in the lumber woods, and when spring opens some of them go stream-driving, while others work at Buckar brick-yard. They do not care to work the soil.

Education.—There are ten or twelve children at the Lequille school. They attend fairly well and make fair progress.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. Those residing at Lequille attend church at Annapolis town whenever there is service; those at Paradise attend service at Bridgetown; while the Indians at Middleton attend service at Wilmot.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of them are industrious and make a good living, and are a law-abiding people. They take pride in keeping their places clean and tidy.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of my agency are very temperate, and are not immoral in other ways.

I have, &c.,

GEO. WELLS, Sr.,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICHAMPS OF ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBOROUGH COUNTIES,
HEATHERTON, October 23, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this agency is one hundred and seventy-eight, being an increase of twenty-four. The number of births was seven and deaths seven. The increase was owing to the return to the different reserves in the agency of some Indians who left during past years.

Health.—While there were no contagious diseases prevalent amongst them, the health of the Indians for the past year has been but fair. Of the deaths recorded above, two were from consumption, one from old age, and the remainder from natural causes.

Occupation.—While the Indians cannot wholly be induced to depend upon the cultivation of the soil for a means of livelihood, still there has been a marked improvement in this direction during the past year. Their crops, so far, look promising, and if a good yield is obtained, it will go far in encouraging them to pay attention to farming.

Their chief occupations are coopering and basket-making. A few do some fishing, while others hire out, and are occupied in various pursuits in this and the neighbouring counties.

Buildings.—There have been no new buildings erected by the Indians during the past year, but considerable repairs have been made upon existing ones, and this, to a

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large extent, through their own efforts. They seem to be very thankful for the assistance rendered them by the department in this matter.

Education.—There is no Indian school in the agency. While the Indians appreciate the advantages of an education, they appear to have an aversion to attending the white school.

Religion.—The Indians of this agency are all Roman Catholics, and are very sincere in their profession. They are ministered to by Rev. R. McKenzie, parish priest of Heatherton. They have a nice church on the Summerside Reserve.

Characteristics.—The Indians are, on the whole, an industrious people. One peculiarity quite noticeable, is that they live in the present: the future does not seem to have any terrors for them.

They are moral and strictly law-abiding.

I have, &c.,

J. R. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY,

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, September 18, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—These Indians chiefly reside on the reserve at Eskasoni; but, as this reserve is far from market, some have moved to the vicinity of the towns and coal mines of the county.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of the Indians of this agency is two hundred and twenty-three. This is forty-two less than last year, and was wholly caused by migration, the number of births and deaths being equal, viz., twelve.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming, fishing, coopering and basket-making, and also supplying coal mines with pick-handles, &c., constitute the principal resources of these Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—There is not a more honest, moral, law-abiding class of people on this island than these Indians when they stay at home on their own reserves; but when they go away to the mines and towns quite a few yield to the temptation of insobriety and other vices.

I have, &c.,

A. CAMERON, P.P.,
Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF COLCHESTER COUNTY,
TRURO, August 22, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—The Millbrook Reserve is situated three miles south of Truro. It contains an area of thirty-five acres.

Population.—The population of this band is one hundred and forty-nine, on the reserve and throughout the county.

Health.—The health of the Indians was good, except in the spring months, when colds and la grippe were prevalent.

Occupation.—The principal occupations of the Indians are hunting, coopering, making rustic work, and basket-making. They also work at times as labourers with the farmers and in the lumber woods.

Education.—A new school-house has been erected during the past year. The school has been well attended. The parents appear to appreciate the advantages of education for their children.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, as a rule, appear to be willing to try to better their condition by improving their houses and land.

I have, &c.,

THOS. B. SMITH,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
PARRSBORO', August 26, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—The reserve in this county is situated about fourteen miles from the town of Parrsboro', and contains about one thousand acres of good land, a great portion of which is covered by forest.

Vital Statistics.—On this reserve and scattered over the county, there were, on June 30, 1899, one hundred and eight Indians, an increase of five, as compared with last year. During the year there were twelve births and ten deaths.

Religion.—All the Indians in this county are Roman Catholics.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the past winter there has been a great deal of sickness, but at the present time the health of the Indians is good. The sanitary measures recommended by the department have been carefully carried out, and most of the houses are clean and comfortable.

Occupation.—These Indians are taking more interest in agriculture than ever before, and, as a result, their crops are looking remarkably well. Many of them, however, still prefer making baskets, tubs and mast-hoops, to tilling the soil. Some work in the lumber woods in the winter and in the saw-mills in the summer. Some are hunters or guides for hunting parties. The women and children pick berries in the summer and autumn.

Education.—Most of the children of school age attend school somewhere, and as a result, nearly all of the young Indians can read and write.

I have, &c.,

F. A. RAND,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF HALIFAX COUNTY,
SHEET HARBOUR, October 13, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The Indians of this agency reside principally at Sheet Harbour, Elmsdale, Cole Harbour, Wellington and Windsor Junction.

Education.—They move about considerably, and this year the school at Cole Harbour had to be closed because of the removal of one or two families from the reserve.

Occupation.—Most of the Indians make their own living. Hunting, lumbering, fishing and basket-making constitute their chief sources of income. Some of the poorer Indians stand in need of assistance, which is always granted by the department.

Morality.—The morals of the Indians of this agency are, on the whole, very good.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. E. McMANUS,
Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,

MICHAMPS OF HANTS COUNTY,

SHUBENACADIE, July 20, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—The Indian Brook Reserve is situated about midway between Halifax, Truro and Windsor, three of the most important towns in Nova Scotia.

Population.—The population of this band now numbers seventy-four.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These may be said to be fairly good at present, although last winter consumption and la grippe seemed to be constantly among them.

Occupation.—Among the occupations of these Indians are hunting, fishing in the streams, cooper-work, goods for the sporting market, &c.

Education.—Education is steadily, although slowly, making its effect felt and seen among the band.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the Indians are industrious and law-abiding, quiet and gentlemanly, with few exceptions, and are steadily improving in civilization.

I have, &c.,

ALONZO WALACE,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICHAMPS OF INVERNESS COUNTY,

GLENDALE, July 28, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit, for your information, my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserves.—There are two reserved areas in this agency, one at Whycocomagh, and the other at Malagawatch, both in the county of Inverness. The total quantity of land reserved is two thousand seven hundred and fifty-five acres. The soil at Whycocomagh is of rather more than average fertility; that at Malagawatch is somewhat inferior, and marshy in places, but the latter site is well adapted for the prosecution of the fisheries, as might be inferred from the very name Malagawatch, which in the Micmac tongue means 'fish in abundance.'

Resources.—Farming is the principal occupation; but fishing, coopering and basket-making are also prosecuted with considerable success. Indian skill in wood-work is proverbial; and hence it is that merchants and traders receive almost all the woodenware they use from the Micmacs of the reserve, who are fairly well paid for their labour in this line. Though no one Indian can truthfully be called rich, yet many are somewhat comfortably settled in life, and very few indeed were, during the

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year, reduced to extreme destitution ; and last year, be it noted, was unfavourable rather than otherwise.

Buildings.—Within the limits of the reserves, frame houses are almost exclusively in use ; but when the Micmac goes abroad for a short time, to make and sell his wares to better advantage, he builds a wigwam as a temporary shelter for himself and his family, which invariably accompanies him. A small barn, but sufficient for the purpose, is always erected at a convenient distance from the frame dwellings, and is sometimes owned in joint partnership by two or three Indians.

Stock.—A few horses, a fairly large number of cows, and a very limited supply of nets, are always on hand at the reserves.

Vital Statistics.—The number of souls is, at Whycocomagh, one hundred and seventeen, and at Malagawatch, twenty-one, the total being one hundred and thirty-eight. During the year there were four births, six deaths, and five immigrations, thus showing a slight increase of three.

Health.—As compared with the other inhabitants, the health of the Micmacs was normal during the year, and does not, therefore, furnish occasion for special remark. Sickness, more or less severe, was indeed to be found, but not in greater frequency than can always be noted even in the most healthy communities.

Religion and Morality.—The Indians are all devout Roman Catholics. Grave crime is unknown among them ; civil processes and lawsuits are never resorted to—there is no need whatever ; they are an honest, law-abiding and peaceful race.

Education.—The late Mr. John McEachen had continuously taught school at Whycocomagh Reserve for many years. The great bulk of the children attended, and were taught the common branches very efficiently ; but as the knowledge thus acquired was not supplemented in later years by any sort of educational exercise, many of the Indians are practically illiterate still, notwithstanding their youthful advantages and proficiency. On Mr. McEachen's lamented demise, his work was continued by others without interruption to the present day, when Mr. Patrick A. Murphy, who holds a provincial grade C license, is the teacher.

I have, &c.,

D. MACISAAC,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF KING'S COUNTY,

STEAM MILLS, September 3, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report of the Indians of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Occupation.—These Indians remain in about the same condition as that occupied by them hitherto. They do not take kindly to tilling the soil, but subsist more by hunting, trapping, acting as guides, basket-making, coopering, &c.

Characteristics.—As a rule, they are a quiet, law-abiding race of people.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES E. BECKWITH,
Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
 MICMACS OF PICTOU COUNTY,
 EUREKA, October 5, 1899.

The Honourable
 The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of Indian affairs in this county for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserves.—I may briefly state, in the beginning, that there are two reserves in Pictou County—one at Fisher's Grant, with an area of one hundred and sixty-four acres; the other consisting of two islands in Merigonish Harbour, Indian Island and Moolie's Island, or Island A and Island B, so-called, having a combined area of about sixty-five acres. No more than one-third of the land on these islands is under cultivation. The soil is very fertile. The Indians seem to regard Indian Island as a resort where they meet several times a year for various purposes. There they have their church and burial ground.

Occupation.—The Indians reside principally on the Fisher's Grant Reserve, and are awakening to the benefits of growing crops, especially a potato crop, for which the land there seems to be particularly adapted. On this reserve they are near public works, such as loading and unloading vessels, at which they earn good wages. They are still very conservative of their language and customs, notwithstanding their daily associations with their more civilized neighbours.

Education.—The old school-house on the Fisher's Grant Reserve had been thoroughly renovated last fall, and school opened on October 18, under the efficient management of Miss Nelly E. Connolly. Although the attendance was fairly good during the term, the teacher had to contend with several disadvantages. The children, at the commencement of the term, scarcely understood a word of English, and explanations from the teacher were, therefore, largely lost upon them. With perseverance she overcame these difficulties, and I am pleased to state that Mr. McLellan, the inspector of schools for the county, having examined the school, paid a high compliment to the efficiency of the teacher in the progress made by the children.

I have, &c.,

RODERICK McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
 MICMACS OF QUEEN'S AND LUNENBURG COUNTIES,
 CALEDONIA CORNER, August 24, 1899.

The Honourable
 The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserves.—This agency consists of three reserves—one at New Germany, another at Gold River, both in the county of Lunenburg, and the third at Wild Cat, Queen's

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County. There are also small bands of Indians at Lunenburg, Bridgewater, Milton, Mill Village and Greenfield. Each of the above reserves comprises one thousand acres.

Vital Statistics.—During the past year there has been an increase in population of fourteen. Two births and two deaths have occurred since my last report. The present population is one hundred and sixty-nine.

Health.—The Indians have enjoyed general good health, except at Milton, where quite a number suffered severely on account of an epidemic of grippe. Sanitary regulations are carefully observed.

Occupation.—The Indians on the reserves live principally by farming; the others hunt, fish, and make baskets.

Education.—I am able to report a first-class school at New Germany. The children attend regularly, and are being carefully instructed by their teacher.

Religion.—All the Indians of this agency are Roman Catholics.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this agency are honest, law-abiding and temperate. With the exception of several old people, they are self-supporting.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES HARLOW,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MIMACS OF RICHMOND COUNTY,

ST. PETER'S, September 11, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this annual report of Chapel Island Indian Reserve.

Population.—The population has decreased since last year by eight. Twelve have left the reserve, having been discouraged by the failure of the crops and the fishing during the last few years. They sought the means of livelihood in the coal mines and in public works.

Health.—The general health has been fair. Only three have died during the year, and very few have been incapacitated for work through sickness for any length of time. It is, however, quite manifest that their constitutions are gradually deteriorating. They do not show that vitality, strength and endurance which they have been known to possess in by-gone years. No doubt, the different way of living has much to do with this change. In former years abundance of fresh fish and game was within their easy reach, and they lived on good nutritious food; but such is not the case at present, their food being generally bread, tea and molasses for breakfast; tea, bread and molasses for dinner, and molasses, tea and bread for supper. But what, in my opinion, tends most to debilitate their constitutions and evaporate their vitality, is their excessive use of tobacco. I was with them for over ten days this summer, and was fairly disgusted with their excesses in smoking and chewing tobacco. In my opinion, a prohibition in the way of giving tobacco to the Indians would be fully as much to their benefit as the prohibition of selling them intoxicants.

Education.—The children attending school are doing very well. Many of them read and write fairly well, but it seems almost impossible to get them to write correctly. The school for the last year has been under the efficient charge of Miss Boyd,

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Characteristics.—The poor Indians are morally good and law-abiding.

Religion.—Through the kindness of the Honourable the Superintendent General, the Chapel Island church received the much-needed repairs this summer.

I have, &c.,

JOHN FRASER,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICHAMAS OF SHELBURNE COUNTY,
SHELBURNE, July 15, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Vital Statistics.—During the past year there has been a net increase of three in the band under my care, making the Micmac population of Shelburne County sixty-nine.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians, except two families, has been fairly good. They are becoming alive to the necessity of cleanliness in and around their houses and outbuildings.

Occupation.—Their principal employments are lumbering, hunting, making mast hoops and baskets, and attending to their farms.

Education.—Very few children attend the public schools, they reside such a distance from the school-houses. I hope next year to be able to report a great improvement.

Temperance.—These Indians are temperate, with the exception of one or two.

Religion.—The Indians in this county are all Roman Catholics.

I have, &c.,

JOHN J. E. DE MOLITOR,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICHAMAS OF VICTORIA COUNTY,
BADDECK, September 30, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the Indian reserve at Middle River, in this county, is ninety-six, a decrease of one during the past year.

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Health.—The general health of the Indians has been good during the past year.

Occupation.—About thirty per cent of the Indians live almost exclusively by farming ; the remainder live chiefly by coopering, basket-making, hunting and fishing.

Education.—The school attendance during the last year shows a marked improvement over former years.

Religion.—The Indians are all Roman Catholics, and are very strict in the observance of their religious duties.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of some of the members of one family, these Indians are temperate.

I have, &c.,

A. J. MACDONALD.

Indian Agent.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

HIGGINS' ROAD, August 18, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in this superintendency, namely, Lennox Island Reserve and Morell Reserve. The former is an island in Richmond Bay. It contains one thousand three hundred and twenty acres.

The Morell Reserve is situated on Lot 39, in King's County. It contains two hundred and four acres of good land.

Tribe.—These Indians are Micmacs.

Population.—There are in this superintendency, comprising both reserves and other localities in Prince Edward Island, seventy-nine men, sixty-nine women and one hundred and sixty-seven children, making a total of three hundred and fifteen souls, an increase of one since last census.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There was a good deal of sickness among the Indians during the winter; no less than fifteen adults died during that period; but now I am able to report that their sanitary condition has greatly improved.

Occupation.—The principal pursuits are farming, the manufacture of Indian wares, and fishing.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The Indians who reside on the reserves occupy frame houses, but those scattered off the reserves live in camps or shanties which afford very little comfort. Those living on the reserves keep horses, cows, sheep, pigs and poultry. They are well provided with farming implements, such as ploughs, spring-tooth harrows, &c.

Education.—There is but one school situated on Lennox Island and attended by twenty-four children.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a church, built three years ago, which is a credit to them.

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Temperance.—On this subject I am happy to be able to report that, with the exception of a few, the Indians residing on the reserves are sober. They organized a temperance society some years ago on Lennox Island; and it has done a great deal of good on this reserve.

I have, &c.,

JEAN O. ARSENAULT,
Indian Superintendent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,*

BERENS RIVER AGENCY,

BERENS RIVER, September 30, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserves.—This agency is situated on the shores of Lake Winnipeg, extending from Black River, at the south, to Cross Lake, about ninety miles from the source of the Nelson River, and is made up of twelve reserves, as follows: Black River, Hollow Water, Bloodvein, Loon Straits, Fisher River, Jack Head, Berens River, Poplar River, Norway House, Cross Lake, Grand Rapids, and Pekangikum.

Population.—The population of the entire agency is twenty-one hundred and ninety-eight, an increase of thirty-two over 1898. Of this number, there are at Black River Reserve fourteen men, sixteen women, sixteen boys and sixteen girls. At Hollow Water Reserve fourteen men, sixteen women, sixteen boys and sixteen girls. At Hollow twenty-nine girls. At Bloodvein and Loon Straits Reserves, which are included together, as there is no one living at Loon Straits, thirteen men, twenty-two women, twenty-three boys and fifteen girls. At Fisher River Reserve there are eighty-two men, ninety women, eighty-nine boys and seventy-eight girls. At Jack Head Reserve there are seventeen men, twenty-one women, twenty-four boys and seventeen girls. At Berens River there are fifty-four men, sixty-one women, one hundred and eleven boys and seventy-six girls. At Poplar River Reserve there are twenty-five men, thirty-six women, fifty-six boys and thirty-one girls. At Norway House there are one hundred and twenty-one men, one hundred and fifty-six women, one hundred and forty-one boys and one hundred and seventy-one girls. At Cross Lake Reserve there are sixty men, seventy-two women, sixty-three boys and seventy-three girls. At Little Grand Rapids Reserve there are twenty-three men, twenty-seven women, fifty-two boys and twenty-eight girls. At Pekangikum Reserve there are nineteen men, twenty-four women, thirty-six boys and thirty-three girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The mortality has been slightly lessened since last year, there being a decrease of two deaths. The causes of death are, generally speaking, tuberculosis (pulmonary), pneumonia, senility, and occasionally accidents. Dr. W. R. Jamieson, who accompanied me on my trip, paying annuities, treated cases of sickness and left medicines in the hands of competent persons with full instructions as to their administration.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of the Indians in this agency are chiefly fishing and hunting, no farming or stock-raising being done north of Fisher River. At Black River, Hollow Water River, Fisher River and Berens River, the fishing was highly successful. At the other reserves in this agency there was a scarcity of fish.

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The Berens River Indians in the last twelve months sold over \$12,000 worth of sturgeon. Through delay in issuing licenses to Norway House and Poplar River Indians at the opening of the fishing season, the sturgeon fishing has proved a failure with them this season.

Hunting, as a source of income, is becoming less every year, Fisher River being the only reserve where it has been up to the average.

Many of the Indians, where opportunity presents, earn considerable money by working in saw-mills and cutting wood; but those north of Berens River are limited to 'tripping' as a means of further increasing their income.

Farming.—Outside the Fisher River Reserve no farming is done with the exception of raising potatoes sufficient for their own needs.

Buildings.—The old buildings are being torn down and replaced by better ones on a great many of the reserves.

Stock.—I am unable to report much progress in this direction, with the exception of Fisher River Band. These Indians received four pedigreed bulls this summer; consequently, the value of their stock will be increased.

Education.—I visited all the schools in this agency that were open. The teachers are doing all in their power to carry out their instructions: to teach the children to read and write, and adopt as far as possible the manners and customs of the whites. The principal complaint is irregular attendance, the parents not seeming to care whether the children attend or not.

Religion.—At Black River Reserve there is a commodious Anglican church, which is well attended.

At Hollow Water Reserve religious services are held in the school-house, the Anglican ritual being observed. Mr. John Sinclair acts as minister and school teacher.

At Bloodvein Reserve there is no missionary.

At Fisher River Reserve there is a large and prosperous Methodist mission, in charge of Rev. E. R. Steinhauer. There is a fine church, which is well attended, and also a very fine parsonage.

At Jack Head River Reserve there is an Anglican church, but no missionary.

At Berens River there is a Methodist church and parsonage, in charge of Rev. James MacLachlan.

At Poplar River Methodist services are conducted by Mr. Joseph Dargue. The mission is under the jurisdiction of the Rev. James MacLachlan, of Berens River.

At Norway House there is a very large Methodist mission, in charge of Rev. Mr. Nelson, assisted by two local preachers. They have a commodious church and fine parsonage.

At Cross Lake there is a Methodist mission, in charge of Rev. Edward Paupanekia.

At Grand Rapids there is no regular mission. Rev. James MacLachlan occasionally visits this reserve.

Character of Indians.—The Indians of this agency are law-abiding, temperate and industrious. They go quietly about their various occupations of fishing and hunting. Quarrels and fighting are, I am glad to say, extremely rare.

I have, &c.,

J. W. SHORT,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY,

WINNIPEG, June 30, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my twenty-second annual report of the Clandeboye Agency for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserves.—The reserves in this agency are three in number, viz., St. Peter's, Brokenhead River and Fort Alexander Reserves. I have discussed them so often that it is not necessary to make more than a passing reference to them. The soil of these three reserves is unsurpassed in fertility, and would, if properly cultivated, yield enormous crops of cereals and roots; it is well timbered with poplar, and in low places with balm and tamarack. There is a wide expanse of prairie, especially in St. Peter's, so that the land can be broken with very little labour. There are immense quantities of hay on the first-mentioned two reserves; but at Fort Alexander they have only coarse hay growing in the swamps; it is scarce, and the Indians have much difficulty in securing a sufficient quantity to winter their stock, and they urgently ask that hay lands be set aside for them at Jack Fish Creek.

Tribe.—A tribe of Ojibbewa Indians, about the beginning of the century, under the leadership of Chief Peguis, came from the shores of Rainy Lake, and, finding the land much better for cultivation than where they left, settled at St. Peter's. Shortly afterwards, a tribe of Swampy Crees, or Muskegoes, emigrated from the shores of Hudson Bay, and was given a portion of land at St. Peter's. These two tribes mingled in marriage with each other; but such is their clannishness that any mountebank among them making a fiery appeal to their prejudices kindles the smouldering embers of ancient discord into a flame, so that elections are conducted frequently on tribal distinctions alone.

Population.—The number of Indians paid annuity on June 30 this year, was one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, of which one thousand and ninety-five were paid at St. Peter's, one hundred and eighty at Brokenhead River, and five hundred and nine at Fort Alexander. This number, however, does not include absentees, of whom there are forty-eight, making one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two in all, showing an increase of eight since the time of payments last year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians everywhere were notified regarding the sanitary regulations as to having all rubbish around their dwellings and outhouses burnt, and, from my observation, they were generally observed. Their drinking water is almost invariably obtained from the rivers, so that the Indians at St. Peter's unavoidably drink water that is somewhat contaminated by sewage from Winnipeg and Selkirk; but the other reserves have wholesome water to drink. Their houses are whitewashed with lime, both outside and inside, and look clean and tidy.

The health of these communities is as favourable as that of other settlements in the neighbourhood. A few cases of scarlet fever, and measles and other epidemics appeared on the reserves, but were not attended with much fatality. The mortality among the Indians is chiefly caused by consumption, scrofula and syphilis.

I notified Dr. Steep, as directed, to vaccinate the Indians; and, during the payments at Fort Alexander, he vaccinated about fifty children. The Indians are very averse to the operation being performed on them, and the doctor had much trouble in inducing them to submit to it.

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Resources and Occupation.—The varied resources from which these Indians derive their subsistence are: cultivating the soil, which they do successfully to a limited extent, particularly in the growth of wheat, oats, barley and potatoes; stock-raising, they have large herds of horses and cattle; and employment in lumber camps, saw-mills and in loading and unloading barges at Selkirk, from which they derive a considerable income. Thousands of cords of wood are annually sold at Selkirk, and a large quantity of hay is also disposed of to dealers, which nets them a handsome amount. The fishing interest contributes very materially to their support, and thousands of dollars are derived from the industry. The game and fur caught, although diminishing in quantity, is still a resource of no little importance, as they kill numbers of moose, deer and fur-bearing animals. They gather tons of huckleberries, raspberries, Saskatoon berries, cranberries and strawberries, which are in constant demand in the market. They are employed on steamers, at boating and canoeing, so that from all these resources they succeed in making a comfortable living.

Buildings.—This agency has a large number of dwelling-houses, horse-stables, cattle-stables, pig-sties and storehouses, ample for sheltering man and beast.

Stock.—The Indians have a good number of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and fowls. The horses and cattle are in excellent condition in consequence of the superior pasturage on the reserves.

Implements and Vehicles.—On the reserves there are eleven hundred and eighty-seven agricultural implements and three hundred and six vehicles, the former consisting of ploughs, harrows, mowers, reapers, horse-rakes, and tool-chests, and the latter of wagons, carts, draught sleighs, driving sleighs and buggies.

Education.—Of the eight schools in operation in this agency five are at St. Peter's, one at Brokenhead River and two at Fort Alexander. All of them are commodious and furnished with the necessary stationery and equipment for the efficient instruction of the children. The attendance, however, is most irregular, and consequently their advancement is materially retarded. The teachers cannot be expected to accomplish much under the circumstances, but a faithful teacher makes the school interesting to his pupils, and thus attracts them to the school, instead of conducting it in a listless manner with no aim in view, as is often the case.

Religion.—There are twelve hundred and sixty-nine Anglicans, four hundred and forty-two Roman Catholics, twenty-eight Baptists and forty-five pagans. The Indians are very devout in their beliefs, and attend regularly the various services of their churches.

Temperance.—There is a great change in the character of the Indians in respect of temperance: formerly, large numbers were constantly hovering round grog-shops, and drunkenness was prevalent then; but now it is the exception to find an Indian intoxicated. In Winnipeg the police look vigilantly after them, and it is seldom that a drunken Indian is seen there; but at Selkirk, although drunkenness is not so prevalent as formerly, yet occasionally young Indians obtain alcoholic stimulants from unscrupulous dealers and make night hideous by their drunken carousals.

Morality.—There is a great improvement in morality among the Indians since I first came among them. It was a frequent occurrence that many Indians had a plurality of wives; but now the chiefs and councillors discountenance it by taking action at treaty time, and no Indian who is guilty is tolerated on the reserve.

I have, &c.,

E. McCOLL,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
COUTCHEECHING AGENCY,

FORT FRANCES, ONT., August 14, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report and list of Government property for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Agency.—The Coutcheeching Agency is situated in the Rainy River District, Treaty No. 3.

Reserves.—The agency embraces the following reserves, viz. : Hungry Hall, No. 1 and No. 2; Long Sault, No. 1 and No. 2; Manitou, No. 1 and No. 2; Little Forks, Coutcheeching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickonsemenecanning, Seine River, and Lac La Croix. The total area of the above reserves is sixty-six thousand one hundred and twenty-six acres. There is also the 'Wild Land Reserve,' adjoining Hungry Hall, which contains twenty-four thousand three hundred and fifty-eight acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population in this agency is eight hundred and seventy souls, made up as follows : one hundred and seventy-nine men, two hundred and thirty-eight women, two hundred and twenty-seven boys, and two hundred and twenty-six girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians during the year has been fairly good. There were no epidemics. The diseases most prevalent are consumption and scrofula.

The medical attendant, Dr. Moore, has looked carefully after them, and had those vaccinated that required it. The villages, as a rule, are kept clean, and all refuse burnt up. The health of the Indians on the lakes is better than that of those on the river, the former leading a wandering life.

Resources and Occupation.—The reserves on Rainy River contain a good proportion of farming land. There is also some pine and large quantities of timber, suitable for fire-wood and cord-wood for steamers.

There is also good fishing and hunting during the proper season. The reserves on Rainy Lake are mostly rocky, but good mining locations may yet be found on them; the chief at Seine River Reserve discovered a mining prospect off the reserve, for which he received \$500, and will receive \$500 in December, which will help the band during the coming winter. There is also good pine on Nickickonsemenecanning Reserve, and some on Seine River Reserve. The fishing and hunting is also good in the season.

These Indians have been occupied in attending to their gardens and fields, putting up hay where possible, hunting and fishing, working in lumber camps, river-driving, at which they are very good; acting as pilots to steamers, and canoemen to tourists and prospectors, making and selling bark canoes; the women sell berries and bead-work; from all of which they manage to do fairly well, with the exception of the old and sick.

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Buildings.—The agency house has been repaired inside, and is very comfortable, and presents a nice appearance.

Houses at Long Sault and Manitou Rapids are well furnished, with money earned by the Indians in making dry timber ties. At Little Fork Reserve five new houses have been built.

At Coutcheeching Reserve, the Indians have made good improvements in finishing their houses and putting on shingle roofs, partitions and floors. At Seine River they have adopted shingle roofs and floors. At Lac La Croix Reserve, eight new houses have been built, two of hewn logs, and they will have shingle roofs; the others are well built, but have bark roofs for the present. The lumber used for flooring, doors and windows, was all whip-sawn. This is the first large improvement on this reserve for some years. The stables on the reserves are small, but comfortable.

Education.—There are in this agency four hundred and fifty-three boys and girls, about one-third of whom are of school age. There are three day schools in operation, one at Long Sault, which is taught by Miss Miller, and the attendance has improved since she has had charge; one at Manitou Rapids, and one at Little Forks. The attendance at the latter places has not been very good, although the teachers, Mr. Wood and Mr. Bagshaw, deserve a better reward for the efforts they have made. The principal difficulty appears to be the want of control of the children by the parents.

The school-houses are very comfortable and well furnished.

The school-house at Coutcheeching Reserve has been closed for some time. It has now been repaired, and a lady teacher is expected very soon to re-open the school, when she should have a good attendance.

Religion.—On two reserves, Long Sault, where Rev. Mr. Johnston is missionary for the English Church, and Coutcheeching Reserve, where Rev. Father St. Almat is missionary for the Roman Catholic Church, services are regularly held, and generally with good attendance.

The school teachers at Manitou and Little Fork Reserves also do their best to give religious instruction.

In this agency there are one hundred and ten Roman Catholics, sixty Anglicans, and eight Methodists, the rest being pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in this agency have a good reputation for honesty, and will compare favourably with their white neighbours.

I am glad to say that their progress in their way of living and in the improvements they have made in the dwellings, such as shingle roofs, flooring and partitions, also a good class of furniture, is very marked on some of the reserves.

An-je-ke-jick, of Long Sault Reserve, had his hand amputated since last summer, but has recovered, and is acting as pilot on a steamer, at good wages. Namapok, of Manitou, has a good field of grain and corn.

Windegous, life councillor at Nickickonsemeneccanning Reserve, was elected in place of the late chief, on account of being the best worker on the reserve. Peter Jourdain was also re-elected at Lac La Croix Reserve, for the same reason.

There are many more that have made good progress on the different reserves.

Temperance and Morality.—In general, the Indians are temperate and not immoral. The most isolated reserves have the best record, but they have not the same temptation as those adjoining the white villages. There have been several arrests of Indians for being intoxicated, and they were punished. They said in court that they procured the liquor from the American side, but their evidence, in some cases, is not to be relied on, as there is no doubt that half-breeds act as middlemen, with Canadian dealers as well.

I am pleased to say that there has been a reduction in the sale of liquor; both Indians and dealers see that measures are being taken to put a stop to it.

I have also asked the American consul at Rat Portage to assist, which he promised to do. Help from the American authorities is very necessary, on account of the boundary line being so close.

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General Remarks.—During the year Inspector Levêque made his usual careful inspection of this agency and the different reserves, and also gave good advice to the Indians for their future welfare. In conclusion, I may say that the general progress has been as good as could be expected.

I have, &c.,

MAGNUS BEGG,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
MANITOWAPAH AND PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCIES,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, September 28, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my twenty-third annual report and tabular statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

SANDY BAY BAND—TREATY No. 1.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south-west shore of Lake Manitoba. It has an area of twelve thousand one hundred and two acres.

Tribe.—The pure-blood Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe; the remainder are English, Scotch and French half-breeds.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of forty-four men, fifty-four women, and one hundred and sixty children; total, two hundred and fifty-eight. There have been sixteen births and ten deaths, one joined the band and five were absent, giving an increase of two since the previous year. The deaths were caused by consumption.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the past year a very severe outbreak of measles took place, attacking both adults and children. No deaths resulted from this epidemic. Otherwise, the health of the band has been good.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians have many occupations open to them, among the principal being hunting, fishing, cattle-raising, digging senega-root, working for the farmers during harvest time, and manufacturing flat sleighs, single and double sleighs, carts, &c. The dairying industry is still doing well, and the housewifery is satisfactory.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There have been a few more buildings erected this year, larger size, better ventilated and substantial. Of the one hundred and sixty-five head of cattle—an increase of thirty-six since last year—fifty-three belong to the Government, and one hundred and twelve are the personal property of the Indians. These Indians have also ninety-one horses, twenty-five pigs and forty head of poultry.

They have a very good equipment of all necessary tools, wagons, buckboards and implements.

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Education.—There are, in all, about one hundred and fifteen children of school age, with a good average during the winter months, but not in the other seasons, owing to the Indians being compelled to leave this reserve, seeking employment elsewhere, and thus reducing the average attendance by taking their children away with them. There is a school under the management of a competent enough teacher, but, owing to so many absentees quarterly, the progress is poor. It is of the Roman Catholic denomination.

The school-house is properly lighted and heated, and the hygienic conditions are all that could be desired. It is provided with the requisite number of desks, tables, chairs, blackboard, cupboard, and a sufficient quantity of school material, books and biscuits.

Religion.—There are nineteen Anglicans, two hundred and thirty-five Roman Catholics and four pagans in this band.

LAKE MANITOBA BAND—TREATY No. 2.

Reserve.—The reserve belonging to this band is situated on the east shore of Lake Manitoba. It has an area of eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty-one acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty men, twenty-two women and seventy children, making a total of one hundred and twelve. During the year there were four births and nine deaths; one joined the band, and one left it. The death was caused by old age.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians are in good health, and sanitary measures have been put into effect, lime-washing and mud-washing the houses and burning refuse are the order of the day, the reserve being inspected every Saturday by the teacher in charge.

Resources and Occupation.—The principal resources are fishing, hunting, trapping, and cattle-raising. The Indians hunt, trap and fish; and manufacture a few sleighs.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The Indians have erected three more houses, five shanties and two stables. Of the cattle, one hundred and forty-six are Government property, and thirty-one are the personal property of the Indians. Four horses belong to the Government, and forty-seven to the Indians. They are well equipped with all the necessary tools, rigs and implements.

Education.—There are thirty-four children of school age. The average attendance is five, owing mostly to sickness of the pupils and parents taking their children away from the reserve with themselves for the purpose of fishing, trapping, hunting, and visiting friends. The school has been kept with a very poor attendance, so much so that the teacher has decided to resign, if the Indians do not send their children regularly to school in future; in consequence, the pupils are only advanced to Standard II, and a few in Standard III. The school is of the Roman Catholic denomination. The school-house, which is new, is comfortable for the pupils, and is well supplied with material, books and biscuit. The progress is very slow in many cases. The discipline and behaviour are good.

Religion.—There are four Anglicans, eighty-eight Roman Catholics and twenty pagans. Some of these Indians take great interest in religious matters.

EBB AND FLOW LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the east shore of Ebb and Flow Lake. It has an area of ten thousand eight hundred and sixty-five acres.

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Tribe.—The pure Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe, while the remainder are Scotch and French half-breeds.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of thirteen men, twenty-one women and thirty children, making a total of sixty-four. There were two births and one death during the year, and five absentees.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These Indians are healthy. Sanitary precautions have been observed, and the houses are kept clean.

Resources and Occupation.—The principal resources of these Indians are hunting, trapping and cattle-raising. They also act as boatmen.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are a few more buildings added from last year, of better material and larger size. Of the cattle, fifty-nine are Government property, and seven are personal property; of the horses, four belong to the Government, and twenty-four to the Indians.

Education.—There are eleven children of school age, with a good average. The school is under a competent teacher, and the pupils are attending regularly and progressing fairly, as far as Standard III.

FAIRFORD BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Fairford River. It has an area of eleven thousand and twenty-three acres.

Tribe.—This band is composed of Indians of the Ojibbewa tribe and Scotch half-breeds.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of thirty-five men, fifty-six women and eighty-seven children, making a total of one hundred and seventy-eight. There have been three births and six deaths; one joined and two left the band this year.

Stock.—Under Government control there are two horses, ninety-nine head of cattle and six sheep. The personal property of the Indians consists of one hundred and ninety head of cattle, fifty-nine horses, eight pigs and sixty-six poultry.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the majority of these Indians is good. Consumption is the prevalent disease. Owing to sanitary laws being in force, the whole reserve is in good order and condition.

Occupation.—These Indians are hunters, fishermen, boat and canoe builders, carpenters and blacksmiths. They work at harvesting, and as millmen, shantymen and as guides to tourists. They also raise cattle.

Buildings and Farming Implements.—There were some more comfortable houses put up this year. The Indians have now two villages, one at the Upper and the other at the Lower River Fairford.

They are well supplied with all tools and implements, wagons and harrows.

Education.—There are thirty-nine children of school age on this reserve, and there are two schools, one at Upper and the other at Lower Fairford. The average attendance is very good. The teachers are competent. The progress is satisfactory, but slow in arithmetic. The Upper school has gone as far as Standard V. and Lower up to Standard IV. The school is under the auspices of the Church of England. A new school-house was completed this year by the Indians, helped by the department in supplying lumber, shingles, windows and doors. This school-house would be a credit to any white settlement, and therefore it is very encouraging indeed to witness such marked progress.

Religion.—Of the inhabitants, one hundred and forty are Anglicans, thirty-three Baptists and one pagan.

The Anglicans have a large church and a cemetery attached; and a fine parsonage. The Baptists have also a fine church and a parsonage. Both churches are doing good work among the Indians.

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LITTLE SASKATCHEWAN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the west shore of Lake St. Martin. It has an area of three thousand two hundred acres.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty-six men, twenty-nine women and fifty-four children, making a total of one hundred and nine. During the year there were six births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians is good, and their houses and premises are kept clean and lime-washed twice a year.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There were some new buildings, erected this year. There are forty-one head of cattle Government property, and ten the personal property of the Indians; three Government horses, and nine of their own.

Education.—There are eighteen children of school age, all attending school regularly. The school is of the Church of England denomination, with a competent teacher. The progress, discipline and order are good.

The Indians are completing a new school-house, which, when finished, will compare favourably with the other new school-houses erected this year.

Religion.—Of this band, eighty are Anglicans, and thirty-three of the Baptist persuasion, and they are greatly interested in religious concerns.

LAKE ST. MARTIN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the west shore of Lake St. Martin. It has an area of three thousand two hundred acres.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—There are twenty-seven men, thirty women and sixty children, making a total of one hundred and seventeen. There were six births and five deaths, and twelve joined the band, making an increase of thirteen since last year. In four cases death was the result of consumption; in the other instance old age was the cause.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is good. There is no disease among them. Their houses are kept clean, and lime-wash is freely used.

Resources and Occupation.—Hunting, fishing, cattle-raising, digging senega-root, building boats, canoes (birch-bark) and skiffs, and making snowshoes are the principal resources of these Indians.

Education.—There are twenty-one children of school age; but the attendance is not good: the average is low as a general rule, although they have a competent teacher and a good school-house, with all the books, material and biscuit required.

Religion.—There are sixty-seven Anglicans, thirty-four Baptists and sixteen pagans.

CRANE RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north-east side of Crane River, and on the north-west side of Lake Manitoba. Its area comprises eight thousand seven hundred and sixty acres.

Resources.—Hunting, fishing and cattle-raising are the only resources of these Indians.

Tribe.—This band also is composed of Indians belonging to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twelve men, seventeen women and twenty-four children, making a total of fifty-three. There was one birth and one death, leaving the same population as last year.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health here is good, and sanitary precautions are taken by the use of lime-wash frequently.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Some new houses were erected during the year, and a new school-house, which is a great credit to the Indians; the old house will be used as a council-house. Of the cattle, nineteen belong to the Government, and thirty-eight cattle, three pigs and fifteen poultry are the personal property of the Indians.

Education.—There are eleven children of school age, and they all come regularly to school.

Religion.—Fifteen of these Indians are Anglicans, and the remainder are pagans.

WATER HEN RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated south of Water Hen Lake, between the two Water Hen Rivers. It comprises an area of four thousand six hundred and sixteen acres.

Tribe.—This band forms part of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of thirty-three men, twenty-seven women, and eighty-one children, making a total of one hundred and forty-one. Twelve births and two deaths took place during the year, and two having joined the band, there is an increase of twelve since last year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band is good, and the sanitary regulations are observed.

Resources and Occupation.—Hunting, fishing, trapping and cattle-raising are the principal resources.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There were a few more buildings erected during the year. Of the cattle, twenty are under Government control, while the personal property of the Indians consists of twenty-eight cattle, thirty-one horses and sixteen poultry.

Education.—There are twenty-six children of school age, who, with the fifteen at the boarding school, give an average of thirty-one. Both schools are under the good management of Mr. and Mrs. Adam. They are of the Roman Catholic denomination. English is spoken by the pupils, and the girls receive instruction in the arts of housekeeping, sewing, knitting, cooking, and making dresses. The progress is good, and order and discipline very good. The parents manifest very great interest in the education of their children.

Religion.—The Indians on this reserve are all Roman Catholics.

PINE CREEK BAND—TREATY No. 4.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of Pine Creek, on the west shore of Lake Winnipegosis. It has an area of nine thousand one hundred and forty-five acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—There are twenty-three children of school age on the reserve. The average of both day school and boarding school is fifteen. Both schools are now under the Reverend Franciscan Sisters, an order that came from France to educate the little ones, and already we see a fair degree of progress among these pupils.

Occupation.—Hunting, fishing, trapping and stock-raising are the principal occupations of these Indians.

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Religion.—The Indians on this reserve are all Roman Catholics. There is a church, and the Roman Catholic missions have built a new, large house for the boarding school, 114 x 48 feet, three stories high, and a basement full size of the building, with all the modern improvements. It is a stone, granite building, shingled roof, at a cost of \$12,000.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

This agency comprises five bands.

LONG PLAIN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north side of the Assiniboine River, fifteen miles west of Portage la Prairie. It has an area of ten thousand eight hundred and seventy acres.

Vital Statistics.—There are thirty-seven men, forty-seven women, and fifty-five children, making a total of one hundred and thirty-nine. There were eleven births and eight deaths, four joined the band and ten left it, making a decrease of three from last year. The deaths were caused by consumption.

Education.—They have twenty-eight children of school age, but no school yet.

SWAN LAKE AND INDIAN GARDENS BANDS.

Mostly all these Indians are settling down gradually at Swan Lake Reserve, leaving the Indian Gardens to the old people. The chief, Yellow Quill, is desirous of settling also at Swan Lake with his followers.

SWAN LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north side of Swan Lake, in township 5, range 11, west of the 1st meridian, in the province of Manitoba.

It contains eleven thousand eight hundred and three acres. This reserve is very well adapted for farming and stock-raising, as there is plenty of hay and a fine spring creek running through it. It is in the wheat country proper.

INDIAN GARDEN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated near the south bank of the Assiniboine River. It comprises section 11, in township 9, range 9, west of the 1st principal meridian, in the province of Manitoba, and contains six hundred and forty acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty-nine men, forty women and forty-one children, making a total of one hundred and ten. This includes Swan Lake Band, better known as 'Yellow Quill's Band.' There were five births and ten deaths, three joined the band and eleven left it, making a decrease of thirteen from last year.

Health.—The health of these Indians was not good last winter, caused by living in too small houses and want of cleanliness; in consequence, quite a few deaths occurred.

ROSSEAU RIVER BAND PROPER.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated at the confluence of the Red and Rosseau Rivers. It has an area of thirteen thousand five hundred and fifty-four acres.

Resources.—This reserve is well adapted for farming and stock-raising, as there is an abundance of hay, and the soil cannot be surpassed in any part of Manitoba.

ROSSEAU RIVER RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Rosseau River, eighteen miles from its mouth. It has an area of only eight hundred acres.

Resources.—This reserve is well adapted for farming, as it is high and dry. There is no hay on it, and the soil is much lighter than at the mouth of the river, but grain does well on it, as also potatoes and other roots.

Vital Statistics.—On this reserve there is a population of two hundred and forty-four, consisting of sixty-six men, sixty-nine women, and one hundred and thirteen children. There were eight births and nine deaths. Four joined the band, and twenty-four left it, making a decrease of twenty-one from last year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians, in general, was pretty good. The deaths were from natural causes. There were no infectious diseases.

Occupation.—Some of these Indians farm and raise stock, but the majority of them make a great deal out of digging senega-root and working on farms.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their stock look well, and are on the increase.

Only a few Indians on these reserves have good buildings.

As a general rule, their farming implements are in pretty fair condition.

Education.—These bands have no schools, and only a few of them attend the industrial school at St. Boniface.

Religion.—There are eighty-two at the Rosseau River 'Proper' who are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and two Anglicans, and two more Roman Catholics at Long Plain Reserve. All the others, namely, four hundred and seven Indians, are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule, the Indians are a very law-abiding people, and industrious in the pursuit of their occupation. The progress has been very good. Now, we notice, with pleasure, that the Indians rely more and more on their industry, and that the number of cattle, horses, implements and other personal property is on the increase. As a general rule, the Indians are energetic enough, and always put up large quantities of hay in the summer, when practicable, for winter use.

Temperance and Morality.—There is little intemperance, except when the Indians come into towns, and the morality is much improving.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It is pleasant to report that the Indians are becoming more civilized and self-sustaining. With a few exceptions, I found their houses clean and well kept.

English is taught in all the schools, and the children are learning to speak the language. In the instruction of the children, the lessons are interspersed with singing, and an effort is made to make the studies as interesting to the pupils as possible. There is a competent staff of teachers, and the progress of the children, in some schools, indicates energy, patience and perseverance on their part, and I must admit

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that I have been well supported during the year by said teachers in the general management of their respective reserves in the Manitowapah Agency. The teachers and farm instructors are all liberally supplied with medicine, to be dispensed in cases of sickness, and the results have been thoroughly satisfactory. The health of the Indians, on the whole, is fairly good.

It will be observed that I have massed my general remarks on characteristics and progress for all the reserves. This is owing to the fact that the same remarks apply to all the Indians in my district.

In conclusion, I would say that no effort on my part has been spared in doing all in my power to carry out the instructions of the department, and in enforcing proper submission to the authorities. At the same time, the wants and comforts of the Indians have been attended to, and the effort to advance civilization has met with highly gratifying success.

I have, &c.,

H. MARTINEAU,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
PAS AGENCY,

THE PAS, SASK., September 30, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Pas Agency for the year ended June 30, 1899.

This agency is made up of eight bands of Indians, located on seven different reserves, between Grand Rapids in the east and Pas Mountain in the west.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east bank of the Great Saskatchewan, where it empties into Lake Winnipeg, and contains four thousand six hundred and fifty-one acres.

Population and Tribe.—There are twenty-three men, twenty-eight women, thirty-six boys and twenty-nine girls in this band, and, like all the others in the agency, these Indians belong to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Buildings and Stock.—The houses, which are fairly comfortable, are built along the river bank, where the bush has been cleared away, and small gardens have been cultivated. No progress has been made so far in stock-raising, but many of the Indians are now trying to get cattle and make a fresh start.

Occupation and Education.—Nearly all the Indians here find employment in summer at Selkirk Island, fifteen miles from the reserve, where the Dominion Fish Company carries on extensive fisheries. In winter they can get work putting up ice and chopping cord-wood. The only drawback to this is that they take their families with them and thus deprive their children of a school education.

We have had good teachers here, but the small, and often non-attendance of the children, has been very discouraging. The school has been held in the C. M. S. church,

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which is at the extreme end of the reserve. This summer the Indians have commenced to build a new school in the centre, and probably this change may have a good effect.

Religion, Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band, like nearly all the others in the agency, belong to the English Church. As the fishing company strictly prohibits intoxicants on the island or being carried in its boats, there is little temptation in the way of intemperance.

I cannot say that the Indians are strictly moral, but they will compare favourably with most other communities similarly circumstanced.

CHEMAWAWIN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the banks of the Great Saskatchewan, where it empties into Cedar Lake. It contains an area of two thousand nine hundred and eighty-one acres, very little of which can be cultivated.

The north side is limestone rock, and in the south the land is swamp and hay marsh, except one island on which grows fairly good timber; part of this has been cleared and cultivated with very good results.

Population and Occupation.—In this band there are thirty-two men, forty women, forty-seven boys and thirty-three girls. Some of the men found employment this summer at the Winnipegosis fisheries, and seem satisfied with their earnings. In winter they make a good living hunting, as this is the home of the muskrat.

Education.—The school at present is held in the C. M. S. church. It is very encouraging indeed to see the interest that both old and young are taking in educational work here, and much credit is due to Mr. Hooker, the present school teacher, for the marked progress made since last year. He has not only displayed an adaptability for training the young, but has also accomplished the hard task of persuading the parents to leave their children at home to attend school when they go off hunting or fishing.

Buildings.—Owing to their being so much away from home, the Indians have taken little interest in their buildings; but this year several new houses are being built, of a more substantial and comfortable style than the old ones.

Previously to this summer there was no building of any kind on the reserve wherein to store the department property. Now there is a commodious storehouse and workshop combined, built by the Indians without any outside assistance whatever. They have also laid the foundation of a new school-house, and agree to do all the work, if provided with the material.

MOOSE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band lies about sixty miles north from Chemawawin, on the south shore of Moose Lake. It contains three thousand five hundred and thirty-nine acres.

Population.—The population is composed of twenty-eight men, thirty-seven women, twenty-eight boys and thirty-one girls.

Buildings.—With a few exceptions, the buildings here are very poor; a few of the more industrious Indians have settled on an island five miles out on the lake, and have comfortable houses and good gardens.

Occupation.—These Indians have no chance of getting any employment here, and have to subsist on whitefish and sturgeon, with which the lake abounds. Hunting in winter is good.

Education.—The school is held in the C. M. S. church, and, principally owing to their isolation, the Indians have not yet realized the benefits to be derived from education. It is hard work to get the children to attend school.

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THE PAS BAND.

Reserve.—The Pas, as the word implies, is a ridge, or narrow strip of land, and crosses the Great Saskatchewan about one hundred and forty miles from the mouth and about three hundred east from Prince Albert. The reserve has an area of eight thousand one hundred and eighty acres.

History and Natural Features.—This is the oldest permanent Indian settlement in the Territories. Fifty-eight years ago a missionary station was established here by Henry Budd, who was afterwards the first ordained Indian clergyman in all Rupert's Land.

This ridge, which is practically all the dry land in the vicinity, extends for hundreds of miles from south-west to north-east, covered with small timber growing on a few inches of rich black loam. Underneath are white clay, boulders and limestone gravel.

As early as 1842, small crops of grain and roots were grown here, and, during the lifetime of Mr. Budd, the community was prosperous; but after his demise a retrograde movement set in.

By fits and starts strong efforts have been made to reclaim them, but they have never regained their former thrift and energy. The missionary has a hard ordeal to convince and convert them from their pagan superstitions and hold them to the ways of Christianity; but the task of reforming their nomadic natures and getting them to become tillers of the soil requires a zeal and stick-at-it-iveness that is rarely attained.

Population.—The population consists of eighty-six men, one hundred and eleven women, one hundred and five boys and one hundred and ten girls.

Education.—Last year a two-roomed school-house was built here, and since it was opened, the average has been about fifty, and the parents are taking a much greater interest in educational affairs. Last New Year three of the band were elected to act in the capacity of trustees, their duties being to see that all the children attend school regularly and keep themselves clean; to have the rooms regularly swept, scrubbed and supplied with wood and water; to hear and report all complaints from teachers or pupils, and generally superintend the school affairs. This has had a good effect, and they have performed their duties creditably.

In past years a strong prejudice existed against sending any of their children to an industrial school. This year they gave way, and no less than nine went from here to St. Paul's, and more may be expected next year.

BIG EDDY BAND.

The Big Eddy is part of the Pas Reserve, situated along the ridge on the north side of the river. This band deserves special mention. Although having no advantages, natural or otherwise, they are the most go-ahead and taking with the ways of civilization better than any in the agency. Several of them have horses and cattle of their own, and are acquiring implements by paying for them out of their treaty money. Some of them took their winter's catch of fur to Prince Albert this summer, and brought down supplies for winter use. They are building several new houses, and have commenced to build a new school-house. With a little direction and encouragement, this little community is likely to improve steadily.

SHOAL LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—Opposite the Big Eddy the Carrot River enters the Great Saskatchewan. After pulling for eighty miles up this mountain stream, then crossing several miles through swamp covered with tall reeds and bulrushes, a heavy belt of timber is entered.

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In the heart of this is a small clearing, and here the Shoal Lake contingent of the Pas Band is settled.

This reserve has an area of two thousand one hundred and ninety acres.

Population.—The population of this band is sixty-five.

Resources and Occupation.—The soil of the reserve, where cleared, is a deep sandy loam, and yields large crops of potatoes. There are several salt springs in the neighbourhood that produce a good, pure salt.

The only means of support here has been confined to the potato crop and hunting large game; but, owing to the encroachment of civilization from the south and west, game is getting scarce, and the Indians are beginning to realize the necessity of clearing off and breaking up more land and giving more attention to their cattle.

Buildings.—They have all well-built, comfortable houses, made white as snow with pipeclay, of which there is a bed at the foot of the mountain. They are building several new stables, and have completed a large storehouse in which to store Government property and their own supplies. The one end of this storehouse is used as a workshop for the use of the band.

Education.—The school is held in the C. M. S. church. It is well attended, and the children are progressing favourably.

Temperance and Morality.—No temptation ever reaches these Indians in the way of liquor, and their morality is of good report.

RED EARTH BAND.

Reserve.—Fifteen miles west from Shoal Lake is the Red Earth Reserve. The Indians occupying it are another branch of the Pas Band. This reserve is beautifully situated at the foot of the Pas Mountain, with the Carrot River winding through a landscape growing with shady maple, birch and elm trees, and is in reality an ideal deer park. The soil is all that could be desired, this being the north-eastern extremity of the fertile belt.

Four thousand seven hundred and fifty-one acres is the extent of this reserve.

Population.—The population is one hundred and twenty-three.

Resources and Occupation.—The Indians are not so well off as they were years ago. Their cattle have dwindled down to thirty head, and their large band of horses have all but disappeared.

Of late years they have been depending on their potato crop and hunting large game. Being in circumstances similar to those of their Shoal Lake brethren, they are also beginning to see the necessity of making a fresh start, and, with the natural advantages that surround them, and a little encouragement, there are good hopes for their improvement.

Religion and Education.—The majority of this band still hold in a modified way to the belief of their forefathers; but, as the younger generation grows up, they are becoming Christianized, and there are now fifty-two out of one hundred and twenty-three who belong to the English Church.

The school here is held in the C. M. S. church, and has not been a success in past years; but since Mr. Robert Bear has taken charge, a marked improvement is visible, and good progress may be expected from next year's report.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance is unknown on this reserve, and the morality of the Indians is exemplary to any community.

CUMBERLAND BAND.

Reserve.—Cumberland lies about fifty miles due north from Red Earth, and in seasons of high water—by making some portages—can be reached in a day and a half;

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otherwise, it takes four days to make the journey. The reserve extends from the shores of Pine Island Lake to the banks of the Great Saskatchewan. It has an area of eighteen hundred and eighty-three acres.

Population.—The population is composed of thirty-three men, forty-three women, forty-two boys and thirty-one girls.

Resources and Occupation.—Most of the land on this reserve is poor, and very little is cultivated. Formerly these Indians found employment on the Hudson's Bay Company's steamers and York boats; but since the traffic has been diverted into other channels, they have found it hard to make a living, and consequently have broken up into small bands and are scattered all over the country. They are now getting anxious to be united and settled together again, and a strong effort is being made to re-organize the band, with the hope that good results will follow.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH COURTNEY,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, September 15, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my second annual report upon Indian affairs in this inspectorate, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, and to the date above-mentioned in the current fiscal term.

This inspectorate includes three agencies, namely, Portage la Prairie, Manitowapah, and the Pas. The first two are situated within the province of Manitoba, and the latter in the district of Saskatchewan, North-west Territories.

There are eighteen reserves in the inspectorate, namely: three in Portage la Prairie, nine in Manitowapah, and six in the Pas. The reserves in Portage la Prairie Agency are all situated in good agricultural districts; those of Manitowapah on Lakes Winnipegosis, Manitoba and St. Martin; those of the Pas on the Lower Saskatchewan River and tributary streams.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

ROSSEAU BAND.

Reserve.—The principal reserve of this band is situated at the confluence of the Red and Rosseau Rivers. There is also an auxiliary to this reserve, containing eight hundred acres, situated about eleven miles up the Rosseau River from the main reserve. The area of the principal reserve is thirteen thousand five hundred and fifty-four acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population at the last annuity payments was two hundred and forty-four. About two-thirds of these reside at the principal reserve, and the rest at the Rapids or smaller reserve. During the past year there have been nine deaths and eight births.

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Resources.—The principal reserve is well adapted for mixed farming. On the banks of the rivers there is plenty of wood for fuel purposes. There is a large acreage of choice grain land. Splendid pasture and fine hay meadows on the lower lands. The Northern Pacific Railway is only two miles west of the reserve, and the Emerson branch of the C. P. Ry. three miles to the east. The lands of this reserve are becoming valuable, and at a conservative estimate are worth from \$4 to \$6 per acre. The smaller reserve at the Rapids of the Rosseau River is choice grain land, with a little wood on the bank of the river. The Indians residing here are good workers, but do not care to be under much restraint. This season they have about eighty acres of wheat, with prospects of a good yield. The surrounding country is well settled by thrifty Canadian farmers, and the Indians, when not engaged at home, earn a good deal of money, and learn valuable lessons in farming from them. At the principal reserve, John Hayden is employed as farming instructor, and under his management the band is making fair progress. The proximity of this reserve to small towns, where liquor is sold, and the Indians badly advised, makes it very difficult to make very much of them. Latterly, the Indians are taking more interest in the raising of cattle, and this spring they fenced in over five hundred acres for pasture. They have forty-five head of cattle and thirty-seven horses.

SWAN LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Morris and Brandon branch of the Northern Pacific Railway. The railway runs through the reserve, and there is a station on it. The reserve is located in township 5, range 11, west, with an auxiliary known as 'Indian Gardens,' containing six hundred and forty acres, being section 11, township 9, range 9, west. The principal reserve has an area of eleven thousand eight hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and ten, the greater part of which reside at the reserve proper. There were five births and ten deaths during the past year.

Resources.—The principal reserve is beautifully situated on the north side of Swan Lake; the land is mostly high, rolling prairie, interspersed with poplar bluffs of timber, with a large hay meadow on the margin of the lake. The soil is good, and well adapted for mixed farming. Mr. Malcolm Campbell is farm instructor, and under his supervision the Indians are making progress. Last year their crops were badly damaged in the fall by continuous wet weather, which had a very discouraging effect. This year the crops are good, and the prospects much brighter for all concerned. On account of the scarcity of labour, many of the able-bodied Indians are making good wages this fall as farm labourers with the neighbouring farmers. The smaller reserve, situated on the banks of the Assiniboine River, is a very fine section of grain land, no better in the province: but the Indians get very little good from it. The old chief, Yellow Quill, and a few of his old-time followers, reside here, and they look with suspicion on all efforts made for their advancement.

LONG PLAINS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side of the Assiniboine River, about fifteen miles south-west of Portage la Prairie. It contains ten thousand eight hundred and seventy acres, the greater part of which is wooded. It is not so well adapted for farming as the other reserves of the agency, but there is plenty of open farming land for all the cropping they can do. There are a number of good hay meadows, sufficient to supply all the hay necessary for a large stock. This season the Indians have about one hundred acres of wheat, which will yield a fair return.

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Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and thirty-nine. During the past year there were eleven births and eight deaths.

Resources.—During the past year these Indians have made some progress ; they have done a large amount of work on the main road running through the reserve, built some new houses and given their crops good attention. In the winter they make some money from the sale of dry wood. This summer and fall there has been no scarcity of work, and all who are able and willing can earn good wages. They are well supplied with farming implements, wagons, &c.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Under this heading the same remarks will apply to all the reserves in this agency. The Indians are making some progress and appear to be contented with their lot, much more so than the writer of this report, when we consider the amount of work expended on these Indians and the great possibilities they have if they would only take advantage of what they have, and what is being done for them. When we see the meagre results, we are often very much discouraged.

Religion and Education.—Among these Indians there are two Anglicans, eighty-four Roman Catholics and four hundred and seven pagans. The Roman Catholics have a church at Rosseau, and the Presbyterians have lately placed a missionary at Swan Lake. As a whole, they are very much opposed to missionaries and schools. Some of the younger and more progressive would like to have their children taught, but they are overawed by the old pagans, who do not believe in any innovation of tribal customs.

Health.—The health of these bands has not been so good this year as last. There have been three more deaths than births. Consumption and scrofula are the principal diseases among adults, and neglect has caused the death of a number of infants. It is impossible, with the means at our disposal, to enforce proper sanitary arrangements. The greater part of the Indians live all winter confined in small, badly ventilated shanties, and move out early in the spring into tents, often before the snow is all gone. The consequence is that they take cold, and in a short time some of them die from consumption, and with others scrofula shows itself in its worst forms. We may talk, coax, threaten them as much as we like about matters of sanitation, but it has little effect ; they promise to carry out our instructions, and thank us for our advice, and that is the last of it. When we have farm instructors who are with them all the time, they do a little better, very little.

Temperance.—The greatest trouble and the greatest curse in this agency is the liquor question. They will get liquor in spite of all we can do ; they can always find white men and half-breeds to buy it for them, and it is almost impossible to get a conviction, as they will not tell who gets it for them. We may fine and imprison the Indians, but it is rarely they will tell who the more guilty person is who supplied the liquor. The very restrictions that are in the way of their getting liquor seem to be incentives to them to try to get it.

Resources.—Numerous occupations are open to the Indians of this agency outside of their farming operations, and all who are able and willing to work can make a good living.

In conclusion, I would say that the Indians of this agency have a great heritage in their lands. I estimate that the total value of real and personal property, per capita, for the Rosseau bands is \$270 of the Swan Lake bands \$605, and of Long Plains \$339, based on the present population, and a low value on the lands.

SIOUX INDIANS OF PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

These Indians number one hundred and thirty-two. They reside within the limits of the town of Portage la Prairie, on a tract of land purchased by themselves, con-

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taining twenty-six acres. Most of them have good houses and gardens; the men can always find employment when they want it, and the women earn a good deal at washing and other heavy housework. In short, these people are doing well, but would do much better if they could not get liquor. Nominally, most of them are Christians. The Presbyterians have a nice mission church in the Sioux village, which is well attended. The Foreign Mission Society of the same church has a very comfortable boarding school in the town, with accommodation for forty pupils. The school is under the principalship of Miss Annie Fraser, with Miss Laidlaw as assistant. The school has been established for some years, and is doing excellent work.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

Reserves.—The main features of the nine reserves of this agency are so much alike that I do not think it necessary to enter into a lengthy description of each. Four of the reserves, namely, Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba, Ebb and Flow Lake, and Crane River, are situated on Lake Manitoba; Fairford on the Partridge Crop River, Little Saskatchewan, and Lake St. Martin on Lake St. Martin, Water Hen River on a lake of the same name, and Pine Creek on Lake Winnipegosis.

Population.—The population of the agency is eleven hundred and twenty-six, an increase of thirty-six over last year.

Religion.—In this agency there are three hundred and thirty-seven Anglicans, six hundred and four Roman Catholics, ninety-six Baptists and eighty-nine pagans. There are two Anglican churches, one at Upper Fairford and one at Little Saskatchewan; four Roman Catholic, namely, one each at Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba, Water Hen River and Pine Creek; and one Baptist church at Lower Fairford.

Education.—There is a school at each reserve, except Fairford, where we have two. Eight of them are day schools, and two are day and boarding combined. These schools are attended by about two hundred and seventy-five pupils. This season two new school-houses have been built, one at Crane River and one at Little Saskatchewan. A new roof has also been put on the building at Lake St. Martin. The labour on these school-houses has been done by the Indians, the department finding the material.

The Roman Catholics have also erected a magnificent solid stone boarding school building at Pine Creek Reserve. This building is intended to accommodate one hundred pupils. It is three stories and a basement in height, and, when completed, will be one of the most perfect institutions of the kind in Canada. This building has been erected to take the place, on a very much enlarged scale, of the boarding school that has been in operation at Pine Creek for some years past. The Rev. Father Chamont is principal of the institution, and the teaching is done and the pupils supervised by Sisters of Charity. The new building will be ready for occupation this fall. The cost is placed at \$13,000, but I am satisfied that it could not be built here or in Winnipeg for less than \$25,000. It is the intention of the Roman Catholic authorities to fill this school from the Catholic reserves in proximity to the school.

The other boarding school is at Water Hen River Reserve, and is also under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. It has a grant for fifteen pupils. Mr. I. H. Adam is principal and teacher, with Mrs. Adam as matron. The work done at both of the boarding schools is all that can be desired, and reflects credit on the management.

Each reserve in the agency has its day school. Five are Protestant, and five Roman Catholic. At Fairford Reserve, owing to the large number of pupils and the distance apart, it is necessary to have two schools. The one at Upper Fairford is taught by the Rev. Geo. Bruce, and is the oldest school in the agency. For sixty years this has been a mission of the Church Missionary Society (Anglican), and there has always been a school in connection with it. The result from this teaching is very apparent on visiting the reserve, as nearly all the Indians can read, write and speak the English

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language, and the marked intelligence of the people is quite in contrast to those reserves where the people have not had the benefits of mission-school training.

In concluding my remarks on educational matters in this agency, I would say that the Indians, with few exceptions, appreciate the efforts that are being made in this direction, and although the results on some of the reserves are not very manifest, still it is having a civilizing effect on both parents and children, perhaps more than we by a casual visit can estimate.

Live Stock.—In this agency there are eleven hundred and thirty-two head of cattle and three hundred and six head of horses and ponies. The Indians on all the reserves are taking more and more interest in stock-raising; they are beginning to see the benefits. They are taking better care of them in the winter, and last year, for the first time, there was no scarcity of hay. Most of the cattle are scrubby, but with the infusion of new blood by the use of well-bred sires, the herds will soon improve.

Farm Implements and Garden Tools.—The reserves of this agency are all fairly well equipped with implements for agricultural purposes. Farming operations can only be carried on to a limited extent: the lands are low and the soil stony and difficult to work. Small patches here and there are cropped successfully when the season is favourable. About all that is grown are potatoes and a few other garden vegetables. The only exception to this is at Fairford, where a little grain is grown, principally oats and barley. Wild hay is to be had in abundance, but some seasons, owing to high water in the lakes, the meadows are overflowed. This unfavourable feature will apply to all the reserves.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In concluding my report on this agency, I am pleased to be able to state that owing to the isolated position of these reserves, their distance from white settlements, there is little, if any, intemperance. The morals of the Indians are very good. Their spiritual welfare is closely looked after by missionaries and teachers. They are not subject to the contaminating influence of our modern civilization, as are the bands of the Portage la Prairie Agency. We find the chiefs and councillors obedient to all reasonable advice given them, and in some cases it is remarkable the amount of work these men do to advance the welfare of their people.

The Indians of these reserves are self-supporting, with the exception of a few aged and sick. These, when their relatives cannot provide for them, are allowed rations during the winter months. The Indians depend mostly on fishing and hunting for subsistence. Agricultural pursuits cannot be successfully carried on, for the reasons before stated. In a few years, with careful supervision, they will obtain considerable revenue from stock-raising. Even now it is quite a boon to them. Last winter—although it was very severe—owing to the high price paid for fish, the Indians lived better than for several years. This was particularly noticeable at Water Hen River and Ebb and Flow Reserves: an inspection of their homes disclosed many of the comforts of life in the shape of stoves, clocks, tableware, clothing, harness, &c., all new, and made from last winter's fishing. The dwellings are in most cases comfortable, and kept fairly clean. Sanitary regulations are observed. On four of the reserves where it is possible to burn lime, the buildings are whitewashed twice a year. During the summer months most of the people live in tents. At Fairford there are several families with good, roomy houses, supplied with all the comforts of the average Canadian home. From my observations, a reserve situated, as these are, in isolated localities where there is little to attract settlers, is the ideal place for the Indians. They will stand any amount of hardship in fishing, hunting and kindred pursuits, but they cannot settle down for any length of time to hard, continuous manual labour, and it will take generations of training to alter this condition.

Mr. Herman Martineau, who has been the agent of this agency for many years, still continues to have the confidence of the Indians, and it is largely owing to his un-

tiring vigilance and indomitable perseverance that this agency has attained its present very favourable condition.

PAS AGENCY.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Saskatchewan, at its mouth, and has an area of four thousand six hundred and fifty-one acres. The land immediately on the bank of the river is high, but is not well adapted for agricultural purposes, as it is very rocky. Small gardens of potatoes and other vegetables are grown in a few favoured places.

Resources.—Fishing and hunting are the principal pursuits of the band. During the summer months most of the men work for the fish company on Selkirk Island, about twelve miles from the reserve. For two or three months they make good wages. Moose are plentiful in the winter season.

Population.—The population, at the annuity payments, 1898, was one hundred and fourteen. At this writing I have not yet received the statistical statement of 1899, but presume the population is about the same.

Religion.—These Indians belong to the Church of England. The Church Missionary Society has a church on the reserve, which is well attended. The morals of the people here are not so good as those of the bands further up the river. Their life on Selkirk Island at the fisheries has a demoralizing effect.

Education.—The school is not so good as last year. A change of teachers has recently taken place, which may improve it. A new school building is being erected about the centre of the reserve. Heretofore the teaching has been done in the church, and, as it is located at the extreme eastern limit of the reserve, it was too far for many of the pupils to attend regularly.

CHEMAWAWIN, OR CEDAR LAKE, BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Saskatchewan, at the west end of Cedar Lake. The land is low and rocky and subject to overflow, in places, from the river.

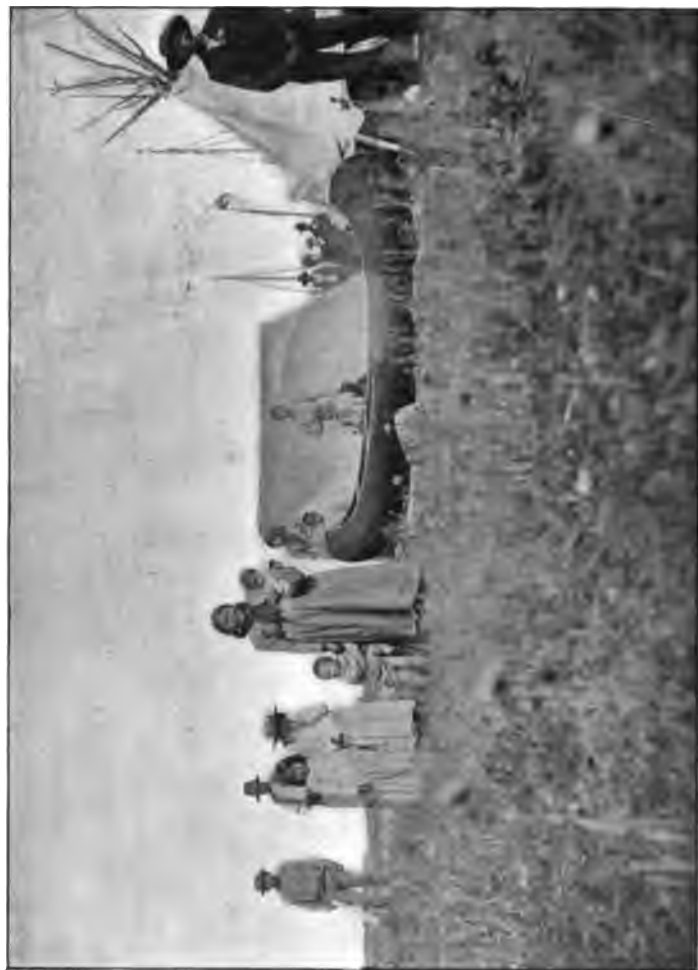
Resources and Occupation.—Some potatoes and other vegetables are grown on the high spots, and produce good returns. There is plenty of wild hay, and the Indians raise a few cattle, but hunting and fishing are their principal occupations. This is a great country for muskrats, and the annual catch by the Indians is very large. It is also one of the best fishing grounds in the country.

Education and Religion.—The school is held in a chapel of the Church Missionary Society, and is taught by Mr. J. C. Hooker. The average attendance is about twenty. The pupils of this school have made good progress the past year. It is expected that a school building will be erected next summer. A missionary is located on the reserve, who attends to the spiritual welfare of the Indians.

Population.—The population is one hundred and fifty.

MOOSE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This band is located on the south shore of Moose Lake; a few of the Indians live on an island about six miles distant from the main reserve. They are closely related to the Cedar Lake Band. The soil on the mainland is stony, but is better on the island, where most of the gardening is done. Part of the reserve is well wooded with spruce.



ARRIVALS AT FAIRFORD, MAN., FOR ANNUITY PAYMENTS.

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Population.—The population is about one hundred and twenty-five.

Resources and Occupation.—Here, as at the former reserve, the principal occupation is rat-hunting and fishing. The sturgeon fishing of Moose Lake is the best in the North-west. The Indians have a nice herd of cattle, and take quite an interest in them.

Religion and Education.—The Church Missionary Society has a chapel here, which is used for school purposes. The teacher is Mr. Louis Cochrane, and I am pleased to note a marked improvement in the school this year. The children do not understand much English, but this is not to be wondered at, when they hear nothing but Indian in their homes and out of the school.

PAS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Saskatchewan River, one hundred and fifty miles from its mouth, and about the centre of the agency. The agency office is located here.

Population.—The population is about four hundred.

Religion and Education.—These Indians are all Christianized, the greater part of them being Episcopalians; a few are Roman Catholics, and a few Plymouth Brethren. This is an old mission of the Church Missionary Society, and they have a fine large frame church, with the Rev. Rural Dean Hines in charge. The Rev. Father Charlebois, of Cumberland, ministers to the Roman Catholics, and Mr. Jos. Reader to the Plymouth Brethren. Mrs. Hines is dispenser of medicines, and is unceasing in her efforts in cases of sickness. There are two school-houses on the reserve and three teachers; the large frame school building is located on the south of the river, in the centre of what may be called the village, and is in charge of Mr. T. H. P. Lamb, with Miss Hines as assistant. The other school is located on the north side of the river, at the Big Eddy, and is about five miles west of the agency office. Mr. Settee is in charge of this school. At this place a new log school building has been erected this season to replace the old one, which was about tumbling down.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians depend largely on fishing and hunting for a livelihood. They have a nice herd of cattle, which is of considerable assistance, and they also have, usually, very good gardens. They also earn a little in the summer months as boatmen on the river. Mr. Courtney, the resident agent, is putting forth strong efforts to increase agricultural pursuits, and to show the interest that the Indians take in the matter, I would mention that they bought a good team of horses last spring, and paid for them by an assessment on their annuity money.

SHOAL LAKE AND RED EARTH BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated on the Carrot River, the former about one hundred and seventeen miles from its mouth, and Red Earth, fifteen miles further on. About one-third of the population reside at Shoal Lake, and the rest at Red Earth. These reserves are very isolated, but are well adapted for Indian life. The soil is better than on the other reserves, and there is an abundance of fine spruce timber. At both places there is plenty of wild hay and good grazing lands for the cattle. At Shoal Lake there are several salt springs, and the Indians make all their own salt. Fish are scarce, but water-fowl and large game are abundant.

Population.—The population of the two bands is about one hundred and ninety-five.

Education and Religion.—There is a school on each reserve. Both are well attended, and the pupils are making fair progress. The schools are held in the chapels.

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About half of the Indians are pagans, but the Church Missionary Society is doing good work, and in a few years it is expected that nearly all the Indians will be Christianized.

Health.—These people are remarkably healthy, much more so than on the other reserves. I attribute this to the free use of vegetables and abundance of salt. The reserves are also better situated, from a sanitary point of view; the land is higher.

CUMBERLAND BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Saskatchewan River, about eighty miles west of the Pas, and has an area of twelve hundred and forty-three acres. Cumberland House, the chief post of the Hudson's Bay Company, is located adjacent to the reserve. The soil is low and marshy, and not well adapted for gardening. Many of the members of this band reside off the reserve, and are only present to receive their annuity payments.

Population.—The population is about one hundred and fifty.

Occupation.—These Indians hunt and fish, and act as boatmen for the Hudson's Bay Company.

Religion and Education.—The Church Missionary Society has a chapel and a missionary on the reserve.

There is no school at present. A school was in operation here for a time, but, owing to the roving habits of the parents, it was closed for lack of attendance.

A number of half-breeds also reside here. They are ministered to by the Rev. Father Charlebois. The Government of the North-west Territories also maintains a school for the benefit of the half-breeds.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In concluding my report, I would say that the Indians of this inspectorate are making fair progress, not very marked, but still perceptible. A slight increase in population is shown. There have been no epidemics, except a light outbreak of measles at Sandy Bay Reserve in Manitowapah Agency. Intemperance causes considerable trouble in Portage La Prairie Agency, but the use of liquor is almost unknown in Manitowapah and the Pas.

I find the Indians reasonable in their demands, and in most cases willing to be governed by the rules laid down by the officers of the department. They are law-abiding, and during the past year we have not had a case of serious crime.

The chiefs and councillors of the various bands are always willing to carry out our instructions, and are of great assistance in administering the affairs of the reserves.

The spiritual welfare of the Indians is closely looked after by the missionaries of the different churches.

They appear to be contented and satisfied with their lot. A few of them are ambitious, and are making provision for the future, but the great mass think only of to-day, and, so long as they have plenty to eat, they think but little of the future, and were it not that they are obedient, and anxious to carry out our instructions, their progress would be slow indeed.

I have, &c.,

S. R. MARLATT,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA,

LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE,

WINNIPEG, September 25, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In submitting to the department my twenty-third annual report of inspection of the different Indian reserves of the Lake Winnipeg Inspectorate, I have the honour to inform you that I started on my tour of inspection on August 15, and arrived on the 22nd of the month at Norway House Reserve.

NORWAY HOUSE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the east shore of Playgreen Lake, and has an area of ten thousand eight hundred and forty acres. It is mostly rocky and swampy, interspersed with limited fertile portions of clay on the banks of the rivers, and there are several acres of arable land at Rossville village. The timber on this reserve is principally jack-pine, poplar, spruce and white birch.

Tribe.—The Indians inhabiting this reserve are Swampy Crees, who emigrated from the shores of Hudson's Bay many years ago.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band consists of one hundred and three men, one hundred and seventy-four women and three hundred and twelve children, making a total of five hundred and eighty-nine, which is an increase of six over last year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There was no prevalent epidemic among the Indians; during the year some cases of consumption and scrofula occurred. About forty children were vaccinated by Dr. Jamieson.

The sanitary condition of the reserve is excellent, in consequence of the dwellings invariably being situated on the banks of rivers.

Resources and Occupation.—The Indians are chiefly engaged in fishing, hunting game and fur-bearing animals, and gardening, mostly in cultivating potatoes, of which they will raise, approximately, one thousand bushels. A large number of them have found employment with the Dominion Fishing Company, which has commenced operations on Playgreen Lake. Other members of the band are engaged in building the new school and the boarding house at Rossville, and also in working for the Hudson's Bay Company.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have ninety-three comfortable log houses, supplied with ordinary furniture, and seventeen stables for their thirty-four head of cattle, which were well attended to. I noticed that some of their implements, such as ploughs and harrows, were not housed, but these implements are not much used by the Indians on the rocky land of which the greater part of their reserve is composed. The grub-hoe is chiefly used in cultivating the soil.

Education.—Two schools are in operation, one at Rossville and the other at Jack Fish River. The former is an admirable and commodious building, erected this year. The latter is a flattened-log structure, shingled and mortared. It is a warm and comfortable house. At Rossville a boarding school is partially completed. It is 100 x 46

feet, including a lean-to 100 x 16 feet. The upper story, which is 100 x 30 feet, is devoted to dormitories, bed-rooms and living-rooms. Hence ample provision is made for the thorough instruction of the children of this band. It is due to Messrs. Lowes and Hardiman, the teachers of the children of this band, that favourable mention should be made of them for the able manner in which their schools are conducted.

These and other Indians owe a debt of gratitude to the Rev. Mr. Evans for his invention of syllabic characters, by which they were enabled in a short time to read in their own dialect the Bible and hymn-books. His first efforts were made in the old school-house at Rossville, where, assisted by Donald Ross, Esq., Hudson's Bay Company's officer, he shaped characters out of blocks of wood, and afterwards out of melted lead, which he procured from tea-boxes. This primitive type was subsequently cast by an Edinburgh firm and sent to Rossville, where the first syllabic printing was done.

Here formerly the emporium of the Hudson's Bay Company was established within the palisaded fort of Norway House, where merchandise of every description, from England via the Hudson's Bay route, was stored before being forwarded to the different 'posts,' scattered through the vast North-west, to the Pacific coast, down to the Missouri River and eastward to Lake Superior. Here also was the assembled council of the Hudson's Bay Company convened, when the officers of the company gathered from remote districts to deliberate upon what was most conducive to the fur-trading interest. Therefore, this band had the civilizing advantages of conversing with and being otherwise employed by these officers, and, necessarily, would learn from them many things to which less favourably situated bands were strangers.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are all Methodists, and are very devoted in their religious observances. They have had many distinguished pastors, among whom I might mention Rev. Messrs. Evans, Young, McDougall, Germain, Semmens, Eves and Nelson, who is the present incumbent.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, when employment is available. They are always peaceable and law-abiding; for instance, several years ago a jail was erected, but no Indian has ever been committed to it.

No advancement in wealth is perceptible in any of this band, for the nature of their reserve makes the accumulation of property impossible. These Indians are intelligent, courteous and generally cleanly.

Temperance and Morality.—The remoteness of this reserve from the centres of civilization, where intoxicating beverages can be obtained, makes intemperance unknown among these Indians; many of them, in fact, have never tasted stimulants.

The persistent manner in which the church and council frown down the vice of immorality is having its effect in stamping out this atrocious evil.

POPLAR RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the eastern shore of Lake Winnipeg, about one hundred miles south of Norway House, and seventy-five miles north of Berens River. It has an area of three thousand eight hundred acres of exceedingly rocky and swampy land, not adapted for farming, though several acres of it may be utilized for raising potatoes. The timber is chiefly jack-pine, poplar, spruce, birch and tamarack.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa nation.

Vital Statistics.—This band is composed of one hundred and forty-eight Indians, made up as follows: twenty-five men, thirty women, and ninety-three children, making an increase of two.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Scrofula and tuberculosis are the prevailing diseases among these Indians, attributed to their impoverished and unsanitary condition. Their houses are small and ill-ventilated. The doctor treated twenty-five cases of various ailments, but only two were of a serious nature. This band is far removed from the sources of supplies, and is struggling for existence, which is very precarious at times.

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Resources and Occupation.—The Indians of this reserve eke out an indifferent living by fishing, hunting and a little gardening. They will have only about one hundred and forty bushels of potatoes. There is no other employment available at this remote place.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The school-house was rebuilt by Mr. Dargue, the school teacher. It is 30 x 22 feet. A new foundation was put under it, the roof was shingled, and the building was mortared. A new stove was bought for it, and it is now warm and comfortable. An elegant manse was also erected by the teacher, and the grounds surrounding the school-house and manse are beautifully laid out with trees, through which walks are artistically cut. The dwelling-houses of the Indians are inferior, being made of logs mudded and thatched.

They have only one ox and two cows; but the teacher has purchased two sheep, and a small spinning-wheel, with which he intends to instruct the Indians in spinning and knitting. Their farming implements, which they prize highly, are well cared for.

Education.—The teacher, Mr. Dargue, is labouring under considerable difficulty in teaching, as the Indians have to go away from home to hunt and fish for their living; hence the attendance is most irregular. He, however, is very diligent in advancing them in their studies when they are present.

Religion.—The most of these Indians are Methodists; the rest are heathens. Their only place of worship is the school-house, where they regularly attend every Sunday.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are peaceable and most inoffensive, but their continuous struggle with poverty militates against their progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are not addicted to drinking ardent spirits, nor is there any immorality tolerated among them.

BERENS RIVER AGENCY.

I arrived here on August 30, but owing to the agent being up at Grand Rapids making payments to the Indians there, and no one at home but his little boy, I was unable to examine the books of the office, as they were locked up. I examined the 'files,' which were left out, and found them correctly kept. The buildings of the agency were nearly completed, and appeared to be suitable for the purposes of an office and storehouse.

BERENS RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg, about one hundred and seventy-five miles south of Norway House, and contains an area of seven thousand four hundred acres. This, like the preceding reserves, is rocky and swampy. The soil is not sufficient for raising cereals, though there is enough for gardening purposes. The timber is mostly composed of spruce, jack-pine, birch and poplar.

Tribe.—The Indians occupying this reserve are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—Of the three hundred and two Indians of this band, fifty-four are men, fifty-seven women, and one hundred and ninety-one are children, being an increase of twenty-eight over the population of last year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There was considerable sickness among these Indians during the year, principally consumption, scrofula and bronchial affections, but only seven cases proved fatal. The doctor prescribed treatment for all those who were afflicted. Their drinking water is pure, and is obtained from the river passing near their doors. They generally observe the sanitary regulations of the department.

Occupation and Resources.—Hunting, fishing and gardening are the principal occupations of these Indians. They catch a considerable number of fur-bearing animals, and kill a number of game. They fish extensively for the different companies, and realize \$1.25 for each sturgeon caught. They cultivate a quantity of potatoes, of which this season they will have about one thousand three hundred and sixty bushels. A number of these Indians are employed at saw-mills, on steamboats, and at the fisheries, from which they realize a large amount of money.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The Indian buildings are warm and comfortable, and equipped with all necessary articles for culinary purposes; many of them are kept scrupulously clean. All rubbish and offal are destroyed. The school-house is a log structure, 18 x 22 feet, ceiled and sided; the roof is shingled, and the building is furnished with everything requisite for the comfort of the teacher and children.

Their fifteen head of cattle are in excellent condition, and farming implements are given to the deserving, who look well after them.

Education.—Miss Lawford, an experienced teacher, has charge of the school. She is evidently a superior teacher, and under her tuition the school must prosper if the attendance is at all regular.

Religion.—An excellent chapel and manse are on this reserve, built by the Methodists, to which denomination nearly all the Indians belong. These Indians profited much by the labours among them of Rev. Messrs. Ross, Langford and McLachlin; the last named, their present pastor, having contended so valiantly against immorality that he has raised the standard of virtue on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—Marked progress is noticeable among a majority of these Indians: a larger acreage has been put under potatoes; they are industrious, temperate and self-sustaining, and their condition is generally satisfactory.

JACK HEAD RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the western shore of Lake Winnipeg, about thirty-five miles north of Fisher River; it has an area of two thousand six hundred and eighty acres, and is largely swampy, with a few elevated portions of fertile soil. The timber consists of spruce, jack-pine, birch, poplar and some tamarack.

Tribe.—The Indians occupying this reserve belong also to the Ojibbewa family.

Vital Statistics.—The eighty-one members of this band are made up of fifteen men, eighteen women and forty-eight children, which is a decrease of ten since last year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—No epidemic of any description visited these Indians, neither did any deaths occur among them during the year. Their houses and premises are kept in accordance with sanitary regulations.

Occupation and Resources.—The resources of their subsistence are hunting, fishing and gardening. They will realize about five hundred bushels of potatoes from the quantity planted. The councillor, James Sinclair, and a number of the band went to Grassy River, about ten miles south of the Little Saskatchewan River, where more suitable land was to be obtained for grazing and farming purposes.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are warm log structures, covered with thatch. They have eight head of cattle, for which they had already procured fifteen tons of hay. They have not sufficient farming implements, as the Indians who went to Grassy River took so many articles with them.

Education.—There is no school in operation on the reserve, as the teacher, Mr. Disbrowe, has resigned. Very little progress had been made under his tuition, as the Indians were frequently away from home, and regular attendance under the circumstances was impossible. The school-house is a small log cabin, which was erected for a dwelling-house and purchased for school purposes by the department.

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Religion.—The majority of the Indians occupying this reserve are Episcopalians, but those who left with Councillor Sinclair were mostly heathens. A chapel and manse combined is on this reserve, where their missionary, the Rev. Mr. Cochrane, died last year, and where the Ven. Archdeacon Settee now supplies his place.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, make a comfortable living, but do not increase in wealth; indeed, it is impossible for them to do so, owing to the character of their reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—They do not indulge in alcoholic stimulants, and recently there is a decided improvement in their morals.

FISHER RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the western side of Lake Winnipeg, and is about thirty miles south-west from Dog Head. It has an area of nine thousand acres. There is excellent soil fronting the river, but, in going back from the river, it becomes low and swampy. When the wind is north, it drives the lake into the river until its banks overflow up to the mission, which is about four miles from its mouth. The timber is chiefly poplar, with a scattering of spruce and tamarack.

Tribe.—The members of this band are Swampy Crees. They emigrated from Norway House in 1875, and, like their kindred, they came from the shores of Hudson's Bay.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is three hundred and thirty-nine, composed of eighty-one men, ninety women and one hundred and sixty-eight children, being an increase of fourteen over the number last year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—This band was not afflicted with any contagious disease during the year, although there are a number of the Indians troubled with consumption, scrofula, bronchial and other affections. Nine of them died since last year's treaty payment.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming, gardening, stock-raising, fishing, hunting, working at saw-mills, cutting logs, and rafting are their occupations. They will have about one thousand seven hundred and ten bushels of potatoes, besides a small quantity of other roots. They complained that worms and insects destroyed their small garden seed, so that only a small quantity of them came to maturity.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are mostly made of hewn logs, covered with boards or shingles and floored with lumber. They are provided with bed-rooms and furnished with cooking-stoves, cupboards and dishes, sewing-machines, looking-glasses, and other articles found in the houses of civilized communities.

They have large herds of cattle, five head of which they exchanged for sewing-machines, and thirteen head for horses.

Their implements, which they prize highly, are carefully housed.

Education.—These Indians are most intelligent, and they nearly all read their Bibles and hymn-books fluently in syllabic characters. The school was not in operation, as no teacher was employed; but I met the Rev. Mr. McDougall, Superintendent of Methodist Missions, in Winnipeg, and he informed me that a superior lady teacher was being sent out. They have an excellent school-house, equipped with all modern improvements for the comfort and convenience of the teacher and pupils.

Religion.—A chapel is on the reserve, and an elegant manse just finished by the Methodists, to which denomination all this band belong. Mr. Steinhauer, the missionary in charge, is a thoroughly educated, perfect gentleman, and does much in enlightening the band by precept and example. The Indians are devotedly attached to the tenets of their church, and apparently live up to their profession.

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Characteristics and Progress.—This is the most progressive band in this agency, every able-bodied man and woman is a worker. They are peaceable, law-abiding and self-supporting.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are strictly abstemious and proverbially moral.

BLOOD VEIN RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Dog Head, on the eastern shore of Lake Winnipeg. It has an area of three thousand three hundred and sixty-nine acres. It is mostly unfit for cultivation, in consequence of its rocky and swampy nature.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Vital Statistics.—In this band are seventy-three Indians, of whom thirteen are men, nineteen are women, and forty-one are children. There is neither increase nor decrease in this band since last year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—A lack of sanitation is observable on this reserve, and the inevitable consequence is the presence of consumption, scrofula, bronchial affections and other diseases, arising from neglect and exposure. Four deaths occurred in the band during the year.

Resources and Occupation.—The only occupation these Indians have for subsistence is fishing and hunting. They are a nomadic band, without any settled homes.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements. They have five crude hovels on the reserve, but only one is occupied. They have no cattle, and the few farming implements they have are scattered about neglected and uncared for.

Education.—There is no school-house on this reserve, and the Indians do not want one. They are the most ignorant band in this agency, and there is no hope of any improvement while they follow their present mode of life.

Religion.—The members of this band are mostly heathens. They are intensely superstitious, and spend much of their time in drumming and incantations.

Temperance and Morality.—From the nature of their habits, these Indians cannot get any intoxicating liquors, and therefore are temperate from necessity. Most of them are virtuous.

HOLLOW WATER RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is about fifty miles south of Dog Head, on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg. It has an area of three thousand three hundred and sixteen acres. It is exceedingly rocky and swampy; still there is sufficient arable soil for cultivation.—The timber on this reserve consists of spruce, jack-pine, poplar and white birch.

Tribe.—The band occupying this reserve belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—In this band are twenty-six men, twenty-four women and fifty-six children, making in all one hundred and six, which is a decrease of four since last year. Fifty-nine died during the last two years.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The consequence of the non-observance of the sanitary regulations of the department is notoriously noticeable among these Indians, where more than one-half of them are suffering from scrofula, consumption and other diseases arising from their slovenly habits. Nine died since last payments. Their graveyard is on a peninsula, where they invariably camp when then they come to the reserve. Here the dead are buried with little, if any, earth over them, so that the dogs devour the bodies.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians farm very little; they will have only about twenty bushels of potatoes. They are working on steamboats, at saw-mills, cut-

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ting logs, rafting, fishing, hunting and picking berries, and from these resources they make a competence for themselves and families.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—A number of good, substantial buildings have been erected on this reserve; they are log cabins, shingled, floored and mortared.

These Indians have thirty-eight head of cattle, and their farming implements, especially ploughs and harrows, are left lying to rust and rot on the ground, as they are not used to till the soil.

Education.—A new school-house, 18 x 24 feet, clapboarded, papered and ceiled, shingled and double-floored, is on the reserve. The school is taught by Rev. Mr. Sinclair, a missionary of the Church of England. These Indians, being constantly employed by white people, have learned to speak English and acquired a knowledge of many of the industries of life from them.

Religion.—The majority of this band are heathens, but the Episcopalians have a good following, and the rest are Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are quiet and inoffensive, and diligent when employment can be obtained.

Temperance and Morality.—They do not often come in contact with liquor-vendors, and therefore do not indulge in ardent drinks. Their morals are as good as those of the same number of white settlers.

BLACK RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is favourably situated on the eastern shore of Lake Winnipeg, fourteen miles north of Fort Alexander, and has an area of two thousand acres. The land in some places is rather low, but, where it is elevated, it is very fertile. The timber is chiefly poplar, spruce and jack-pine.

Tribe.—The Indians settled on this reserve are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This is but a small band, numbering sixty-two Indians, composed of thirteen men, seventeen women and thirty-two children. Since last payment there is an increase of one.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is excellent. I only noticed a few cases of sickness among them. They are exemplary in their efforts to observe the rules of sanitation, and keep their premises particularly neat and clean. The water, as in nearly all the bands, is exceptionally pure and free from sewage or other filth. Only one death occurred since last payments.

Resources and Occupation.—Fishing, hunting, gardening and berry-picking are the principal resources from which these Indians derive their living. They will raise about five hundred bushels of potatoes this season.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their log cabins are warmly built and neatly kept.

The thirty-seven head of cattle they possess are in good condition, and sufficient hay is prepared for wintering them.

On this reserve the farming implements are carefully attended to.

Education.—The walls of a new school-house are erected on this reserve; they are 18 x 20 x 10 feet, and are of flattened logs. The school teacher, Mr. Sandison, is teaching in the old school-house. He was educated at St. Paul's Industrial School, and appears to be faithfully instructing the children attending his school.

Religion.—All the Indians are Episcopalians. There is an excellent manse and a chapel on the reserve. The teacher conducts the services in the absence of the regular missionary. The Indians are very zealous in observing the ceremonies of the church.

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Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are gradually improving; they are civil, courteous and industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral in their habits.

THE ST. BONIFACE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

I visited and examined this school on October 9. I found about one hundred pupils in attendance. The teacher, Mr. Burnam, deserves great praise for the efficiency of the boys in military drill and dumb-bell exercises. The bandmaster, Mr. Sale, has accomplished a wonderful achievement in instrumental music, as his pupils manifest attainments of the highest order. The school is progressive in all its departments. The drawing and painting are excellent, and the proficiency in needlework cannot be excelled. Rev. Father Dorais lately made extensive improvements and additions in the building.

ST. PAUL'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

I visited and examined this school on October 10. It has had a varied career, and complaints were continually forthcoming from the parents of the children attending, and it was with great difficulty that there were sufficient pupils available to warrant its continuance. In April of this year, the services of Mr. J. G. Dagg, of Selkirk, were secured as principal. He was well and favourably known among the Indians, having been a successful business man who did a great deal of trading with the Indians, and in whom they had implicit confidence. When he assumed control, there were only forty-one children in the school, and before two months, the then capacity, viz., for eighty pupils, was taxed. He was given leave to take one hundred, and it was not long before this number was reached, and the principal asked leave to increase the capacity to one hundred and twenty, which was granted. It was found necessary to enlarge the building and make various improvements to accommodate this number.

Mr. Dagg has so popularized the school, that instead of going out to the reserve in search of children, he has upwards of forty applicants awaiting their turn. This state of affairs has had a wonderful effect upon the Indians. Although they visit the school frequently, they find no fault and make no complaints. The children are all happy and contented, and no worse punishment can be meted out to them than to threaten their dismissal from the school, which shows perfect satisfaction. The school work is under two of the best teachers of Indian children to be found anywhere: Miss Cree, who teaches the junior department, and Mr. McDougall, who has charge of the senior scholars. The regular curriculum of the public schools is rigidly adhered to and faithfully taught. At a recent exhibition, the school competed against all the public schools in the district, and took all the prizes in every competition. In addition to the school work, carpentering, blacksmithing, farming and printing are taught the boys, and all kinds of housework are taught to the girls.

Band instruments have recently been purchased, and under the instruction of a competent director, fifteen boys are being taught to play, and are making excellent progress. The recent improvements have added greatly to the exterior of the building, and have doubled the capacity of the interior.

Farming operations at the institution have more than doubled those of any previous year, and the prospects for the farm paying well are favourable.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It is estimated that Captain Robinson pays annually upwards of \$40,000 to the Indians in my inspectorate for lumbering, cutting cord-wood, making ties, working on steamboats, and at the fisheries.

In my inspection of Indian reserves, I visited the different freezers, and found them all thoroughly scrubbed and scrupulously clean. No offal nor decayed fish

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was to be seen, for all refuse was carted away to a distance in the woods. I am glad to bear this testimony, inasmuch as I formerly had to report the slovenly and unsanitary manner in which I found this industry conducted. Messrs. Ewing and Fryer also employed a number of Indians at their fisheries, and gave them a large amount of money and substantial goods for their labours. It is evident that as long as these industries last, most of the Indians in my inspectorate will, along with their other pursuits, be enabled to obtain a comfortable livelihood.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

E. McCOLL,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
RAT PORTAGE INSPECTORATE,
RAT PORTAGE, ONT., July 10, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with statistical statement and inventory of Government property under my charge for the year ended June 30, 1899.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

My jurisdiction in this agency extends over eight bands, as follows :—

LAC DES MILLE LACS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are 22 A1, on Lac des Mille Lacs, and 22 A2, on Seine River. These reserves have an area of twelve thousand two hundred and twenty-seven acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa nation.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is eighty-eight, consisting of sixteen men, fourteen women, twenty-seven boys and thirty-one girls. During the year there were four births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians has been fairly good, no infectious disease appeared among them during the year, and the houses and surroundings were kept clean.

Dr. Hanson visited them during the payment of annuity, and vaccinated those requiring to be operated upon.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of the Indians of this band are pretty limited. Their principal occupation is fishing and hunting for home consumption and trade. One or two have small patches planted with potatoes and garden seeds.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have the usual log houses, and of altogether too small dimensions to allow of the proper accommodation of the occupants. Four of larger dimensions are nearly completed. The great majority of the Indians live in their wigwams during the whole summer along the shore of the lake. There are only two head of cattle on this reserve and few implements.

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Education.—There are twenty-four children of school age in this band, and parents and guardians will not voluntarily place them in school, and in consequence of their roaming habits, it is practically impossible for the present to open a day school at this point.

Religion.—There is no church or missionary on the reserve. All the Indians are pagans.

Characteristics.—The main characteristics of this band are unwillingness to engage in any work for any length of time, and indolence while at home; however, some of them, although they have not made great strides towards advancement, show better disposition to do so.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of the band adhere to the principles of temperance and morality as well as can be expected; there are some, however, who will take liquor whenever it is procurable. I had a few liquor cases during the year, and the offenders were found guilty and punished.

KAWAWIAGAMOK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Kawawigamok Lake. It contains an area of five thousand nine hundred and forty-eight acres, the greater part of which is heavily wooded. It is not adapted for farming.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of twenty-eight, consisting of eight men, seven women, nine boys and four girls.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa nation.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians do not cultivate the soil at all; they depend entirely upon hunting and fishing for their subsistence.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There is only one log building on the reserve, the property of the chief. The Indians have no stock whatever, and the few garden tools on hand are adequate for their wants.

Education.—There are only four children of school age in this band, and the parents will not voluntarily place them in school.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Characteristics.—These Indians do not seem anxious to improve their condition. They are law-abiding and quiet in their manner.

Temperance and Morality.—They are generally temperate, and respect the laws of morality fairly well.

WABIGOON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Little Wabigoon Lake. It contains an area of twelve thousand eight hundred and seventy-two acres.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is eighty-five, consisting of thirteen men, twenty-four women, twenty-five boys and twenty-three girls. During the year there has been one birth and one death.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians of this band during the past year has been fairly good. There was no serious case of sickness nor contagious disease. The medical officer visited the reserve during the annuity payment, and vaccinated all the children. They kept their premises fairly clean.

Resources and Occupation.—Fishing and hunting for home consumption and sale are their principal occupations, and a little gardening.

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Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The majority of these Indians have fairly good dwelling-houses. They have no stock. They have a fair supply of farming implements, which they take good care of.

Education.—There is one suitable school building on this reserve. The number of children of school age is twenty. During the winter months the attendance was fairly good. The progress, in consequence, was very good, as all worked well and seemed to take an interest in their work. They are all improving in reading. The school is under the supervision of the Church of England.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are pagans. The Church of England has a missionary stationed at Dinorwic, who visits them at different intervals.

Characteristics.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding, but make very slow progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The temptations to indulge in the use of intoxicants on this reserve are many, since the opening in its vicinity of several stopping-places for mining men, and while it is not difficult, I regret to say, for Indians given to intemperance to procure liquor from some of those parties engaged in the business, yet it is had through indirect means.

These habits are not confined to a few of the band, and the Indians are so reticent in their nature that it is impossible to induce them to admit who the offending parties are.

EAGLE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the east side of Eagle Lake. It contains an area of eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-two acres.

Natural Features.—This reserve contains much good, merchantable timber.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-one, consisting of seventeen men, thirteen women, sixteen boys and fifteen girls. During the year there were two deaths and two births.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the band is good. There was no serious sickness during the year, and sanitary precautions are well attended to.

Resources and Occupation.—The chief occupations of these Indians are trapping and fishing. Berry-picking is also one of their principal resources. Their gardens are well attended to, and more attention has again this year been paid to potato-growing.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Councillor Keewaycabsmeting has completed his new house, which is a comfortable one; the other buildings, although not very large, are comfortable and kept very clean and tidy. Their little stock has been well provided for, and is in good condition. Their implements are well cared for.

Education.—There is a day school now on this reserve, which is under the auspices of the Church of England; teacher, Mr. Arthur Bruce. There are eleven children of school age, the school having been but a few months in operation. The attendance has been irregular, owing to the Indians being away at their hunting grounds.

Religion.—Nearly all the members of this band are pagans.

Characteristics.—The Indians are progressing favourably in their domestic life. Perhaps the most marked feature in their advancement is the manner in which they cook and serve their meals; also in their dressing, which is clean and tidy.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band, with few exceptions, are generally temperate, and respect the laws of morality fairly well.

LAC SEUL BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south-east shore of Lac Seul or Lonely Lake. There is also an auxiliary to this band, known as 'Frenchman's Head,'

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lying about fifteen miles south of the reserve, and also another fragment living at Saw-bill Lake, north of Ignace Station. This reserve has an area of forty-nine thousand acres.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The combined population is five hundred and fifty-four, consisting of one hundred and twenty-nine men, one hundred and twenty women, one hundred and sixty boys and one hundred and forty-five girls. During the year there were eleven deaths and twenty-one births.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health, generally speaking, has been fairly good. Grippe and old age were the chief causes of death. The sanitary condition of these Indians is improving each year; their houses and surroundings are kept cleaner.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources are an abundance of fish, game indigenous to the district, and fur-bearing animals. The main occupations are hunting, fishing and trapping for home consumption and trade.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The houses on this reserve are all built of logs, and above the average; three new houses have been built during the year, and five are in course of erection. The stock is in good condition and well cared for. The agricultural implements are properly stored.

Education.—There are three school-houses on this reserve. The Canoe River and Frenchman's Head schools were open during the whole term, that at Treaty Point during June and September quarters, with very fair attendance. Several of the children are pupils of the Rupert's Land Industrial School. There are one hundred and twenty-seven children of school age, but a large percentage are most of the time absent with their parents from the reserve.

Religion.—The great majority of these Indians are Christians, of which four hundred and twenty-nine follow the Church of England and eighty-eight the Roman Catholic Church. The former has two mission stations on the reserve and services are well attended.

Characteristics.—These Indians are well-meaning and intelligent; although they have not made great strides towards advancement, they have gained their own living, and I have noticed that they show a disposition to keep their dwellings cleaner than in years gone by.

Temperance and Morality.—I do not know of any inebriates in this band, although there are some among them who will take intoxicants when offered to them. From their own standpoint, they are fairly moral.

WABUSKANG BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Wabuskang Lake. It contains an area of eight thousand and forty-two acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—There are seventy persons in this band: sixteen men, eighteen women, thirteen boys and twenty-three girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good, with the exception of a mild outbreak of measles, with some fatal results; no other contagious disease has appeared among them. Their houses are clean and tidy, and no garbage can be seen around them.

Resources and Occupation.—Their main resources are fishing and trapping, also gardening; and the produce from these sources supplies them, to a large extent, with food.

Buildings and Implements.—Their dwellings are in a fair condition, and have been improved, fences built and other little improvements have been added here and

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there. They have a fair assortment of garden implements, which are handled with care, and are properly stored when not in use.

Education.—There are seventeen children of school age in this band. The school had been closed for want of a teacher.

Religion.—In this band there are twenty-seven members of the Church of England, five Roman Catholics, and thirty-eight pagans.

Characteristics.—The majority are industrious. They are a law-abiding people, and some of them have improved fairly well.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, as a rule, are temperate, and their general behaviour has been good during the year.

GRASSY NARROWS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the English River. It has an area of ten thousand two hundred and forty-four acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The band numbers one hundred and one, consisting of twenty men, twenty-four women, thirty-two boys, and twenty-five girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians generally has been good, with the exception of a mild outbreak of measles, with some fatal results; no other contagious disease has appeared among them. An apparent change has taken place in the keeping of their houses and premises, which are neater and cleaner; in some instances, commendably so. During the warmer season, they adopt camp life, dwelling in neat wigwams.

Resources and Occupation.—Hunting, fishing and picking berries are the main occupations of the members of this band. Their trapping has been very profitable this year. They have enlarged their gardens, with a fair result.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings are, with few exceptions, of a poor class, small and not too comfortable; two or three are fairly built, and, as stated above, clean and tidy.

The few animals in their possession are well attended to, and they also take good care of their implements.

Education.—There is no school at present in operation at this place. There are twenty-eight children of age to attend school.

Religion.—There are sixty members of the Roman Catholic Church, eight of the Church of England, and thirty-three pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, although considered more indolent than the generality of those similarly situated, have shown some improvement since my first visit to their reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—The same remarks under this heading that apply to the Wabuskang Band are also applicable to this band.

RAT PORTAGE AGENCY.

RAT PORTAGE BAND.

Reserve.—This band has three reserves, No. 38 A, B and C. The first-named is situated in Clear Water Bay, 38 B, near the town of Rat Portage, and 38 C, at 'The Dalles,' on the Winnipeg River, about ten miles north of Rat Portage. They contain an area of twenty-one thousand two hundred and eighty-nine acres.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

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Population.—The population of this band is one hundred and thirty-five, consisting of thirty-two men, thirty-seven women, and thirty-seven boys and twenty-nine girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band is fairly good; scrofula and consumption are the most prevalent diseases among them, and it is impossible to get them to take proper means to lessen these diseases, and little can be done to help those affected outside of a hospital, as even those suffering from these diseases will roam about in all kinds of weather, and so long as cleanliness is a trouble, they will not practise it.

Resources and Occupation.—Their main resources are fishing, hunting and berry-picking; also working in the lumber camps. They have small gardens, which they cultivate in a perfunctory manner.

Good mining locations have been found on 38 A and 38 B.

Buildings.—There are only a few dwellings, which are built with logs, that might be considered fair. The general structure of their houses is poor and small.

Education.—There is a day school on Reserve 38 C, at 'The Dalles,' but the attendance is so irregular that their progress is practically nil. Several attend the Rat Portage Boarding School with better results.

Religion.—There are in this band forty-one members of the Church of England, fourteen Roman Catholics, and eighty pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—The close vicinity of the reserves to the town of Rat Portage, and the frequent visits of the Indians to it, give those addicted to the use of liquor great opportunity to try every means to obtain intoxicants; consequently, constant watch is required to prevent them from securing this favourite beverage. Their morality is far from being exemplary.

SHOAL LAKE BAND, No. 39.

Reserves.—The situation of the reserves of this band are on the west shore and north-west shore of Shoal Lake, partly in Manitoba. They contain an area of nine thousand four hundred and forty-six acres.

Natural Features.—These reserves are timbered with cedar and spruce. Good mining locations have been found on them.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is eighty-two, consisting of twenty-one men, twenty-four women, seventeen boys and twenty girls.

Resources.—Besides hunting, fishing, gardening and picking berries, a good deal of money is made by work in the lumber camps in winter.

Religion.—The members of this band are all pagans.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. Thirteen children are of age to attend school.

Temperance.—Several Indians of this band are addicted to liquor. I had a few liquor cases during this year, and in every case the offenders were found guilty and punished.

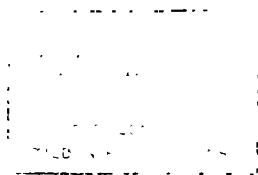
SHOAL LAKE BAND, No. 40.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north-west shore of Shoal Lake, and partly in Manitoba. The area is six thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine acres.

Natural Features.—This reserve is timbered with cedar, birch, poplar and spruce. Good mining locations have been found on it.



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FAIRFORD RESERVE, MANITOBA. [112]



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Population.—The population of this band is sixty-two, consisting of fourteen men, fifteen women, eighteen boys and fifteen girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Like their neighbours of Shoal Lake Band, No. 39, these Indians are slow to become clean and tidy. Their health is fairly good.

Resources.—Fishing and hunting are their principal resources. They attend to their gardens, gather berries and rice, and also work in wood camps.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. There are eighteen children of school age. A few are pupils of the Rat Portage Boarding School.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Temperance.—The majority of this band is temperate, yet there is room for improvement in this respect.

NORTH-WEST ANGLE BAND, No. 37.

Reserves.—This band has the following reserves: 37 on Big Island, 37 on Rainy River, 37A on Shoal Lake, 37B at North-west Angle, Lake of the Woods, 37C, North-west Angle River in Manitoba. The area of these reserves is nine thousand three hundred and forty-five acres.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population of this band is one hundred and sixteen, consisting of twenty-four men, twenty-seven women, twenty-six boys and thirty-nine girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is fairly good. There are a few cases of scrofula, but no epidemic disease, and all sanitary measures possible were attended to.

Occupation.—With the exception of a few employed by the fish companies, these Indians have but little chance to earn anything outside of their reserves. They are too far away from settlement to earn wages at labour. They are hunters and trappers, and do little gardening.

Buildings and Stock.—Their dwellings are of the ordinary kind of log houses, poorly built and not too comfortable. They occupy them during the winter months only, on account of their indolence and roaming habits. Their stock suffer more or less every winter for want of food.

Education.—There are twenty-nine children of age to attend school in this band, but the great majority of the parents are opposed to having their children educated.

Religion.—The members of this band are all pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—Their time is too much taken up in wandering around the lake in indolence, and in consequence they are disinclined to manual labour.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, living, as they do, far from the town, are not much thrown in the way of temptation, and I believe that they are, on the whole, temperate and moral.

NORTH-WEST ANGLE BAND, No. 33.

Reserves.—The Indians of this band reside at the North-west Angle. They have two reserves, viz.: 33A, situated on Whitefish Bay, and 33B, North-west Angle. The area of the same is six thousand three hundred and ninety acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population numbers fifty-seven, consisting of fourteen men, eighteen women, ten boys and fifteen girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is fairly good. There is no epidemic among them, and their sanitary condition has materially improved.

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Resources.—Their principal resource is hunting. Some are employed by the fishing companies and at wood camps.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. There are only ten children of school age.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding. Little progress, if any, has been made. This is largely due to their roaming habits.

Temperance.—These Indians, living, as they do, far from the town, are not thrown in the way of temptation.

NORTH-WEST ANGLE BAND, No. 34.

Reserves.—These Indians have several reserves. They reside on the one situated on Gull Bay, Lake of the Woods, No. 34. The others are 34A, Whitefish Bay, 34B, first and second parts on Shoal Lake, and 34C, North-west Angle, in Manitoba, also 34C, Lake of the Woods. The total area of these reserves is five thousand two hundred and forty-eight acres.

Population.—The population is twenty-one, consisting of seven men, nine women, one boy and four girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is good, and their sanitary condition is fairly good.

Resources and Occupation.—Hunting and fishing for a living and attending to their gardens are their principal occupations.

Buildings and Stock.—The few log houses inhabited by them are in fairly good repair. Their stock is always well cared for and in good condition.

Education.—There are no children of age to attend school on this reserve.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—The few Indians forming this band are industrious and law-abiding; although they have not made great strides towards advancement, they have gained their own living.

Temperance and Morality.—One or two of them are addicted to liquor, but as a rule they are temperate and moral.

BUFFALO BAY BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located on Buffalo Point, Lake of the Woods, and is in the province of Manitoba. Its area is five thousand seven hundred and sixty-three acres.

Natural Features.—The reserve is well timbered with different kinds of wood, and the land is good for farming, with an abundance of hay land.

Population.—The population of this band is forty-nine, consisting of nine men, twelve women, twelve boys and sixteen girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good during the year, and the sanitary conditions fairly good. During the winter measles attacked several members of the band, but the fatalities were few.

Resources and Occupation.—Their principal occupations are hunting and fishing for a living. Several of them are employed by American fishermen. Their gardens, planted with potatoes and corn, are well attended to.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. Eleven children are of school age.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

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Characteristics and Progress.—There are a few good workers in this band. The proximity of the reserve to the boundary line affords them the opportunity to wander across the line, and some of them remain on the war-path the year round.

Temperance and Morality.—I do not know of any drunkards in this band, although there are some amongst them who will take intoxicants when offered them. From their own standpoint, they are fairly moral.

BIG ISLAND BAND.

Reserves.—This band has ten reserves, principally situated on the Lake of the Woods, they reside on only two—Big Island and 31 A, on the south end of the large peninsula. The area of these reserves is eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven acres.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is one hundred and thirty-one, consisting of twenty-nine men, thirty-two women, forty-five boys and twenty-five girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians has been fairly good during the year and free from epidemic. They are paying more attention to the sanitary condition of their homes.

Resources and Occupation.—Hunting is the principal occupation of these Indians. Some are employed in cutting cord-wood for steamers. Increased attention is also paid to potato-growing.

Buildings and Stock.—The majority of their dwellings are in a fairly good state of repair; but some are small and not too comfortable. Their stock is well kept.

Education.—There are thirty-five children in this band of age to attend school. These Indians do not seem anxious for the education of their children.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are peaceful and law-abiding. Their progress is greatly hindered by their indolence and roaming habits.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—Several of them are addicted to liquor, but as a rule the majority are temperate and moral.

WHITEFISH BAY BAND.

Reserves.—This band has three reserves, situated as follows: 32A, on Whitefish Bay, Lake of the Woods, 32B on Yellow Girl Bay, and 32C, on Sabaskang Bay. The combined area of these reserves is ten thousand five hundred and ninety-nine acres.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is forty-five, consisting of ten men, eleven women, nine boys and fifteen girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians has been fairly good during the year. Sanitary measures have of late years been adopted by collecting the accumulation of dirt and refuse about their dwellings and burning it.

Resources and Occupation.—The Indians of this band who reside on the reserve, obtain a living by hunting, and working in the lumber camps, and in the Regina mine. Nearly half of them reside away from their reserve, where they gain a livelihood by fishing and hunting.

Buildings.—Some improvement is noticed in the new dwellings erected, but the great majority of them are somewhat dilapidated.

Education.—There is no school in operation on the reserve. Twelve children are of age to attend school, and some of them attend the Indian boarding school at Rat Portage.

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Religion.—There are six Roman Catholics belonging to this band. The others are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—Several Indians of this band are addicted to strong drink, and will, when they get the chance, imbibe freely, which is often given them by unscrupulous vagabonds.

The marriage relation is not always sacredly observed by them. The habit of taking a wife and 'throwing her away' for the most trivial cause and taking another, is frequent, not only among this band, but also in several bands of the Lake of the Woods.

ASSABASKA BAND.

Reserves.—This band has nine reserves. The great majority of the Indians reside on Reserve 35C, near Turtle Portage, on Sabaskang Bay. The combined area of these reserves is twenty-one thousand two hundred and forty-one acres.

Natural Features.—These reserves are well timbered with merchantable wood.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is one hundred and eighty-one, consisting of forty men, forty-nine women, thirty-six boys and fifty-six girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Excepting a mild attack of whooping cough, the general health of the members of this band has been fairly good during the year; there were no epidemic diseases among them. These Indians have been slow to become clean and tidy, but now there is a fair improvement in that direction.

Resources and Occupation.—Hunting and fishing are their principal occupations; some of them are employed by the lumber camps in cutting cord-wood; only a little gardening being done by them, which, I am glad to say, they have paid better attention to this year.

Buildings and Stock.—Their dwellings are in fairly good repair and kept fairly clean, also their stables. Their stock of horses and cattle are in good condition.

Education.—There is a day school in operation on this reserve. The attendance has been irregular for some time during the year, owing to a misunderstanding between the teacher and the band regarding religious instruction, which they were opposed to, but the matter has been satisfactorily settled, and there is promise of a better attendance in the future.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans, and they are bitterly opposed to the clergy of any denomination visiting their reserve for religious purposes.

Characteristics and Progress.—Speaking generally, these Indians are naturally indolent and indifferent. They are, however, law-abiding. A few are becoming better off, and seem to show a tendency to improve their conditions.

Temperance and Morality.—A number of these Indians are passionately fond of strong drink, and will, when an opportunity occurs, indulge freely. They are, however, looked after very closely.

ISLINGTON BAND.

Reserve.—This band has three reserves, namely, Islington, Swan Lake and One Man Reserves. The first-named is situated on the Winnipeg River, the second on Swan Lake, and the last-named on One Man Lake. The combined area of these reserves is twenty-four thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine acres.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is one hundred and fifty-four, consisting of thirty-nine men, thirty-nine women, thirty-eight boys and thirty-eight girls.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—There are several cases of chronic disease among them. Grippe and pneumonia made several victims during last winter; otherwise the general health of these Indians has been fairly good. Their houses are kept fairly clean, and sanitary instructions are followed.

Resources and Occupation.—Apart from the cultivation of a few small gardens, their sole occupations are hunting and fishing. The hunt yields moose, bear, mink, rat and deer; while the lakes are well supplied with various kinds of fish, including whitefish and sturgeon, which constitute a large portion of their food.

Buildings and Stock.—Their log dwellings are well built, clean and tidy, especially those built lately. Their stock of cattle is in good condition, and received better attendance.

Education.—This band has a day school on the Islington Reserve, with a small and irregular attendance. Some of the children are pupils of the Indian industrial school in Manitoba.

Religion.—The Church of England has a church, together with a resident minister, in the vicinity of Islington Reserve. The great majority of the Indians are members of that church, with a few Roman Catholics and twenty-seven pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—With the exception of a few individual cases, the majority of them are not provident, and are more or less indolent. As a rule, they are very law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—There are many in this band lacking the virtue of temperance, and they do not seem able to resist the temptation to drink, when it is placed in their way. They do not get nearly so much liquor as in former years, owing to the increasing difficulty of obtaining it, but they still get it at times in small quantities from half-breeds; but, as a rule, the majority are temperate. Although there may be some immorality among themselves, I do not think that any of this is for gain.

COUTCHEECHING AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection of the Coutcheeching Agency on August 24, and was present at the payment of annuities made by Mr. Indian Agent Begg to the several bands of his agency.

Reserves.—The following are the names of the reserves within this agency:—

Hungry Hall, No. 1 and No. 2; Long Sault, No. 1 and No. 2; Manitou Rapids, No. 1 and No. 2; Little Forks, Coutcheeching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nic-kickonsemene-canning, Rivière la Seine, and Lac la Croix.

Tribe or Nation.—All the Indians of the Coutcheeching Agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

HUNGRY HALL BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—These reserves, which are situated near the entrance of the Rainy River, on the north side of it, were visited on August 24, 1898. The area of these two reserves is six thousand two hundred and eighty-three acres. Reserve No. 15M, known as 'Wild Lands Reserve,' adjoins them on the east. Its area is twenty thousand six hundred and seventy-one acres.

Population.—The population of the two reserves is fifty-eight, consisting of fifteen men, twenty-two women, twelve boys and nine girls.

Resources.—Hunting and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians. Some get work in the saw-mills and booms in the vicinity of the reserves. They attend to their gardens, which are planted with potatoes and corn. The soil is very good for cultivation, but, on account of their nomadic habits, little progress, if any, has been

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made by these Indians of late years. They are too close to the international boundary, to which they pay frequent visits in detriment to their welfare.

Religion and Education.—Forty-seven of these Indians are pagans, and eleven are members of the Church of England. There is no school in operation, and only nine children of age to attend school.

LONG SAULT BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated on the north bank of Rainy River, opposite the rapids of that name. Their combined area is eleven thousand four hundred and thirteen acres.

Population.—The combined population of these bands is ninety-nine, consisting of twenty-two men, thirty-two women, eighteen boys and twenty-seven girls.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians are mostly engaged in hunting. They attend to their gardens and keep them properly hoed. Their houses are kept in good repair. Some of the Indians are employed by the lumbermen and steamboat company as guides in the rapids, and helping the white settlers on their farms.

Religion.—The Church Missionary Society has a chapel here, which is under the charge of the Rev. J. Johnstone. Only eleven members of these bands belong to the Church of England; the remainder, to the number of eighty-eight, are pagans.

Education.—The Indians move around a good deal to the different hunting-grounds; consequently, the attendance at the school is very irregular.

MANITOU RAPIDS BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated on the north bank of the Rainy River, opposite the rapids of that name, with an area of five thousand seven hundred and thirty-six acres.

Population.—The population is one hundred and twenty-four, consisting of twenty-five men, twenty-six women, forty-six boys and twenty-seven girls.

Resources and Occupation. These Indians depend largely on hunting and fishing for a living. The soil is very well adapted for cultivation. I found some very good gardens. Three or four Indians give some attention to mixed farming. The reserve is also well wooded with spruce, poplar and pine.

Buildings.—Much improvement has been made in their dwellings.

Religion.—There are only five members of this band belonging to the Church of England; the remainder, one hundred and eighteen, are pagans.

Education.—A day school has been in operation for years, with slow progress.

LITTLE FORKS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of Rainy River, about twelve miles distant from Fort Frances, and it contains an area of one thousand nine hundred and twenty acres.

Population.—The population of this band is composed of ten men, fifteen women, twelve boys, and nine girls, in all, forty-six.

Resources.—The Indians make use of all the resources, viz., fishing, hunting, trapping, gardening and cattle-raising. Their stock of cattle is small and well cared for.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are not so good as on some other reserves, but are nicely kept.

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Religion.—Only five of this band are Christians, being members of the Church of England. The remainder, forty-five, are pagans. The school-house is a substantial one, and, under the tuition of the new teacher, good progress has been made by those children who attend school regularly.

COUTCHEECHING BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Rainy Lake, a few miles from Fort Frances. It has an area of eleven thousand three hundred and sixty acres.

Population.—The population at the last payment was one hundred and thirty-seven, namely, twenty-eight men, forty-two women, thirty-six boys and thirty-one girls.

Resources and Occupation.—The Indians of this band, like most other Indians, would rather do almost any other work than cultivate the land. Some, however, raise fairly good crops of oats, potatoes and corn; but most of them depend on their hunting and fishing for a living. The young men get employment from the lumber camps and the Hudson's Bay Company.

Buildings and Stock.—There is a change for the better being made in the buildings on the reserve. The Indians are making them much larger than formerly; those principally noticed are the dwellings of Simon Jourdain, Alexander Brieyere, Alexis Maiville and Joseph Guimond. Their ponies and cattle are well sheltered, and provided with sufficient hay.

Religion.—The great majority of this band, numbering one hundred and three, are Roman Catholics. They attend the church at Fort Frances, which is about four or five miles from the reserve. Eight are members of the Church of England; the remaining twenty-six are pagans.

Education.—The school has been closed during the year for want of a teacher.

STANGECOMING BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Rainy Lake, about eight miles from Fort Frances.

Population.—The population is forty-eight: eight men, nine women, eleven boys and twenty girls.

Resources and Occupation.—The Indians of this band live mainly by hunting and fishing, and a very small amount of gardening. Most of the land on the reserve is stony, and it is not nearly so well timbered as the other reserves. Fishing is also not so good as at the reserves on the other part of the lake. These Indians have but little chance to earn anything outside of the reserve.

Religion.—Only four Indians in this band are Christians, being Roman Catholics; the remainder are all pagans.

Education.—Their school has been closed for several years for want of attendance.

NIACATCHEWENIN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve upon which these Indians reside is situated on North-west Bay. The area of their several reserves is fourteen thousand five hundred acres.

Population.—The population of this band is fifty-seven: ten men, sixteen women, thirteen boys and eighteen girls.

Resources and Occupation.—Their principal occupations are hunting, fishing and attending to their gardens. Several of their number are employed in the lumber camps in their vicinity.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve.

NICKICKONSEMENECANNING BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve on which these Indians reside is situated on Porter Inlet, Red Gut Bay, Rainy River. The combined area of their reserves is ten thousand two hundred and twenty-seven acres.

Population.—The population of this band is fifty-seven: ten men, sixteen women, eighteen boys and seventeen girls.

Resources and Occupation.—Apart from the cultivation of a few small gardens, their sole occupations at present are hunting and fishing, in which pursuits they travel abroad from the reserve. A few work with prospectors and in lumber camps.

Religion.—With the exception of two Roman Catholics, all the Indians of this band are pagans.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. Thirteen children are of school age.

RIVIERE LA SEINE BAND.

Reserves.—The Indians of this band reside on two reserves, one situated at the mouth of the Seine River, and the other on Wild Potato Lake. The area of these reserves is eleven thousand and sixty-three acres.

Population.—The population numbers one hundred and twenty-five: twenty-three men, twenty-eight women, thirty-four boys and forty girls.

Resources and Occupation.—Those Indians living on the reserve near the mouth of the river, cultivate a few small gardens. Apart from that, the only occupations at present of themselves and of their brethren of the other reserve are hunting and fishing for a living. Some also find work in the several mines in operation on this river, in chopping wood and other manual labour.

Religion.—All the Indians of this reserve are pagans.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, although there are twenty-six children of age to attend school; but these Indians are indifferent in regard to education.

LAC LA CROIX BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is situated on Namaka River, and on the lake of the same name. It contains an area of fifteen thousand three hundred and fifty-five acres.

Population.—The population numbers eighty-six: fifteen men, twenty-one women, nineteen boys and thirty-one girls.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians live mainly by hunting and fishing, the moose, bear and several kinds of fur-bearing animals being their principal game; and for this purpose, range over a considerable area, even across the international boundary.

Religion.—Ten of these Indians are Christianized; they belong to the Roman Catholic Church. The remainder are all pagans.

Education.—For the children of nomadic Indians, as described above, to attend a day school to any profit, is impossible; consequently, very little has been done to open a day school on this reserve.

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GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of this agency are, on the average, still backward as regards proper means of subsistence, clothing and domestic habits. There are, however, a few exceptions, among those living on reserves situated on Rainy River: I may mention Angekejick and Mache Kingung, of Long Sault; and of Manitou Rapids, Joseph Jourdain, jr., Esquibnesse, William Mainville, and Joseph Guimond, and a few others.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians during this year has been fairly good. They have been carefully attended to by Dr. Moore, who also vaccinated those requiring it. The villages are kept clean, all the refuse being burnt up. No epidemics have taken place. There are a number of cases of consumption and scrofula, and Angekejick, one of the most industrious among them, lost one of his hands from the effects of the latter disease.

Temperance and Morality.—In general, the Indians in the agency are temperate and not immoral; but in the vicinity of white villages, there are a certain number of them that are enticed into drinking, and the proximity of some of the reserves to the American boundary gives opportunity for smuggling intoxicants to them.

Buildings.—The agency buildings are of a good class, well arranged and kept in perfect order and in good repair. The Government implements were securely stored away in a building for the purpose.

Agency Books.—The various records were examined throughout, and were found to be kept with the greatest neatness and accuracy.

The agent, Mr. Magnus Begg, continues to conduct the affairs of this large and important agency in such a manner as to conserve the interest of the department, and retain the confidence of its wards, and they look to him for guidance throughout all the details of their work.

I have, &c.,

L. J. ARTHUR LEVEQUE,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY.

MEDICAL REPORT.

RAT PORTAGE, ONT., June 30, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that I have visited all the reserves under my care during the year.

At Assabaskashing I remained several days during the payment, and attended a large number of Indians suffering from rheumatism, grippe, scrofula and consumption; also several cases of venereal disease.

I visited the Savanne Agency with Inspector Lévêque, and attended all that required treatment.

At Ignace I treated several Indians for coughs and scrofula, and at Wabigoon I attended a large number for venereal disease and consumption, which is becoming more prevalent among them.

At Frenchman's Head I attended to all that required treatment, a number suffering from the effects of grippe, and during the winter a number died from its effects.

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At Lac Seul I attended a large number of them for coughs, sore throat and consumption. Several died from the effects of grippe last winter.

At Wabuskang I attended a number for coughs, rheumatism and grippe. During the winter there were a few mild cases of measles, and one death, caused by taking cold after having them.

At Grassy Narrows there has been a good deal of sickness among the Indians, grippe and measles being prevalent among them during the winter.

At One Man's Lake and Islington there has been a good deal of sickness, grippe and scrofula being prevalent among them, and two cases of paralysis.

On the Lake of the Woods there have been several cases of whooping cough, without any bad results.

During the year I have been kept busy in my office, attending to Indians from the different reserves.

I have supplied the schoolmasters on all the reserves with medicine to be used when required.

I have performed several operations, and pulled a number of teeth.

On the whole, the Indians are becoming more cleanly in their habits, and keep their houses in better condition than formerly, and are adopting the habits of the white people more than they used to do.

I have vaccinated all that required to have it done, on all the reserves.

I am not aware of any serious sickness among them at the present time.

I have, &c.,

THOS. HANSON, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ASSINIBOIA—ASSINIBOINE AGENCY,

WOLSELEY, September 5, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899, accompanied by a statistical statement and inventory of Government property under my charge.

ASSINIBOINE BAND, No. 76.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is a block of land, nine miles by eight, in townships 15 and 16, of ranges 11 and 12, of the 2nd principal meridian, and contains about seventy-two square miles.

Tribe.—The Indians belong to the Assiniboiné tribe, and are without doubt an offshoot, at some remote period, from the great Sioux family.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of fifty-nine men, sixty-five women, forty-seven boys and forty-six girls, or two hundred and seventeen in all. There were nine births and twelve deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians during the past year has been fair. Scrofula and consumption are the chief diseases. Dr. Edwards visits the reserve at stated periods to prescribe for the Indians. He also attends promptly when summoned to any emergent cases.

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Resources and Occupation.—The natural resources of the reserve are wood and hay. The Indians cut and sell a good deal of both to settlers. The Indians engage in farming, and had nearly three thousand bushels of wheat last season. They sold a quantity for cash, some they had gristed for flour, and the remainder they kept for seed this spring.

Besides selling hay and wood, which the Indians mostly take to the towns on the railroad, the women tan hides, make moccasins, and knit mitts and stockings.

Buildings.—I am glad to say that many of the old dilapidated buildings were pulled down during the year and good, substantial log houses built in their place. All the new houses were nicely floored, and several of the Indians put on good shingled roofs, buying the lumber out of the money they had made in raising cattle. A most marked advance has been made this year in the matter of buildings.

Most of the old rotten fencing around the agency offices has been replaced by new and a new flagstaff has been erected on a slight knoll near the offices.

Stock.—The cattle are doing well, and are carefully looked after. I am glad to be able to report a desire on the part of the younger Indians to go more extensively into cattle-raising. They are, no doubt, beginning to appreciate cattle more by seeing the money that the other Indians get for the beef they sell. This feeling is most gratifying from the fact that heretofore there has been a good deal of indifference about having cattle.

Farming Implements.—Several of the Indians have purchased new mowers, horse-rakes, bob-sleighs and cooking-stoves, paying for them out of the money they got for beef and wheat that they had raised.

Religion.—Some of the Indians profess Christianity. Both the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic Churches have adherents among the band. The Presbyterians have a fine stone mission on the reserve, under the efficient charge of the Rev. Ewen McKenzie, who is most ably assisted in the work by Mrs. McKenzie. Regular services are held on the Sabbath morning and evening, and also Sunday school in the afternoon. Both Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie are very kind in attending to the wants of the sick and infirm, and in the fall a large quantity of clothing and blankets is distributed from the mission to those most badly in need. These articles are forwarded for distribution by kind and thoughtful friends of the Indians in the east.

The Roman Catholic Church authorities have also a frame building, to be used as a church, in course of erection on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, and some of them are well on the road for independence. The greatest drawback is the desire to move around too much. It is encouraging to notice that many of the young men are not taking to the roving habit so much.

These Indians took a number of first prizes at the Wolseley agricultural show last fall for grain and roots. One of the graduates of the Regina Industrial School, named Clara Williams, took two first prizes, one for butter, and another for bread. This girl is employed as interpreter at the Presbyterian mission, and fills the situation with credit to herself and satisfaction to her employers.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians do not go out of their way to get liquor, but some of them will take it when offered. Last fall I had two men arrested who had supplied the Indians with liquor, and being unable to pay a fine, they were sent to the jail at Regina. I have to thank Staff-Sergt. Fyffe, of the N.-W. M. Police, for his usual perseverance in capturing these offenders.

General Remarks.—The past year has been one of contentment and progress among these Indians, and their conduct has been excellent.

A good crop was put in this spring, and the prospects are bright for another good yield.

The reserve was officially inspected by Inspector McGibbon last November. He appeared pleased at the state of affairs.

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The department's new well auger was on the reserve for two months last fall, and did efficient work in putting down some good wells, which have been a great benefit to the Indians, being convenient, and also from a sanitary point of view.

I beg to thank the department for the new implements and wagons furnished, which have been a great help to us.

Daniel Kennedy, an ex-pupil of the Fort Qu'Appelle Industrial School, assists me. I find he performs his various duties in a very satisfactory manner.

I have, &c.,

THOS. W. ASPDIN,
Farmer in Charge.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
SASKATCHEWAN—BATTLEFORD AGENCY,
BATTLEFORD, September 15, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report, together with statistical statement and inventory of Government property under my charge, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserves.

No. 108—Red Pheasant, 24,320 acres.

No. 109—Stonies, 46,208 acres, situated in the Eagle Hills, south of Battleford.

No. 113—Sweet Grass, 42,528 acres.

No. 114—Poundmaker's, 19,200 acres.

No. 116—Little Pine, 16,000 acres, situated on the south side of Battle River and west of Battleford.

No. 112—Moosomin, 16,000 acres.

No. 115—Thunderchild, 20,820 acres, situated between the Battle River and the North Saskatchewan, and west of Battleford.

Natural Features.—The character of these reserves is rolling prairie, diversified with bluffs of poplar, rivers and lakes.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Crees, with the exception of the Stony Bands.

Vital Statistics.—Eight hundred and twenty-eight men, women and children compose the population of this agency.

Thirty-seven births, fifty-four deaths and twelve migrations occurred during the year, making a total decrease of twenty-nine souls since my last report.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—On the whole, the health of the Indians has been very satisfactory; of course, there are nearly always some cases of consumption and scrofula, also a few old standing cases of syphilis. Last winter there were quite a number who suffered from erysipelas and influenza; but, as the spring advanced and the Indians were able to get more fresh air and outdoor exercise, their sickness rapidly disappeared and a marked improvement took place, which, I am glad to say, has been steadily maintained.

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Houses and premises are kept much cleaner than formerly, and during the spring all refuse and garbage that had collected around their dwellings during the winter, was gathered up and burned.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians are engaged in mixed farming and stock-raising. There are fifteen hundred and twenty-two head of cattle in the agency, exclusive of this year's crop of calves, which, as will readily be perceived, is enough to keep the Indians fully employed putting up a sufficient quantity of fodder to carry them through our long North-west winter.

Last winter they sold twenty-four steers, which realized \$882.50; the department also paid them \$3,922.15 for hay delivered to the agency.

Owing to drouth and summer frost last year, the crops were very meagre; but this season the outlook is much brighter.

Being so far from a railroad militates considerably against the Indians engaging in many other industries by which they could earn a livelihood. The hunting in this district is practically a thing of the past, and fishing is very scant; so they are confined to selling a little wood and hay, also some lime and charcoal; by such means they are enabled to procure some of the extra comforts of life, which otherwise they would have to forego.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The houses and stables are all built of logs and are, in consequence, frequently in need of repairs; they are well white-washed in the fall. A few old houses have been pulled down, and new ones, of a better class, erected in their stead.

As the Indians on Red Pheasant and Stony Reserves are individually looking after their cattle more every year, it has necessitated the building of additional stables.

The Sweet Grass stables and sheds at Ribstone Creek were burned by a prairie fire last fall, so new ones have been erected to replace them. It was also necessary to put up stables at Birch Lake, where a number of our cattle are wintered.

Implements are well cared for: they are all gathered up in the fall and put under cover, so as to protect them from the weather and keep them in working condition as long as possible.

The stock are all in splendid condition and thriving well. In addition to the number of cattle already mentioned, we have one hundred and eleven sheep and thirty-eight pigs.

Education.—There are five day schools in operation; three of these are under the auspices of the Church of England, and the other two of the Roman Catholic Church.

These schools are all well equipped; there is a good average attendance at all of them, and the progress shown is fair.

The industrial school at this point conducted by the Church of England authorities, is under the charge of Rev. E. Matheson. There are one hundred and two pupils, who all seem to be doing well.

There are also a number of children from this agency who are pupils at the Duck Lake (Roman Catholic) Boarding School.

Religion.—Religion, as we understand the term, is an unknown quantity when applied to the Indians of the agency. There are about an equal number of nominal adherents to both the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches; the remainder of our Indians are pagans, pure and simple.

There are four missionaries stationed on the various reserves, and seven buildings which are used for divine worship.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very careful in their due observance of the law, and fully appreciate its benefits and punishments.

I am pleased to say that, within the past year, there is an appreciable improvement shown in the progress of my Indians: they are apparently awakening to the fact that at some future day, not far distant, they must support themselves, and are becoming more self-reliant and practical in their mode of living. Of course, a great number of them still have very crude ideas of life, and will require constant supervision and

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encouragement for a long time yet; but as the older generation—who are more prejudiced—die off, the younger ones will be more amenable to the ways and methods of their white brethren in making a livelihood.

The undermentioned Indians are well advanced and very industrious; they will, practically speaking, hereafter be self-supporting:—

Red Pheasant's Band: Pechawis, Baptiste, Jean Baptiste.

Moosomin's Band: Whitecap, Etowekeesik, Josie Moosomin.

Poundmaker's Band: Chatsis, Basil Favel, Pierre, Antoine.

Little Pine's Band: Joe Peme, Andrew.

Sweet Grass Band: Big Thunder, Edward.

One mower, three wagons, three sets of harness and fifteen pairs of bob-sleighs, as well as numerous smaller tools and implements, have been purchased by my Indians during the past year.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians here may be called fairly moral, and also temperate, though the latter virtue in some instances is only obtained by careful vigilance and precautions being taken to guard them against the evil.

General Remarks.—All the employees have performed their duties in a faithful and satisfactory manner.

Inspector Chisholm twice visited this agency during the year, and on the last occasion made a careful and detailed inspection.

The treaty payments took place in October, and passed off in a very quiet and orderly manner.

I have, &c.,

C. M. DAUNAIS,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY,
BIRTLE AGENCY,

BIRTLE, MAN., August 15, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with statistical statement for the fiscal year ended June 30 last.

Reserves and Tribes.—There are nine reserves within this agency, four of which are inhabited by Sioux, or Dakotas, as they prefer to be called, and five chiefly by Saukteaux.

The Sioux took refuge in this portion of the Dominion in the year 1862, immediately after the massacre of the white settlers in the state of Minnesota. They have no claim on the Government of Canada, and the assistance that they have received has been given as a matter of grace and expediency, and not of right.

The Saukteaux are one of the tribes who originally occupied a portion of this western domain, and whose claim to ownership was relinquished by treaty with the Government during the year 1874.

The Bird Tail Reserve is located at the junction of the Bird Tail and Assiniboine Rivers, and about ten miles southerly from the town of Birtle. The area is six thousand four hundred acres.

The Oak River Reserve is at the junction of the Oak and Assiniboine Rivers, and about four miles northerly from Griswold, a station on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The area is nine thousand seven hundred acres.

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The Oak Lake Reserve is situated on the Pipestone Creek, four miles northerly from Pipestone Station, and has an area of about twenty-five hundred acres.

The Turtle Mountain Reserve is in a gap of the mountain, from which it derives its name, and about eight miles southerly from White Water Lake. It comprises one square mile.

The Keeseekoowenin's Reserve is located on the Little Saskatchewan River and on the southern base of the Riding Mountain. The area of this reserve is eight and three-quarter square miles, besides which the Indians have a fishing station on the northern shore of Clear Water Lake, of about eight hundred acres, and a quarter-section about eight miles northerly from their reserve, set apart for hay purposes.

Waywayseecappo's Reserve comprises thirty-nine square miles, and is situated on the Bird Tail River, about eighteen miles northerly from the town of Birtle.

The Valley River Reserve lies between the Duck and Riding Mountains, and on a river of the same name, which flows in an easterly direction to the Dauphin Lake. The extent of this reserve is eighteen and one-quarter square miles.

The Gambler's is near the mouth of the Silver Creek, and about five miles from Binscarth Station. About ten hundred and fifty acres are included within its scope, besides which there are about eight thousand five hundred and fifty acres of surrendered land around and about the reserve proper.

The Rolling River Reserve, as the name indicates, is on the Rolling River, and about fifteen miles northerly from the town of Minnedosa. About twenty square miles are within the boundaries of this reserve.

Population.—The population of the nine bands within this agency is as follows: Bird Tail Sioux, No. 57, nineteen men, twenty-two women and twenty-four children; Oak River Sioux, No. 58, sixty-nine men, eighty-five women and one hundred and fifty-eight children; Oak Lake Sioux, No. 59, eighteen men, eighteen women and thirty-four children; Turtle Mountain Sioux, No. 60, three men, three women and three children; Keeseekoowenin's, No. 61, twenty-six men, forty women and eighty children; Waywayseecappo's, No. 62, forty men, forty-four women and eighty-one children; Valley River, No. 62½, fourteen men, twenty-one women and sixty-nine children; Gambler's, No. 63, four men, six women and eight children; Rolling River, No. 67, thirty-four men, thirty-three women and forty-five children.

Resources and Occupation.—The reserves occupied by the Sioux are of much lighter soil than those in possession of the Saulteaux, or treaty Indians, but while the soil will not produce nearly such heavy crops of grain, cereals mature more quickly; the lands are also freer from scrub, and therefore more easily put under cultivation. Although small herds of cattle are kept by the Sioux, and some profit derived from the sale of surplus animals held by individual members of the bands, their chief resource is from the sale of grain. They are successful growers of corn, some of which is used when green, preserved by cooking and then drying, and by crushing the matured grain into meal and cooking it by various processes. Limited quantities of garden stuff are also grown by them, and usually more potatoes than they require for their own use. Rush mats and baskets are also made by some, and a few much-needed dollars in this way gained.

The Saulteaux do not farm as extensively as do the Sioux. The benefits that they derive each year under the treaty tend more to stagnate energy than to foster it. Their reserves are well adapted for the raising of cattle, there being luxurious pastures and numerous natural meadows. Ample timber is also available for building and sheltering purposes. Game, large and small, is yet plentiful in close proximity to the reserves, while fish abound in the lakes and rivers.

The Indians gain their livelihood from the sale of surplus cattle and hay, by tanning hides, gathering senega-root, raising potatoes and garden stuff, while a few grow small fields of oats and wheat. A few also work for white men during the harvest and threshing season.

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Education.—The day schools on the Oak River and Keeseekoowenin's Reserves are yet in operation. The attendance at the former has not been as large nor as regular as it might have been. During the summer months, from the anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday until late on in the summer, there are attractions without the reserves, but within the reach of these mirth-loving people, that allure the Indians away from their homes and the children from the schools. During the winter months the plea for irregular attendance is the cold weather.

The attendance at the Keeseekoowenin's—known as Okanase—Reserve school has been fairly regular during the year, and very satisfactory progress has been made. Children from this agency are also in attendance at the Regina, Qu'Appelle, Elkhorn and Brandon Industrial and the Pine Creek and Birtle Boarding Schools. There is a section of the Rolling River Band who yet object to taking advantage of the schools that are open to their children, but the great majority of the Indians within this agency are now warm friends of the schools.

Religion.—A commodious new church, costing over \$800, was erected on the Bird Tail Sioux Reserve by the Presbyterian denomination. The Indians of the Oak River Sioux Reserve have gathered a large quantity of stone, and hope to have in the near future a stone church.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the Indians of this agency are fairly industrious, some particularly so, while there are a few who are indolent. They may all be classed as law-abiding.

John Tanner, of the Gambler's Band, No. 63, is the wealthiest Indian within this agency. He has nearly fifty acres of as good wheat and oats as I have seen this season, a good farmhouse, stable, implement-shed and milk-house, besides a new binder, seed-drill, mower, wagon, and other necessary farm implements. He has over fifty head of good cattle, and about ten horses. His personal property, including buildings and land improvements, is worth at least \$3,000.

Temperance and Morality.—There were several convictions during the last year for supplying intoxicants to the Indians, which is evidence that the traffic is not dead, and that the Indians have not totally abandoned the use of liquor. The Indians, I believe, are fairly moral.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been tolerably good, no sickness of any contagious nature having occurred.

General Remarks.—Since my last report was written, evidences of progress may be seen in many of the Indian homes—true, not as numerous nor as important as I had wished for, yet they are, I believe, indicative of advancement on substantial lines.

I have, &c.,

J. A. MARKLE,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

ALBERTA—BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

GLEICHEN, August 10, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report, with tabular statement and inventory of Government property under my charge, for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—The Blackfoot Reserve is situated on both sides of the Bow River, and includes townships 20, 21, 22 and part of 23. It is bounded on the north by the



A TYPICAL INDIAN HOME, MANITOWAPAH AGENCY, MANITOBA.

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Canadian Pacific Railway, and on the south by a range of hills called the Buffalo Hills. Gleichen, on the C.P.R., is the nearest village and post office.

The reserve contains about four hundred and seventy square miles, more or less.

Natural Features.—The land is open prairie, with rolling hills and deep coulees. What are called the Drifting Sand Hills, extending about six miles long and three miles wide, are on the north side of the Bow River, and a good deal of hay is cut in these hills and on other parts of the reserve. There is also a range of sand dunes, called the Peigan Sand Hills, on the southern side of the Bow River, near the western boundary of the reserve. There is no water to speak of, the sloughs generally drying up in the early part of the season. The Arrowwood Creeks, in the south-western parts, and the Crowfoot Creek, in the north-eastern part of the reserve, are the only creeks on the reserve that contain water all the year round. The Bow River runs through the reserve. With the exception of some groves of cottonwood and poplar on the river bottom, there is no wood to speak of.

Tribe.—These Indians are the Blackfeet proper. The Bloods, Peigans and South Peigans, on the American side, who speak the same language, are branches of the Blackfoot nation. The late Chief Crowfoot was the recognized head of all the tribes during his lifetime.

Vital Statistics.—The population at the end of the fiscal year was ten hundred and ninety-six, consisting of two hundred and seventy-six men, three hundred and fifty-eight women and four hundred and sixty-two minors. During the year there were twenty-six births, sixteen males and ten females. The deaths numbered forty-five, twenty-seven males and eighteen females.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been good. The principal cause of death was consumption and scrofula. There have been no epidemics during the year.

The Indians live in tents during the summer months, and, after leaving their houses in the spring, care is taken that all houses are properly cleaned and white-washed, and the surroundings cleaned up and refuse burned.

Hospital.—The hospital at the North Reserve is under the control of the Church of England, and supported partly by the Government. The attendance during the year has been fair. The patients are well fed and looked after by the nurses. Dr. Lafferty makes his usual visits, and has successfully treated cases of scrofula, and vaccinated fourteen adults and fifty-one minors. A large number examined had already been vaccinated. The hospital has been painted.

Resources and Occupation.—The Indians engage in farming and raising cattle, and also work for ranchers in the vicinity at herding, haying and doing general farm work, giving good satisfaction to their employers. A number of the Indian women are employed by ranchers' wives, washing and doing other necessary work, and give fair satisfaction. Our Indians were also employed filling a hay contract, four hundred and thirty tons of hay being put up for the 'O' Ranch, Queenstown. This work was done satisfactorily, and the sum of \$1,397.50 was received by the Indians. The amount of hay cut and stacked by the Indians was thirteen hundred and fifty tons, as follows:—seven hundred and seventy tons for Indian cattle, one hundred and five for farmers and agency, forty-five tons for schools, and four hundred and thirty tons for 'O' Ranch, Queenstown. The Indians were also employed putting up five hundred tons of hay for Mr. I. Clarke, of Crowfoot Creek, and three hundred tons for Mr. Vic Anderson, Namaka, and gave the best of satisfaction. The sum of \$522 was realized by the Indians from the sale of seventeen hundred and forty-two bushels of oats raised on irrigated land. They have purchased a self-binder and seeder out of the proceeds. The amount of coal mined and sold during the year was three hundred and eighty-one tons, as follows: to settlers, one hundred and fourteen tons; Northwest Mounted Police, Gleichen, five tons; Crowfoot day school, thirteen tons; agency and farms, eighty-three tons, and to the White Eagle and Old Sun's

boarding schools and hospital, one hundred and sixty-six tons. There is a good coal seam, but, on account of its being on the south side of the Bow River, it cannot be worked to advantage until the river is frozen and safe for teams to cross. Two drifts are worked during the winter months, one by Calf Bull and the other by Bear Robe. These Indians employed others to mine the coal.

Buildings.—The houses on the reserve are nearly all built of logs. Quite a number have shingled roofs and good floors, and greater interest is now taken by the Indians in having good floors and proper windows in their houses. The Indians who own cattle take an interest in having good stables, sheds and corrals. The great drawback on this reserve is the difficulty in getting good timber suitable for building houses and stables. Fourteen log houses have been built during the year to replace old ones, and twelve cattle stables.

Stock.—The number of cattle now owned by the Indians totals three hundred and ninety-seven, an increase of ninety-two over last year. There are twenty to be taken over by the Indians in exchange for ponies, which will bring the total up to four hundred and seventeen. We have received four thoroughbred short-horn bulls, which now makes a total of twelve on the reserve for the improvement of the herd. There were twenty-three casualties during the year, and twenty-two head were butchered and turned into the ration-house and issued as rations. Our calf crop at the June round-up was ninety-three, and four hundred and forty-one head were branded. This includes the stock held by the farmers and the calf crop. Our Indians took quite an interest in the round-up, and I have no doubt that it will be an incentive to those who object to cattle to trade off their ponies for heifers, as this industry is the only one to make them self-supporting.

Farm Implements.—One self-binder, one seeder, four mowing-machines, two horse-rakes, five sets of harness and ten wagons have been purchased by the Indians during the year. Greater care is taken of these implements and wagons, as the Indians are beginning to realize that hard work has to be done to earn and save sufficient money to replace them. Implement-sheds are being put up by the more progressive Indians for the protection of their wagons, mowing-machines and other implements.

Education.—There are two boarding schools, one at the North Reserve, 'Old Sun's,' and one at the South Reserve, 'White Eagle's,' both under the auspices of the Church of England. The 'White Eagle' boarding school for boys has twenty-eight on the roll, and the other, 'Old Sun's,' for girls, has twelve pupils on the roll. The progress made by the girls is very encouraging. They speak English fairly well, and are quite clever at knitting, washing, cooking and baking bread. At the White Eagle's school the boys have been taught gardening, milking and the care of stock. One day school (Crowfoot), Roman Catholic, has on the register twenty-five—fifteen boys and ten girls—with an average attendance of ten. The studies, as nearly as practicable, are carried on according to the regulations required by the department. In this school very little progress is noted, as what is taught them in school is all forgotten on their return from the summer holidays. When the new Roman Catholic boarding school is completed, it is hoped that the pupils now attending the day school will enter the boarding school. The number of pupils attending industrial schools is fifteen—fourteen boys and one girl.

Old Sun's boarding school has been plastered and painted.

Religion.—These Indians are mostly pagans, but a number are claimed by the Rev. H. W. Gibbon Stocken, as members of the Church of England, having been baptized and confirmed by His Lordship Bishop Pinkham. A Blackfoot service is held every Sunday morning in the memorial building, and there is also a service in the afternoon in English, which a number of the Indians attend. These services are held at the North Blackfoot Reserve. The Rev. C. H. P. Owen (Church of England) holds an afternoon service in English at the White Eagle boarding school, South Reserve, for the pupils of the school; a few of the Indians attend this service. The Rev. Father Danis, O.M.I., who has charge of the Roman Catholic mission, holds divine service every Sunday in

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the school-room. Quite a number of the Indians attend these services. It is his intention to build a church, as the present room used is too small to accommodate all the Indians attending. A number of the Indians of both denominations have been legally married.

Temperance and Morality.—There were three cases of drunkenness tried before me during the year. One was dismissed, and two sent up to Calgary—one for one month, and the other for fourteen days. These Indians received the liquor from some white man in Calgary, but would not say who he was. There were also two cases of gambling on the reserve, which were dismissed with a caution. It has had a good effect, as no more cases have come under my notice. With these exceptions, the behaviour of the Blackfeet has been good. A good many of the Indians are fond of liquor, and when they go to Calgary, are invariably supplied with it by half-breeds and unprincipled white men, who make a practice of carrying on this traffic for the extra profit in it. The North-west Mounted Police are very vigilant and keep a close supervision over the Indians when visiting Calgary, and of course this makes it a very difficult matter for the Indians to get liquor without being found out by the police.

The women, as a rule, are moral, and compare favourably with other tribes. Staff-Sergeant Brooke, in charge of the North-west Mounted Police detachment, Gleichen, keeps a close supervision over Indians when in Gleichen, and up to the present no case of immorality has been charged against them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are employed farming, haying, mining and hauling coal, and attending to their stock.

The quantity of grain raised last season was two thousand five hundred and nineteen bushels of oats and three thousand three hundred and ninety-five bushels of potatoes, besides a quantity of turnips, carrots and onions. We sold one thousand seven hundred and forty-two bushels of oats, and out of the proceeds received (\$522) a self-binder and seed-drill were purchased, and the sum of \$433 was divided amongst the Indians who raised the grain. Ten new wagons have been purchased by the following Indians: Yellow Horse, White Pup, Yellow Tail-feathers; Running Martin, Running Rabbit's Son, Big Road, Bear Chief, Many Good and The Cutter; four mowing-machines and rakes by Bad Old Man's Son, White Eagle, Little Axe, and Greasy Forehead; also four bob-sleighs by Wolf Collar, Big Old Man, Big Road and Crow Shoe.

The improvement in their houses during the year has been good, and the Indians have now in their houses good bedsteads, chairs, fairly good stoves, cooking utensils; and quite a number have clocks, cupboards and tables. Most of their houses are small; this is accounted for by the Indians having no timber on the reserve suitable for building purposes. The earnings of the Indians, as a rule, are well spent, and I might mention the following Indians as doing their best to improve their condition: Little Axe, who now owns seventy head of cattle, horses, two sets of double harness, two mowing-machines and rakes, two sets of bob-sleighs, a good shingled-roofed house, and stables and corrals which will compare favourably with the average white man's. He has also about one hundred and sixty acres of pasture fenced. Wolf Collar has eighteen head of cattle and a number of ponies, stable and corral, a good shingled-roofed house, mowing-machine, and rake, and bob-sleighs. Drunken Chief has twenty-two head of cattle, good stables and corral, mowing-machine and rake, wagon and one set of bob-sleighs. Old Woman-at-War has twenty-eight head of cattle, house, stables and corral, mowing-machine, and rake, and wagon. He has also a number of ponies. There are a number of other Indians owning cattle who are anxious to improve their condition, and who own wagons, harness, mowing-machines and bob-sleighs, and have fairly good houses, stables and corrals. There is quite a spirit amongst them to purchase their own wagons, mowing-machines and other necessary implements, which I encourage, as it tends to make them more independent. The Indians have earned during the year \$7,365 from the following sources: sales of ponies, beef cattle, coal-mining, sale of oats, hay contracts, and working for ranchers.

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We have contracts for cutting and stacking five hundred tons of hay for the 'O' Ranch, Queenstown, seventy tons for the beef contractor, and twenty-five tons for the North-west Mounted Police, Gleichen. Besides this, our Indians will be employed putting up hay for themselves and the ranchers in the vicinity.

Our Indians, at the invitation of the Calgary City Council, went to Calgary on July 16, 1898, to meet the Minnesota Press Association, and take part in the programme of sports for their amusement. I might say that our Indians were the principal attraction, and behaved themselves creditably.

The Indians held their sun dance in August, a later period than usual. The reason of the delay was, the chiefs were under the impression that I would relent and give them assistance to hold this dance, in the shape of beef tongues and paunches, which of course I refused to do. This dance will eventually die out, if too much importance is not attached to it.

Our first Blackfoot fair was held on September 28, 1898, and was successful. The Indian Commissioner, Mr. A. E. Forget, was present, and opened the fair, afterward distributing the prizes to the fortunate ones. The Indian Commissioner congratulated the Indians, the agent and the employees on their efforts in making the fair a success. The Indians and visitors all went away pleased and glad they attended the fair.

The treaty payments took place on October 26 and 27 following, and passed off quietly, Staff-Sergeant Brooke and one constable being present. One change among the employees occurred during the year, Mr. Haynes resigning the position of clerk, and Mr. Race was appointed in his place.

Inspector Wadsworth inspected this agency once during the year.

Great assistance was given me by the department employees in the work of the reserve during the year.

I have, &c.,

G. H. WHEATLEY,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

ALBERTA—BLOOD AGENCY,
MACLEOD, August 31, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on this agency, together with accompanying statistical statement and inventory of Government property for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated between the Belly and St. Mary's Rivers, near Macleod, in southern Alberta, the southern boundary being not more than fourteen miles from the international boundary. It contains an area of five hundred and forty-eight square miles of the best grazing lands in the district.

Tribe and Vital Statistics.—The Blood Indians are the most numerous branch of the Blackfoot nation. The population of the tribe at last payment was three hundred and twenty-seven men, four hundred and fifty-five women, two hundred and sixty-eight boys and two hundred and twenty-eight girls, showing a decrease of thirteen souls. The births during the year numbered twenty boys and thirty-five girls, while the deaths were nine men, fifteen women, sixteen boys and nineteen girls.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has not been so good as could have been wished for, and the deaths have been more numerous than in former years, but no epidemic of any kind has taken place. An outbreak of diphtheria was reported among the Indians last fall, but upon inquiry no case was found, although the wife of Farmer Grant, at the upper reserve, was under quarantine for the disease.

The sanitary condition of the various farms and villages has been good, and all refuse carefully taken away.

The hospital has been better patronized, and the attendance has averaged about nine patients.

Occupation.—The principal work of these Indians, after seeing to their cattle and horses, is hay-making and freighting of coal, flour and other supplies.

During the season over two thousand and sixty tons of hay was put up. Of this amount, some eleven hundred and thirty-nine tons was sold, netting about \$5,695. the remainder being fed to cattle and horses.

The hauling of coal for the agency, reserve farms, boarding schools and ranchers in the district, and to the North-west Mounted Police detachments, afforded a considerable amount of occupation for these Indians during the fall and winter. The total tonnage freighted was four hundred and ninety-two.

The usual amount of freighting of supplies for the agency and storekeepers in the surrounding district was undertaken, while some \$1,400 was realized from the Mormon colony for freighting lumber, &c., to the irrigation canal.

Stock.—The cattle industry, which was only begun in 1894, is fast assuming a most important place, and our herd now numbers about fourteen hundred and fifty-four head. The winter of 1898-9 was a good one—taken all round—for cattle, and with a full supply of hay and lots of open water, the cattle came through in splendid condition.

At our 'round-up' on June 30, some three hundred and eighty-nine calves belonging to Indians were branded, and eleven belonging to department cows, giving a total of four hundred, and there are quite a few still to brand at the fall 'round-up.'

During the month of October we killed all our three-year-old steers, and the average of the lot (seventeen head) was eight hundred and ninety-eight pounds of dressed beef per animal, which shows what condition our cattle were in.

Only pure-bred pedigreed bulls are used in the herd. These are taken up in the fall and carefully fed all winter, and not placed with the cows till about July 5.

Mange was very prevalent in the district this spring, but we were fortunate in having only one steer and a few of the bulls affected. No case was noticed among the cows or young stock. As usual, a few deaths from blackleg took place among the young stock, but not to any extent.

Education.—The two Roman Catholic day schools are now closed, and the new boarding school has been open since October. Some twelve pupils are resident. The St. Paul's Episcopal boarding school contains forty-four pupils, and the day school at Bull Horn's belonging to this denomination has an average attendance of seven children.

No great interest, however, is taken by the Indians in the education of their children.

Religion.—There are two churches, one Episcopal and one Roman Catholic, upon the reserve; but the Indians care very little for the white man's religion, and few comparatively, attend the services. Those older Indians, who are baptized, and the pupils from industrial schools, seem to care more for their own dancing religion than for any other form.

Progress.—Very fair progress has been made by the Indians during the past year, and they evince a strong desire to work and make money, but work of a suitable kind is hard to find in this sparsely-populated part of the country. The total

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income of the Indians for the year amounted to \$25,061.75. Progress among the Indians is, of course, much more noticeable if one takes a retrospective view of a few years.

Temperance.—A considerable amount of drinking has taken place; but when it is taken into consideration that the Indians are seldom without money, matters might very easily have been worse. Half-breeds congregate round the towns, and for the sake of what money can be made, purchase liquor for the Indians, re-selling it to them at two or three times its original cost, and thus eke out a precarious living.

General Remarks.—A barb-wire fence of four strands has been run along our southern boundary from Belly River to Cardston, a distance of some sixteen miles. For years the settlers' cattle and horses have been trespassing upon the reserve, but this will now shut that part off, and also be the means of keeping the horses and cattle belonging to the Indians from straying off the reserve in that district.

The treaty payments, which took place during October, passed off in the usual quiet and orderly manner, and the Indians were careful to spend the money to good advantage.

During the year it was my sad duty to report the death by accident of Farmer Baker, which took place while he was at work in the cellar of his own house. Farmer McNeil left the service of the department in July, and the positions of these two men have been filled by the appointment of Mr. Jas. A. Grant, of Macleod, and Mr. H. G. Long, of Kipp.

I have, &c.,

JAS. WILSON,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

SASKATCHEWAN—CARLTON AGENCY,

MISTAWASIS, October 31, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with agricultural and industrial statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Carlton Agency comprises that part of the provincial district of Saskatchewan lying north of the North Saskatchewan River, and between the 104th and 108th degrees of longitude. It includes the following reserves and bands of Indians :—

STURGEON LAKE BAND, No. 101.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about twenty-five miles north of Prince Albert, and has an area of twenty-two thousand and sixteen acres. The soil is a sandy loam, a portion of which is sufficiently fertile for farming. The northern extremity is heavily timbered with spruce of superior quality, poplar bluffs being scattered over the remainder of the reserve. Pasturage is good and hay plentiful. Sturgeon Lake runs easterly across the reserve, and abounds in fish.

Population.—The population is composed of forty men, forty-one women and seventy-five children.

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Occupation.—About one-half of this band are hunting Indians, and have to travel abroad from the reserve while engaged in this pursuit. The others follow farming and stock-raising. They also earn a good deal freighting and working and selling hay to the lumbermen.

Education.—A day school has again been opened adjacent to the reserve, with Mrs. T. Clarke as teacher; but, owing to the difficulty in getting the parents to send their children to school, progress has been slow.

Religion.—A large number of this band are still pagans, and cling to their old customs and beliefs. Those that do profess religion belong to the English Church, and are under the charge of Rev. J. Badger, resident missionary.

PETAQUAKEY'S BAND, No. 102.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Muskeg Lake, twenty miles north-west of Carlton, and has an area of twenty-six thousand eight hundred and eighty acres. The west side is wooded with spruce and poplar, which will produce large quantities of building and fencing timber. The soil is a rich sandy loam of considerable depth, with sand subsoil, a considerable portion of which is suitable for cultivation. There are numerous large hay marshes, and water is plentiful.

Population.—The population consists of seventeen men, twenty-five women, and thirty-eight children.

Occupation.—The Indians of this band are chiefly engaged in farming and cattle-raising. They also earn some money by freighting, digging roots, and working for settlers adjacent to their reserve.

Education.—As the children are all attending boarding or industrial schools, there is no day school on this reserve.

Religion.—The Rev. Father Vachon has charge of the mission here. The Indians, all Roman Catholics, attend service regularly.

MISTAWASIS BAND, No. 103.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Snake Plain, twenty-five miles north of Carlton, on the trail to Green Lake, and has an area of forty-nine thousand two hundred and eighty acres. The north-western part of this reserve is well wooded with poplar, spruce, jack-pine and tamarack. The south-eastern part is prairie, interspersed with bluffs of poplar and willow. The soil is a rich loam covered with a considerable thickness of vegetable mould, except on the high lands, which are generally sandy. The reserve is well watered, and the pasture magnificent.

Population.—The population consists of thirty-five men, forty-three women and fifty children.

Occupation.—These Indians are engaged in farming and cattle-raising, their reserve being well adapted for mixed farming. They also earn a good deal in freighting, and digging and selling roots.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve. Good progress is being made, although the attendance is never large, as many of the children are attending industrial schools. The teacher, Miss K. Gillespie, is competent, and very energetic in her work.

Religion.—The Presbyterians have a church on this reserve, with Rev. W. S. Moore, B.A., as resident missionary. About two-thirds of the band attend service here; the remainder, being Roman Catholics, attend service at Muskeg Lake.

AHTAHKAKOOP'S BAND, No. 104.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated eighteen miles north of the agency buildings at Mistawasis, and has an area of forty-three thousand and eight acres. There is a considerable portion of wooded land on this reserve, consisting of poplar, spruce and tamarack. Along the valley of the Assissippi, or Shell River, which flows southeasterly across the reserve, every kind of soil may be found: light sandy soil on the ridges; rich loam on the flats, and extensive hay meadows.

Population.—The population is composed of forty-four men, fifty-three women, and one hundred and nine children.

Occupation.—The Indians of this band make their living chiefly by farming and stock-raising, and in these pursuits they have been fairly successful, as their crops have never been a total failure, and the large herd of cattle they now have indicates that their reserve is well adapted for raising stock. Occasionally they have an opportunity of earning a little by freighting when not engaged at farm work. A few are still engaged in hunting for a living.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, and steady progress is being made under the teaching of Mr. Louis Ahenakew, a graduate of Emmanuel College, Prince Albert.

Religion.—The English Church is the only one represented here, and the Indians attend service very regularly every Sunday. The Rev. James Taylor is the missionary in charge.

KAHPAHAWEKENUM'S BAND, No. 105.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northern shore of Meadow Lake, about one hundred and thirty miles north of Battleford, and has an area of eight thousand nine hundred and sixty acres. This reserve, which is one of the most northern in Treaty Six, is a very exceptional one, there being an abundance of fish, good soil, and plenty of timber and water. The country around Meadow Lake is principally prairie, with poplar bluffs. Along the shores of the lake and river are extensive hay meadows, capable of, feeding many thousand head of cattle.

Population.—The population is composed of fourteen men, fifteen women and thirty-seven children.

Occupation.—These Indians live entirely by hunting and fishing, large game being still numerous in that part of the country.

Education.—During the year there has been no day school, as it was found impossible to keep up the attendance, owing to the wandering habits of the Indians.

Religion.—A number are Christianized, and belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and are under the care of the Rev. Father Leston, Green Lake.

KENEMOTAYOO'S BAND, No. 106.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Big River, twelve miles north of Sandy Lake. It includes several lakes, which abound in fish of excellent quality. Hay and timber are plentiful.

Population.—The population is composed of twenty-five men, twenty-seven women and fifty-three children.

Occupation.—These are a band of hunting Indians, and are just beginning to settle on their reserve. A few who located on the reserve last year have been engaged breaking land, and taking out saw-logs during the winter.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, and only a few children have been sent to industrial schools.

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Religion.—Those that profess religion belong to the Church of England, and are under the care of Rev. James Taylor, Sandy Lake.

INDIANS NOT LOCATED.

The Pelican Lake Band live on the shores of Pelican Lake, about sixty-five miles north-west from the agency headquarters. The treaty Indians of this band number eleven men, fifteen women and twenty-nine children. They are all pagans, and have no means of being educated. This band has the privilege of settling on the reserve at Big River, but as yet none have done so, and continue to make a precarious living by hunting and fishing.

WILLIAM CHARLES' BAND.

Location.—These Indians live on the shores of Montreal Lake.

Population.—The population is composed of thirty men, thirty-four women and eighty-nine children.

Education.—A number of the children have been sent to industrial schools, and a day school is located at Montreal Lake.

Religion.—The members of this band are all Christianized, and belong to the Church of England. Hunting and fishing is their only means of support.

JAMES ROBERTS' BAND.

This community of Indians consists of several bands living on the shores of Lac La Ronge, Churchill River and Pelican Lake.

Population.—The population is composed of one hundred and twenty-four men, one hundred and sixty women, and four hundred and four children.

Religion.—These Indians nearly all profess religion, and belong either to the Church of England or to the Roman Catholic Church.

Education.—To a large extent, education is neglected, owing to the wandering habits of the Indians, hunting and fishing being their only occupation. A reserve has been located for this and William Charles' Band, about twelve miles east of Sturgeon Lake. Only a few have yet settled on it, and are engaged in growing roots, and looking after a few head of cattle.

WAHSPATON'S BAND, No. 96A.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated nine miles north-west of Prince Albert, and contains an area of two thousand four hundred acres.

Population.—The population is composed of twenty-three men, twenty-seven women and fifty-three children, all Sioux.

Occupation.—At present only about forty live on the reserve, and are engaged in farming. In winter they cut and haul fire-wood to Prince Albert, for which there is always a ready market. This enables them to live very comfortably on their reserve. The remainder of the band live near Prince Albert, on the opposite side of the river. The women, who are good workers, do a lot of work for the town people, and a few of the men work for the farmers in the neighbourhood.

Education.—A good day school is on this reserve, which is doing excellent work, no difficulty being experienced in getting the children to attend, as the parents, along with the teacher, take a great interest in the school.

Religion.—Those who are Christianized belong to the Presbyterian Church, Miss L. M. Baker, with an assistant, being the teacher and missionary in charge.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Tribe.—With the exception of the last-mentioned band, all of the Indians of this agency belong to the Cree nation.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Erysipelas of an epidemic nature occurred at Sturgeon Lake and the Sioux Reserve, but by procuring prompt medical attendance, only two cases proved fatal. At Sandy Lake, mumps and measles were prevalent during the winter months, and several children died, owing chiefly to their going out and catching cold before they were fully recovered from the disease. This arises from the habits of the Indians moving around from place to place, taking their families with them; sickness does not prevent them, nor the most inclement weather, from this visiting. On the other reserves the health has been good. As hereditary diseases, of scrofula and consumption, are common, they claim a certain number of victims every year. Sanitary measures are enforced as much as possible, and the Indians, as a rule, keep their houses and premises clean.

Temperance and Morality.—Cases of drunkenness are rare, as the opportunity of procuring liquor is seldom within the reach of these people. Only two cases, to my knowledge, having occurred during the year. They were each given one month's imprisonment with hard labour. This had a good effect on the others.

Their morality, as far as I can discern, compares favourably with that of other bands of Indians.

Progress.—Some of the Indians are fairly industrious, and are doing well; others will work well for a time and then take a wandering spell, and thereby lose what they have gained by their work. This inclination to wander is not so strong in the rising generation as in the older Indians. A keener desire can be noticed in their endeavours to better their circumstances, both in farming and looking after their stock, and improving their buildings, and they are beginning to realize that this can only be attained by continuous efforts on their own part. Cattle-raising is becoming a profitable employment, the Indians now purchasing all their own farming implements and machinery, as well as clothing and other necessities, from the proceeds of their surplus stock.

Saw and Grist Mill.—A large number of logs were taken out during the winter to be made into lumber and shingles, the mill at present being busy at Mistawasis cutting shingles. This is a great advantage to the Indians, and enables them to have a better class of buildings than are generally seen on Indian reserves. The grist-mill turned out nearly eleven hundred sacks of flour during the season.

Improvements.—A blacksmith and repairing shop has been built at the agency headquarters, which has already been of great convenience in repairing implements and machinery. Miller McKenzie devotes his time to this work when not engaged at the saw or grist mill. A first-class stable, with loft and shingled roof, has been built by Farmer Anderson at Sturgeon Lake.

In conclusion, I would add that, as I have only been in charge of this agency since last November, my report is not as comprehensive as it might have been. But I am gratified at being able to say that fair progress has been made during the year, and the Indians are in a fairly prosperous condition.

I have, &c.,

W. B. GOODFELLOW,
Indian Agent.

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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
EASTERN ASSINIBOIA—CROOKED LAKE AGENCY,
Near BROADVIEW, July 25, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, with agricultural and industrial statistics, together with an inventory of the Government property under my charge, up to June 30, 1899.

Agency Offices.—The agency buildings are situated on the south-east corner of township 18, range 5, west of the 2nd meridian, about nine miles north-west of Broadview.

Reserves.—The reserves here are as follows: Ochapowace's, No. 71; Kahkewistahaw, No. 72; Cowesess, No. 73; and Sakimay's, No. 74; all lying north of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and extending from Whitewood on the east, passing Broadview and running west nearly as far as Grenfell, bounded on the north by the Qu'Appelle River from below Round Lake on the east to a short distance above Crooked Lake on the west. Little Bone's Reserve, No. 73A, situated at Leech Lake, lying about forty miles north, also belongs to this agency.

The total area of these reserves is one hundred and eighty-five thousand and sixteen acres.

OCHAPOWACE'S BAND, No. 71.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is on the eastern side of the agency, and lies north-west of Whitewood, running from a short distance from the line of railway to the Qu'Appelle Valley.

It contains fifty-two thousand six hundred acres.

Natural Features.—The southern portion is prairie, with many hay swamps and bluffs of poplar and willow. The northern portion, sloping to the Qu'Appelle River, is thickly wooded with poplar and balm of Gilead, and is much broken by large ravines, which are all thickly wooded. The soil, being very gravelly, is unfit for cultivation. On the southern part of the reserve the soil is a sandy and clay loam, with gravelly spots here and there.

Tribe.—These Indians are Crees.

Population.—There are, belonging to this band, thirty-eight men, forty-three women and thirty-five children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been fairly good, there having been no epidemics. The Indians are slowly improving in the matter of cleanliness, and they are well looked after to see that all rubbish round their dwelling-places is destroyed. There are a number of good springs on this reserve, from which they get their water.

Resources and Occupation.—Some of these Indians follow farming, and nearly all of them keep stock. They tan skins, and sell hay, fire-wood and senega-root. They are able to catch fish in Round Lake, which gives them part of their food supply.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their houses are built of logs, and are only of a poor class. They only use them in winter, moving into tents in the summer.

Their cattle are of a good grade, and are slowly increasing.

They have a moderately good outfit of farming implements and tools.

Education.—Fifteen of the children attend the Round Lake Presbyterian boarding school, where they receive good food and attention, get a good training, the boys being taught farming and attending to stock, the girls general housework, and all receiving the ordinary school tuition. One child has been sent to the Roman Catholic boarding school which was recently commenced on Cowessess' Reserve, in the valley near to Crooked Lake.

Religion.—Most of these Indians are pagans, although some belong to the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic religions. The only resident clergy or missionaries are Rev. Hugh McKay, principal of the boarding school, and Jacob Bear, a member of the band, who is employed by the Presbyterians as a missionary.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of these Indians are good workers, but require to be continually looked after to keep them at it. I regret, on the other hand, that some of them are too indolent to do anything, even to earn their own living. Last year their crop was, from various causes, a total failure, which somewhat discouraged the workers; nevertheless, they got ready their land, and this spring they have put under crop about one hundred and ten acres, of which one hundred is in wheat, all of which is looking well.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of these Indians use intoxicants when they can get them, but they are sharply looked after.

I sent one of these Indians and his wife to jail for a month, and fined two white men \$50 and costs each for supplying the liquor. I have had no complaints of immorality among the Indians.

KAHKEWISTAHAW'S BAND, No. 72.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band joins that of Ochapowace's Band on the west side, lying north of Broadview, on the C.P.R., the Qu'Appelle Valley being its northern boundary, together with a small fishing station at the eastern end of Crooked Lake.

This reserve contains forty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty acres.

Natural Features.—The land is undulating prairie of fair quality, interspersed with ponds and hay sloughs with bluffs of poplar here and there. There are some very good hay lands in the southern part.

Tribe.—The members of this band are Crees.

Population.—The population consists of thirty-seven men, forty women and forty-two children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been moderately good; there have been no epidemics of any kind, only ordinary ailments common to all Indians. They are being continually impressed with the necessity of keeping their houses and surroundings clean, and I am having a kiln of lime burnt wherewith to whitewash all their houses, inside and out.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians follow farming and stock-raising, do a little tanning, sell hay and fire-wood, also gather and sell senega-root, which is generally in good demand.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have log houses and stables, which are kept clean when occupied during the winter months. In the summer they move into their tents. Their cattle, which are of good quality and are slowly increasing, are all in good condition.

The Indians have a good supply of wagons, mowers, rakes, binders, ploughs and harrows, together with smaller implements.

Education.—Eight of the children attend the Round Lake Presbyterian boarding school. Three are at the new Roman Catholic boarding school at Crooked Lake mis-

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sion, seven at the Qu'Appelle and two at the Elkhorn industrial schools, where they receive instruction in farming, stock-raising and various trades and handicrafts. All healthy children of school age are attending school.

Religion.—Over half the members of this band are pagans, in which state I fear the older members will remain, as it is hard to convince them against the ways of their forefathers. The children generally follow the religion of the school in which they are educated.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians work fairly well at farming and stock-raising, although it has been hard to get them to persevere in their farming operations, the last two seasons having been so poor that they derived no benefit from their work and were thus naturally discouraged and disinclined to go on working, as they imagined, for nothing. However, this year they have about one hundred and fifteen acres in crop, which I hope will turn out well and give them encouragement to go on.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians may all be said to lead temperate and moral lives, with few exceptions. I have been unable to detect any drunkenness during the year.

COWESESSE' BAND, No. 73.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is also situated between the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway on the south and the Qu'Appelle Valley on the north, and is west of Kahkewistahaw's Reserve.

The area is forty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty acres.

Natural Features. Weed Creek runs through this reserve and empties into the Qu'Appelle Valley through a large thickly-wooded ravine, very tortuous in its course, and its banks are heavily covered with poplar, balm of Gilead and a few elms. The southern part of this reserve is undulating prairie, with a few good hay marshes here and there.

Tribe.—The majority of these Indians are French half-breeds, the remainder being Saulteaux and Crees.

Population.—Thirty-nine men, sixty-three women and seventy-four children constitute the population of this band.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been moderately good: they have suffered from only minor ailments, consisting of colds, lung and scrofulous troubles. Strict attention is shown to matters of cleanliness, perhaps more on this reserve than any of the others, as these Indians nearly all reside in their houses the year round.

Resources and Occupation.—Nearly all the Indians on this reserve farm and keep stock. Some of them have from twenty to thirty head of stock each. They sell their surplus grain at Broadview and Grenfell; also fire-wood and hay, and sell beef cattle to the department. Some of them catch fish for their own consumption.

Buildings.—All of them have good log houses, some of which are shingled, some thatched. They have also log stables and other outbuildings.

Stock.—The stock on this reserve is of a good class, mostly the progeny of grade cows and thoroughbred shorthorn and Galloway bulls. The sale of their private animals is discouraged as much as possible, and with care they will have herds of a good size in a very short time.

Farming Implements.—These Indians are getting together a very good lot of improved implements, such as binders, seeders, disc-harrows; and they have a good stock of ploughs, harrows, sleighs, wagons and smaller implements.

Education.—All the children of school age who are healthy are attending one of the various schools. Four children are attending the Round Lake Boarding School, two at Regina Industrial School, and one at Elkhorn, and twenty-five at the Qu'-

Appelle Industrial School. Last winter a boarding school was commenced at the Roman Catholic mission in the valley, at which six of the children are attending.

Religion.—These Indians mostly belong to the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian denominations, the remainder being pagans. There are two resident Roman Catholic priests at the mission, also four sisters, who attend to the boarding school. They have a neat church where services are regularly held, and are well attended. The Presbyterians also hold services at the house of Headman Gaddie.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, some of them farming quite a large area, and attending to from five to thirty head of stock. This year they have two hundred and seventy-five acres in wheat, and one hundred in oats, together with a fair area in potatoes and other crops. Owing to the failure of the crops last season from frosts and drouth, only five hundred and eighty bushels of wheat and one hundred and fifty bushels of oats were harvested on this reserve. Alex. Gaddie had the best yield, and from seventy-five acres he only threshed three hundred bushels of wheat and sixty bushels of oats. This year he has fifty acres of wheat and twenty acres of oats in crop, and all looking well. He also has forty acres of summer-fallow this year.

All the crops on the reserve promise a heavy yield, if not injured by frost.

There is a decided improvement on this and the other reserves in the Indians' method of farming, and they are gradually adopting the improved methods, which they are not slow in observing is for their advantage, but with many of them it is very difficult to get them to summer-fallow their land properly, as they consider it a waste of labour to harrow and cultivate fallow land.

SAKIMAY'S BAND, No. 74.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the west side of the northern half of Cowessess' Reserve, being bounded on the south by that reserve, and on the north by Crooked Lake and Qu'Appelle Valley, a portion of the reserve being on the north side of the lake and river. This reserve contains twenty-eight thousand eight hundred acres. In addition to this, is the Leech Lake Reserve, forty miles north, containing six thousand nine hundred and seventy-six acres.

Natural Features.—The reserve is mostly undulating prairie, with bluffs of poplar and willow. In the northern part, it is much broken by ravines, which are heavily wooded with poplar and balm of Gilead. There were formerly large ponds on the reserve, now dried up. About one-half the land is good loam, and the other half is sandy and gravelly. There are splendid hay lands in the valley. The Leech Lake Reserve is a very valuable adjunct, being composed of magnificent hay lands, which yield large quantities of hay every season.

Tribe.—Nearly all these Indians are Saultaux, with a few Crees.

Population.—Fifty-three men, sixty-six women, and ninety-five children compose the population of this band.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been good, they having only suffered from minor ailments. These Indians, as well as the other Indians of this agency, have been vaccinated, with the exception of the members of She-Sheep's party, who object to having their children vaccinated. They are made to clean up their houses and premises, and no case of infectious disease has occurred.

Resources and Occupation.—There are two separate parties on this reserve, Yellow Calf's and She-Sheep's. Yellow Calf's party live on the southern portion of the reserve, follow farming and stock-raising, sell fire-wood, hay and senega-root. In a dry season, they have to depend on the hay at Leech Lake, where, last winter, they built stables and corrals, and took up all their stock for the winter. In addition to all the hay they put up for their own use, permits were sold to the white settlers

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for about seven hundred tons at forty cents per ton, the proceeds of which were deposited to the credit of the band. The Indians of She-Sheep's party occupy the northern portion of the reserve, where all the good hay land is. They make their living by selling hay, hunting and working for the settlers. They do no farming, and refuse to accept any assistance from the Government in the way of cattle and implements.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The Indians have log houses and stables, but, as is usual, live in their tents in the summer. They have a nice lot of cattle, which are steadily increasing; and have a good supply of implements of the usual kind.

Education.—Seven of the children of Yellow Calf's party attend the school at Round Lake, and a like number are at Qu'Appelle Industrial School. She-Sheep's party will refuse to send their children to any school, and I fear will adhere to that resolve, unless the Compulsory Education Act is enforced. His Honour Lieut.-Governor Forget purposes shortly to visit these Indians and have a talk with them on this school question, which has been a long time under discussion.

Religion.—No clergy or missionaries reside on this reserve; little, if any, interest is manifested in religion; the Indians are nearly all pagan, with the exception of a few, who are Roman Catholics and Presbyterians.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians were among the last to settle down on a reserve, and are gradually, if slowly, getting into the line of farming, from which occupation, owing to the past two or three bad seasons, they have not derived much benefit. They have, however, under crop this year one hundred and twenty-five acres in wheat and about twenty in oats, besides garden stuff.

She-Sheep's party do no farming; refuse all assistance from the Government in the way of seed, cattle or implements; but still they are not idle, as they put up a large quantity of hay, which they sell, as well as fire-wood; and some of them do a good deal of work for the settlers in the district.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are, from all I can observe, temperate and moral in their habits, although some of them still adhere to their old practice of having more than one wife. One Indian, whom I had been observing closely for some time past as leading an immoral life, and who caused some mischief in one or two families, was arrested last spring, tried and found guilty of stealing meat and attempted burglary in Grenfell, and was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour. I had two white men apprehended for supplying intoxicating liquor to this Indian, who were both found guilty, one of whom was fined \$200 and costs, and the other \$50 and costs. In default of paying the fine, the first-mentioned served three months in jail.

General Remarks.—As mentioned in my report of last year, these Indians were much discouraged owing to the failure of their crops, along with those of the white settlers of the district, and it was with some difficulty that they could be persuaded to go on and prepare their land for another crop, as, generally speaking, an Indian must have within view some repayment for his work. They never look to the future in either the way of economy or in the building up of their resources.

By the goodness of the department, I was enabled to purchase nine hundred bushels of seed wheat, three hundred bushels of seed oats, and one hundred and eighty-one bushels of seed potatoes, all of which were sown under favourable conditions. Thus we have about seven hundred and fifty acres under crop, from which, if anything like a good crop is harvested, the Indians will derive substantial benefit towards their next winter's sustenance, and their requirements for seed for next year's operations, apart from the fact that a bountiful harvest will lead them on to further efforts.

We had our grist-mill running during part of the winter, when we ground over one thousand bushels of wheat; a quantity of this wheat was supplied by the department in place of flour. We were thus enabled to get a supply of bran and shorts,

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which was of much benefit to the stock on the reserves. Some of this flour was distributed to the very old, sick and destitute Indians. In order to overcome the somewhat lowering effect of issuing free rations to the able-bodied men of the reserves, such flour as was issued to them was on the condition of its being repaid out of the present year's crop, so that when received, which I have no doubt it will be if the harvest is good enough to permit of it, it will be on hand for the use of the old and sick during the forthcoming winter should it be required.

I am pleased to be able to state that every bushel of the one hundred and eighty-one bushels of seed potatoes advanced by the department in spring was paid for by the Indians at the recent annuity payments, and the money refunded to the department a few days ago.

There have been no sun dances held in this agency during the year. In this connection, I suggested to the Indians last year that, instead of paying their annuities on the four reserves, I should pay them all at the agency on one day, and on the following day we would get up a day's sport for them, and give prizes for horse-racing, foot-racing, and competitions of various kinds. This was agreed to, subscriptions were got in the neighbourhood in cash and goods, and on the second day of the payments a programme was gone through, consisting of twenty-five events, for which seventy-five prizes were awarded.

Nearly one thousand people were present, everything went off well, and all went home satisfied with their first annual sports.

In conclusion, I would respectfully state that I consider that the Indians' greatest help for the future will be stock-raising, if they can only be persuaded from disposing of their stock before their herds are of a respectable size.

Two years ago the cattle in this agency numbered five hundred and eighty-eight head. This year they number seven hundred head, an increase of one hundred and twelve head, in addition to supplying the department with over twenty-nine thousand pounds of beef, about five thousand pounds of beef killed for their own use, and selling a few private cattle to supply their necessities in clothing.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

JOHN P. WRIGHT,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

SASKATCHEWAN—DUCK LAKE AGENCY,

DUCK LAKE, August 28, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my twelfth annual report, together with statistical statement and inventory of Government property under my charge, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

ONE ARROW'S BAND, No. 95.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of the South Saskatchewan River, about four miles east of Batoche, and contains an area of sixteen square miles.



ST. PAUL'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MIDDLEBURY, MANITOBA.

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Natural Features.—The soil is of a rich sandy loam, being rolling prairie with poplar bluffs, and is well adapted for mixed farming.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cree tribe.

Population.—The population consists of sixteen men, twenty-seven women and forty-eight children, a total of ninety-one persons.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band has been fairly good. Influenza, scrofula and consumption have been the chief cause of death. These Indians are very particular about keeping their premises clean: all rubbish is collected in the spring and destroyed by fire or carted away from the houses.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians follow the usual avocations of mixed farming, stock-raising, hunting, picking roots, and dressing hides for white settlers and half-breeds; and in this way they are able to supply themselves with a good deal of clothing, sugar, tea and tobacco.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The houses are small, but are kept in good repair, and are thoroughly overhauled every year. The stock on this reserve is of a good class, and came through the winter in good order, and the increase has been very satisfactory.

The Indians are taking more interest in their cattle than formerly, as they have found during the past years that they derive quite a benefit, not only from the sale of cattle, but also from private beef and milk; during the year the band sold twenty head, and killed for the department and private beef, fifteen head.

These Indians are fairly well supplied with implements, all of which are kept in good repair and under cover when not in use.

Education.—There is no day school on this reserve, as all healthy children of school age are either at the Qu'Appelle Industrial School or at the Duck Lake Boarding School.

Religion.—The Indians in this band who profess religion are two Anglicans and sixty-two Roman Catholics, with thirty-seven pagans. There is no church on the reserve, but the Indians frequently attend the Roman Catholic churches at Batoche and Duck Lake.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, on the whole, are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and are making an effort to better their condition and earn a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, these Indians are moral, and the majority of them are temperate, yet there are a few of them that will make free use of intoxicants, if they can by any means procure them.

This reserve is under the supervision of Farmer Louis Marion, who takes a great interest in doing all in his power to improve and advance the welfare of the Indians.

OKEMASIS' AND BEARDY'S BANDS, NOS. 96 AND 97.

Reserve.—The reserves of these bands are situated on the Carlton Trail, at Duck Lake, in townships 43 and 44, west of the 3rd initial meridian, and the combined area is forty-four square miles.

Natural Features.—On these reserves are scattered bluffs of poplar, with rolling prairie and hay lands. The soil is of a rich sandy loam and is well adapted for mixed farming.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cree tribe.

Population.—The population consists of forty-four men, forty-nine women and sixty-two children, in all one hundred and fifty-five souls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these bands is only fair. During the winter the Indians were troubled with erysipelas, bronchitis and la grippe. There

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are also a number of the Indians suffering from scrofula and consumption, and, as the season has been wet, their health has not improved.

Sanitary precautions are strictly observed. All houses are kept in good order, being clean and well ventilated.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming, stock-raising, sale of hay, roots, dressing hides, and freighting are the chief occupations. A few do a little hunting. Their root crop last fall was a failure, but the grain crop was fair. The majority of these Indians being able to provide themselves with flour for the most part of the year, they also disposed of a portion of their grain to purchase clothing and other necessities, such as tea, sugar and tobacco.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The dwelling-houses on these reserves are fairly good, and are being improved every year, are better furnished and kept clean and in good order, and the general surroundings present a more thrifty appearance than formerly. The stables are regularly mudded each fall and made comfortable for the winter.

The stock is well looked after. The increase in calves is satisfactory. During the year these bands have sold at good prices forty-two head of cattle, and killed for the department and private beef thirty-one head.

These Indians are adding to their stock of implements yearly from the proceeds of cattle sold or killed for beef. A new seed-drill was supplied this spring by the department, which has given good satisfaction, as there is a marked difference between the grain sown by hand, as well as a great saving in seed.

Education.—There is no day school on these reserves, as all healthy children of school age are either at the Regina or Qu'Appelle Industrial Schools or at the Duck Lake Boarding School.

Religion.—These bands consist of one Anglican, seventeen Presbyterians, ninety-three Roman Catholics and forty-four pagans. There is no resident clergyman on these reserves, but the Indians attend the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches at Duck Lake.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, and are more provident, and are becoming better off every year. The majority of them have comfortable homes, their dress and personal appearance are much more like the white man's than formerly, and many of them appear ambitious of improving their condition. They are honest and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—A number of the Indians of these bands will take liquor whenever an opportunity occurs for procuring it, and, as they are constantly coming in contact with half-breeds in the villages, a strict watch has to be kept over them, as the only medium they have of procuring liquor is through the half-breeds.

General Remarks.—During the first four months of the year there was no farm instructor with these bands, and consequently this work devolved on myself, and I am pleased to say the Indians worked well and were very obedient and industrious, having put up an abundance of hay and completed their harvest in a proper manner. In the end of October last Mr. J. H. Price, who was farm instructor on the James Smith and Cumberland Reserves at Fort à la Corne, was transferred to the charge of these bands, since which time he has been acting as farm instructor and assisting me with the office work satisfactorily.

JOHN SMITH'S BAND, No. 99.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated twelve miles south-east of Prince Albert, and is intersected by the South Saskatchewan River. The area is thirty-seven square miles. The land is rolling prairie, interspersed with poplar bluffs. The soil is a rich black loam and is well suited for mixed farming.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are half-breed Crees.

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Population.—The population is composed of thirty-eight men, twenty-eight women and sixty-two children; total, one hundred and twenty-eight.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band has been fairly good, except during the winter months: in November and December last an epidemic of grippe, erysipelas and typhoid fever broke out amongst the band. This continued all the winter, notwithstanding that the Indians were constantly attended by the doctor, and everything possible was done to stamp out the disease. I am pleased to say, however, that this disease disappeared on the approach of warm weather. There are also a few cases of scrofula and consumption amongst these Indians. Sanitary measures are enforced as strictly as possible, and the Indians are particular in keeping their premises and houses clean and in proper order.

Buildings and Stock.—The buildings on this reserve are constructed of logs and are a credit to the band, being neatly built and in the majority of cases having shingled roofs, some of which are painted, and are kept in good repair.

The stables are kept in good order and the stock well attended to. During the year this band sold twenty-three head of cattle, and twenty-six were killed for the department and private beef. The herd at present numbers three hundred and eight head of cattle, twenty-four sheep, thirteen hogs and fifty-five horses. All implements are in good repair, and are kept under cover when not in use.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve under the auspices of the Church of England. The teacher, Miss M. Thompson, appears to take great interest in her work. The average attendance for the year has been eight, with good progress; besides this, there are a number of children at the Battleford Industrial School and at Emmanuel College, Prince Albert.

Religion.—This band consists of one hundred and twenty-five Anglicans, two Roman Catholics and one pagan. They have a very neat church on the reserve, but have had no resident clergyman during the past year, yet services are regularly held, and the Indians are very regular in their attendance.

Characteristics and Progress.—This reserve is under the supervision of Farmer J. S. Letellier. The majority of the Indians are fairly industrious, and are law-abiding, and are making a comfortable living with what assistance they receive from the department. This band may be considered fairly well civilized.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are temperate, but a few of them are addicted to the use of intoxicants, if they can in any way procure them. On the whole, they are moral.

JAMES SMITH'S AND CUMBERLAND BANDS, 100 AND 100A.

Reserves.—These reserves adjoin each other, and are dealt with as one. They are situated about fifteen miles below the forks of the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers, near Fort à la Corne. The combined area is ninety-two square miles.

Natural Features.—The soil varies from sandy to rich black loam. The principal portions are low, wet and thickly wooded with willow, poplar and scrub. The surface is rough, undulating and broken by shallow lakes of brackish water, and is of little value for agricultural purposes. The herbage is luxuriant, hay of the finest quality being in abundance. The land is admirably adapted for stock-raising.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Cree tribe.

Population.—The population consists of seventy-one men, sixty-five women and one hundred children; total, two hundred and thirty-six.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these bands has been fairly good, except during the winter months, when they were visited by an epidemic of typhoid fever, erysipelas and grippe, which resulted fatally in five cases. Consumption and

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scrofula have been prevalent amongst these Indians, resulting in a number of deaths, but on the approach of warm weather, I am pleased to say, these diseases in a great measure disappeared. Sanitary measures are strictly observed. The houses generally are kept clean and well ventilated, and in the spring all refuse matter that may have accumulated during the winter is collected and burnt.

There are a few of the older Indians that are not so clean in their habits, and in whom it is difficult to accomplish a change.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians are principally occupied in hunting and stock-raising, with a little farming, picking roots, dressing hides and freighting.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings on this reserve are, in the majority of cases, not of the best. There are twelve fairly good houses, and, as the Indians got out a number of logs during the past winter, I hope to see an improvement in their houses during the next year. All stables are of logs, and are kept in good order and repair.

The stock is doing well, although we find it very difficult to induce a number of the Indians to take proper care of their cattle.

All farm implements, when not in use, are put under cover and are kept in good order and repair.

Education.—The day school on these reserves was reopened on January 24 last, under the auspices of the Church of England, Mr. Donald McDonald being teacher. The average attendance has been over six. Fair progress has been made. A number of children from these reserves are at the Battleford Industrial School and Emmanuel College, at Prince Albert.

Religion.—Of these Indians, one hundred and ninety-four are Anglicans and forty-two pagans. There is a very neat church on the reserve, with a resident clergyman, and the Indians attend church regularly. The cemetery connected with the church is neat and kept in good order.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians cannot be called industrious, but are rather of an indolent nature and require constant attention to keep them at work, as it takes but little at any time to upset their good resolutions. They are, on the whole, law-abiding, and, although not making rapid strides towards advancement, are not losing ground.

Temperance and Morality.—The general behaviour of these bands has been fairly good. They are, however, addicted to the use of intoxicants, if they can procure them in any possible way. They are, however, orderly and moral.

These reserves are under the supervision of Mr. Farmer A. J. McKay, who was appointed to that position in October last to replace Mr. J. H. Price, who was transferred to the Duck Lake Reserve.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

This institution, situated at Prince Albert, is under the auspices of the Church of England, the Ven. Archdeacon J. A. McKay being principal. The subjects taught are the English language, reading, general knowledge, geography, grammar, arithmetic, history, vocal and instrumental music, as well as religious instruction. Excellent progress has been made.

DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school, situated near the Roman Catholic mission at Duck Lake, is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, the Rev. Father Paquette being principal. There are one hundred pupils in this school, fifty boys and fifty girls. The subjects taught are the same as those at Emmanuel College, and the progress made by the pupils in all their studies is excellent. Several new buildings have been erected during the

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year, and the whole place presents a neat and home-like appearance. In fact, this institution is second to none in the Territories, and reflects credit on the rev. principal and his staff.

GENERAL REMARKS.

This agency was inspected in November and December last by Inspector Chisholm, who visited all the reserves in the agency.

In conclusion, I am pleased to say that the work in connection with the general management of the affairs of the agency has been cheerfully performed by the different officers on their respective reserves, as well as at the headquarters of the agency.

I have, &c.,

R. S. McKENZIE,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

ALBERTA—EDMONTON AGENCY.

EDMONTON, June 30, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, inventory of Government property and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

ENOCH'S BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the left bank of the Saskatchewan River, about six miles south-west of Edmonton, on the trail to Stony Plain. It contains an area of forty-four square miles.

Natural Features.—The soil is a sandy loam, and there is an abundance of hay lands. It contains numerous lakes and woods, the latter consisting of spruce, poplar, willow, tamarack, birch and hazel.

Tribe.—These Indians are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and twenty-four, made up as follows: forty men, thirty-eight women, twenty-four boys and twenty-two girls. The death-rate during the year has slightly exceeded the birth-rate.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Considerable sickness occurred during the winter months, gripe and influenza being very prevalent, and extra rations had to be distributed in consequence.

Occupation.—Farming is the principal occupation on this reserve, none of these Indians being hunters. A lot of hay was stacked last fall, and about one hundred and fifty loads were sold in Edmonton during the winter.

Stock and Implements.—The stock are a very fine lot, and show the results of having good bulls. The implements are kept in fair repair by the Indians themselves. Three new mowers and horse-rakes, two wagons and one plough were bought out of their own earnings during the year.

Education.—There are no schools open on this reserve. A few of the children attend the St. Albert Boarding School.

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Religion.—These Indians are nearly all Roman Catholics, and have a resident missionary on the reserve, the Rev. Father Lizée. There is a good church, the services of which are always well attended.

Temperance and Morality.—Although every effort is made to prevent them from doing so, many of these Indians buy intoxicants whenever they have any money; in fact, were it not for this vice, some of the families would have unusually comfortable homes.

MICHEL'S BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the southern side of the Sturgeon River, and is about sixteen miles from Edmonton. It contains an area of forty square miles.

Natural Features.—The soil is clay loam, and there is plenty of hay land. Poplar and fir are the principal kinds of timber.

Tribe.—This band is of the Iroquois tribe.

Vital Statistics.—At present there are eighty-five members in this band, and the birth-rate invariably exceeds the death-rate.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The houses and premises, without any exception, are always kept in the best of order, the result being that there is but little disease.

Occupation.—The farms on this reserve are quite equal to any of those of a white settlement. The grain fields are well fenced, and are of good shape and size.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings generally are substantial and well built. The stock and implements are well cared for.

Education.—The children of school age attend either the St. Albert Boarding School or the industrial school at Dunbow.

Religion.—These people are all Roman Catholics, and are regular church-goers.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and well-behaved. As a proof of their advancement, I may say that one of the men, Louis Callihoo, has started a private banking account in one of the local banks.

ALEXANDER'S BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Lac la Nonne trail, about twenty-five miles from Edmonton. It contains forty-one square miles.

Natural Features.—About sixteen square miles is rolling prairie of excellent soil; the remainder is wooded with spruce and poplar.

One of the lakes of this reserve, Sandy Lake, contains a lot of fish.

Tribe.—These Indians are Crees.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the cold weather there was a great deal of sickness, and extra food supplies were required. Since spring opened up, these people have been fairly healthy.

Education.—Most of the children attend the St. Albert Boarding School.

Vital Statistics.—The population numbers one hundred and eighty-five: forty-nine men, fifty-nine women, forty boys and thirty-seven girls.

Religion.—This is a Roman Catholic band. The resident missionary is the Rev. Father Dauphin. There is a nice church, and the services are well attended.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate and moral.

JOSEPH'S BAND.

Reserve.—The locality of this reserve is the northern side of Lac Ste. Anne, about fifty miles from Edmonton, with an area of twenty-three square miles.

Natural Features.—Three-quarters of the reserve is covered with spruce and poplar, the remainder consisting of hay and bottom lands. Lac Ste. Anne is the principal fishing ground for this band.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Stony tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band is composed of twenty-seven men, thirty-nine women, forty boys and thirty-one girls, making a total of one hundred and thirty-seven.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Many of these people were laid up in the winter with influenza, but with the advent of spring, the disease disappeared. These Indians are very cleanly in every respect.

Occupation.—Hunting and fishing are the principal means of livelihood on this reserve.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The houses on this reserve are roomy and well ventilated. All the Indians who own cattle have stables, although they do not as yet value stock as they should. As but very little farming is done on this reserve, but few implements have been issued to this band.

Education.—There is a Roman Catholic day school on this reserve, the teacher being a daughter of Chief Michel. On the whole, she is fairly successful, but, owing to the nomadic habits of these Indians, the attendance has been very small.

Religion.—The members of this band attend the Roman Catholic church at Lac Ste. Anne.

Characteristics.—These Indians are thrifty and intelligent, but are too fond of hunting to do any farming.

Temperance and Morality.—Whisky is traded to Indians at Lac Ste. Anne, and it seems an impossibility to stamp out this traffic.

PAUL'S BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at White Whale Lake, about forty-five miles west of Edmonton, and contains an area of thirty-two and seven-tenths square miles.

Natural Features.—The reserve is heavily timbered with poplar and fir. The soil is good, and there is plenty of hay land.

Tribe.—These Indians are Stonies.

Vital Statistics.—The population is made up as follows: twenty-seven men, forty-two women, forty-three boys and thirty girls, making a total of one hundred and forty-two.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—As on the other reserves, influenza was very prevalent during the cold months. The houses on this reserve are not kept very clean, and the women are slovenly housekeepers, and thoroughly Indian in their ways. In the spring all the winter refuse was collected and burnt.

Occupation.—The farmer appointed last spring resigned in December last, and his place has been taken by Mr. W. G. Blewett. As the latter can speak the Stony language, it is to be hoped that more progress will be made in farming; so far it has been of a very crude nature. Up to date, fishing is the mainstay of this band.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve thrive very well, and show a good natural increase.

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Education.—The day school on this reserve is at present closed owing to poor attendance. Many of the children of school age are at the industrial school at Red Deer.

Religion.—These Indians are nearly all Methodists. Services are held every week in the school-house, and are well attended.

Temperance and Morality.—As far as I know, the Indians spend nothing on intoxicants, and are fairly moral.

ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the good work being done at this institution. The whole establishment reflects great credit on all connected with its management.

Agency Headquarters.—At the agency headquarters a new ice-house has been erected adjoining the ration-house, and about twenty-five tons of ice were packed in it last March. This allows of meat being kept fresh in the hottest weather; and the upper part of the building makes an excellent place for storing bacon.

GENERAL REMARKS.

As my appointment to this agency is only of recent date, I am scarcely in a position to make special mention of Indians who are further advanced and better behaved than others, as it takes some time to become thoroughly acquainted with each individual character and the surrounding circumstances; however, I may say that nearly all of these people are amenable to advice and authority, and seem anxious to better their condition.

I have, &c.,

JAS. GIBBONS,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

ASSINIBOIA—FILE HILLS AGENCY.

QU'APPELLE, August 22, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report, together with tabular statement and inventory of Government property in my charge, for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserves.—The File Hills Agency is situated in the File Hills, about twenty miles north-east of Fort Qu'Appelle. The agency consists of four reserves: Pee-pee-ke-sis, No. 81; Okanees, No. 82; Star Blanket, No. 83, and Little Black Bear, No. 84. These reserves adjoin each other, and contain a total area of eighty-four thousand four hundred and fifty-four acres.

Resources.—The natural resources of the four reserves are hay and wood. There is a very large quantity of dead timber on these reserves, the result of a forest fire that passed over this district three years ago, and the Indians find a ready market in the surrounding district for this dry wood. Most of the hay land is situated in the timber, and in ordinary seasons it grows in great abundance, but in a wet season, such as we are having at present, it is a very difficult matter to cut hay on these lands.

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Occupation.—Mixed farming, cattle-raising, selling wood, hay, roots, and tanning hides are the principal occupations of these Indians. The Indians of the four reserves put up over two thousand tons of hay last year. All this hay was hauled up to their stables in the fall, so that no hauling had to be done in the winter, and, as a result, I found that the cattle were much better cared for during the winter. The hauling of this hay was quite an undertaking, as most of it had to be hauled from five to seven miles. Many of the Indians, especially those on Okanees' and Little Black Bear Reserves, have good gardens. The work in connection with these gardens is usually done by the women.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency belong to the Cree tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the four bands at the present time is two hundred and forty-six souls. There were five births and thirteen deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians for the past year has been fairly good, consumption being the principal cause of what illness we had. The sanitary regulations of the department have been carried out. The Indians, as a rule, keep clean houses, especially those on Okanees' Reserve; the improvement on this reserve in this direction is marked.

Buildings, Fences, Implements and Stock.—The agency buildings are in good repair. A new blacksmith's-shop, 20 x 24, with shingle roof, was built during the year. The work was done by Indians with the assistance of the interpreter. A number of Indians built new houses and stables during the year. The houses built have shingle roofs, and are a decided improvement on the old flat, mud-roofed houses.

The cattle are in excellent condition, and the number of calves this spring was very large. Two thoroughbred short-horn bulls were added to the herd this spring.

About four miles of fencing was built during the year, and the old fences were all overhauled and put in good repair.

The implements are all housed in the winter.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians on the reserves here have a good name for morality. I have only had two liquor cases during the year, and in both cases the offenders were found guilty and punished.

Education.—The File Hills Boarding School, situated at the agency headquarters, gives the usual satisfaction. Mr. Skene, the principal, understands his work thoroughly. A large number of children from these reserves are attending the Qu'Appelle Industrial School, and are making good progress. We have residing on the reserves here a number of married couples, ex-pupils of industrial schools, and, with two exceptions, they are all doing well. The young women keep neat and tidy houses, in fact quite as neat as the average white person's home. They devote much of their time to sewing, and they all keep hens and make butter. It is a pleasure to see homes of this kind on the reserves.

General Remarks.—On June 22 last, our first annual fair was held at the agency headquarters, and I am pleased to say that it was a great success. My idea in getting up this fair was to encourage those Indian women who are industrious, and especially the ex-pupils. We had, in all, over two hundred entries, and the competition in bread-making and butter-making, sewing, knitting, &c., was very keen. About \$175 in cash and kind was collected, and given out as prizes. A large number of people from the surrounding country were present on the occasion. Through the kindness of the Rev. J. Hugonnard, the brass band of the Qu'Appelle Industrial School was present and helped to make the fair a success.

I have, &c.,

W. M. GRAHAM,
Indian Agent.

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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ALBERTA—HOBSEMA AGENCY,

HOLLBROKE, July 8, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report, together with statistical statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge, for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Agency.—The agency headquarters is situated on Samson's Reserve, near the Battle River.

Reserves.—The following reserves are comprised within the agency:—

No. 137, Ermineskin's (39,360 acres), situated in the Bear's or Peace Hills.

No. 138, Samson's (39,360 acres), situated on the Battle River.

No. 140, Louis Bull's, on the north-western part of Ermineskin's Reserve, no subdividing line having as yet been run between them.

No. —, Montana or Little Bear's Band (20,160 acres). This was originally the Bob Tail Reserve, on the south side of Battle River, near Ponoka Station, on the Calgary and Edmonton Railway.

There is also a fishing reserve at Pigeon Lake, containing 4,980 acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency are Crees, with the exception of a few Stonies who have joined them by marriage.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of one hundred and forty-four men, one hundred and seventy-nine women and two hundred and ninety-four children, or a total of six hundred and seventeen souls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the various bands has not been good. In addition to the many old cases of consumption and scrofula, gripe was prevalent during the spring, owing, no doubt, to the very changeable weather in this locality. The medical officer vaccinated quite a number this spring, and more will be attended to at treaty payments. Premises were all cleaned, and refuse removed and burnt. Houses were whitewashed in the fall. During the summer all the Indians live in tents and teepees, which are much more healthy and can be removed from place to place, when required for cleanliness.

Resources and Occupation.—The principal occupation of these Indians is general farming, cattle-raising, hunting, fishing, and a little freighting.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Several houses and stables have been built during the year to replace old ones pulled down. Large stables and cattle sheds were built and completed last fall at the Battle Lake hay camp to replace those burnt in the spring of 1898, separate stables and yards for the bulls, cows, calves and young stock. The loss during the winter was very slight. At the round-up in June the stock numbered eight hundred and thirty-six head, viz., six hundred and eighty-five mature animals and one hundred and fifty-one calves. I expect there are a few head which will still turn up and a number of cows still to calve, which shows an increase from last year. The cattle are all in splendid condition.

Implements and machinery are kept in a fair state of repair.

Education.—There are one hundred and thirty-eight children of school age. The Roman Catholic school on Ermineskin's Reserve has forty-four pupils, who are making excellent progress under the guidance of the sisters. The buildings are kept in splendid order, and are very much appreciated by parents who have already children there.

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The day school on Samson's Reserve, under the auspices of the Methodist Church, is better attended than last year, but still is not encouraging, owing to the distance many of the children have to travel, and that during haying the parents take their children away with them, and also in winter to fish at Pigeon Lake. The average is therefore kept down owing to these circumstances.

Religion.—The Indians on Samson's and Louis Bull's Reserves are principally Methodists. Those on Ermineskin's are Roman Catholics. Those of the Montana Band are pagans. Three buildings are used for divine services, which are regularly held and fairly well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians, with a few exceptions, are law-abiding and fairly industrious. Some are doing much better than they were.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are temperate, and few cases of immorality come to my notice. One or two cases of giving liquor have been brought to my notice, but, unfortunately, I was not able to get at the proper persons to secure a conviction. The liquor is obtained through half-breeds, who are pretty hard to catch.

General Remarks.—The mill has been kept going all the spring, gristing, cutting lumber, shingles and scantlings, which are being used for buildings and general repairs.

The grain crops last season were almost an entire failure on account of the dry weather and frost. This spring there has been altogether a change—any quantity of rain—and the crops are looking splendid at present, and, should there be no frost, the yield will be heavy. We have about four hundred acres of wheat, besides other grain and roots.

Chief Samson, I am sorry to say, died on Christmas Day, and we lost a good, faithful adherent of the department. His son has been chosen as his successor, and I sincerely trust he will follow in the footsteps of his father.

In conclusion, I have to say I have received great assistance from the members of my staff, who have performed their duties very satisfactorily.

I have, &c.,

W. S. GRANT,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
EAST ASSINIBOIA—MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

CANNINGTON MANOR, July 3, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899, together with a statistical statement and inventory of Government property under my charge.

PHEASANT RUMP'S BAND, No. 68.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the western part of Moose Mountain, and has an area of twenty-three thousand and forty-six acres, and is well suited for mixed farming, as there is plenty of good arable land, and enough timber for fuel and fencing. Hay of the best quality is plentiful.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Assiniboines.

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Vital Statistics.—The population of this reserve is the same as last year, consisting of thirteen men, thirteen women, five boys and eight girls. There were neither births nor deaths to record during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians of this band has been very good, and everything possible has been done in the way of sanitation. All the Indians of this band have been properly vaccinated.

Occupation.—Mixed farming is the chief industry of these Indians. Their grain and root crops were fairly good last fall, and many of them, after providing a good quantity of flour for their own consumption, had some wheat to sell, though it was not of so good a quality as the previous year, and they did not therefore get so good a price for it at Whitewood, where they sold it. A few of the Indians still do a little hunting, but I think they do not depend much on it, and look upon it more as a pastime than as a way of making a living. Some of the men do a good deal of work for the white people in the settlement during the harvest. They also get some employment hunting for stray cattle and horses. The women of the band find plenty of work, and make good wages tanning the various hides and skins brought to the reserve by white people of the neighbourhood. They also derive a little benefit from the sale of fruit and senega-root during the summer months. A little fishing is done from time to time, but fish are getting scarce, and the Indians do not make much out of it. The earnings of the band during the year were over \$700.

Buildings.—Some new buildings have been put up during the year, and are of a much better class than those previously occupied by their owners; a house without a good lumber floor and windows is an exception now on this reserve, and I trust that as the Indians become better off the houses will be of a much better class. Many of them are going to buy shingles for roofing their houses this fall, and in another year or so I hope to be able to report houses on this reserve as good as in the neighbouring white settlement.

Stock.—The stock consists of one hundred and three head, and there are no better cattle in the district; in fact, many of the Indians look after their cattle much better than many of the settlers; their stables are kept clean and comfortable, and there is always plenty of hay on hand; the stables have been much improved lately, and are larger and higher in the roof, and all are well plastered, both inside and out, and there is plenty of good water not far from all the stables, and water holes were properly cut, and kept open during the winter. The Indians killed, for their own consumption, and sold during the year, fifteen head. The casualties during the year were few.

Farming Implements.—The band is fairly well off in the way of necessary farming implements, and they are kept in good repair by the farmer, Mr. Murison. The principal implements are stored at the farm implement-shed during the winter.

Education.—There are six children of school age in the band, three of whom attend school—two at Qu'Appelle and one at Regina.

Religion.—With few exceptions, the Indians of this band are pagans. The Rev. F. T. Dodds, the Presbyterian missionary, who resides on White Bear's Reserve, makes frequent visits to them, and is always well received; but it takes a long time before any change is noticeable in an Indian in the matter of religion, and at times I think the missionaries' faith and patience must be pretty well tried.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are under the supervision of Farmer W. Murison, and I think they are making good progress towards self-support and civilization.

Temperance and Morality.—There has not been a case of intemperance on the reserve during the year; neither has any complaint been made against any Indian of the band. They are as moral as the general run of Indians.

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STRIPED BLANKET'S BAND, No. 69.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated south of Pheasant Rump's Reserve, and has an area of twenty-three thousand six hundred and eighty acres, and the general features are the same as those of the reserve which it adjoins.

Tribe.—The Indians on this reserve are a mixture of Cree and Assiniboine.

Vital Statistics.—This band now numbers thirty-six souls, made up of twelve men, twelve women and twelve children; there were two deaths and three births on the reserve during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band has been good, and sanitary measures were well attended to.

Occupation.—Mixed farming and stock-raising, sale of hay and dry fire-wood are the chief occupations of these Indians. Nearly every man in the band has a crop of some kind, and nearly all have cattle, which they look after very well. The women of the band do a good deal of work tanning hides, and in making mitts and skin coats for white people in the neighbourhood of the reserve.

Buildings.—There is a change for the better in the buildings on this reserve, both in the Indian dwelling-houses and in cattle stables. Nearly every house has a good lumber floor, and doors and windows are properly put in; there are open fire-places in every house.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve number eighty-one head, and all are in fine condition. They were well looked after during the winter, and the increase in calves is satisfactory.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve, and the number of children of school age is only three, two of whom are attending the industrial school at Qu'Appelle.

Religion.—All the Indians living on the reserve are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—I think these Indians are making decided progress towards civilization and self-support, and Inspector McGibbon, on his last visit seemed much pleased with the general state of the reserve. He says: 'It was pleasant to find this band so comfortably situated, and taking such an interest in their cattle, and having their houses and stables in good order. These two bands may be classed independent of the ration-house, or nearly so.'

Temperance and Morality.—There has been no charge of any kind brought against any Indian of this band during the year, and I believe them to be temperate and moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Mr. W. Murison, farmer, has the two foregoing bands under his charge, and is working hard to bring them along. He is under all circumstances patient and painstaking with them, and all the Indians have respect and good-will for him, and do their best to carry out his instructions, and there have been no complaints of any kind from these Indians during the year. I am sure at all times of having Mr. Murison's hearty support in carrying out the instructions of the department.

WHITE BEAR'S BAND, No. 70.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the south-east part of Moose Mountain and has an area of thirty thousand seven hundred and twenty acres. It is well suited for the principal occupation of the Indians, namely, mixed farming.

Vital Statistics.—The band at present numbers one hundred and twenty-three, a decrease of three since this time last year; there are twenty-nine men, thirty-seven women, and fifty-seven children. There were seven births and ten deaths during the year. Grippe was the cause of most of the deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the band for most of the year was good, but an epidemic of grippe gave a lot of trouble this spring, and at one time there were over seventy cases, more or less severe, on the reserve. All the usual sanitary measures, such as cleaning up all filth and rubbish in and around the Indian houses were well looked after, and everything that would burn was burned. The majority of houses were whitewashed, both inside and out.

Resources.—There is an abundance of hay, and a large area of timber land on the reserve. There is also a large lake, White Bear's, where the Indians catch a good quantity of fish in season. In favourable seasons wild fruit of all kinds is to be had in large quantities, for which the Indians receive good payment in the village of Cannington and from the white people in the neighbourhood. In the winter a large quantity of dry fire-wood and building logs is cut for sale. The women tan hides and other skins for settlers and get well paid for their work.

Occupation.—Mixed farming and the raising of cattle are the principal occupations of this band, and I am glad to say that the Indians have begun to show a great interest in their work.

The men have their time fully taken up during the spring and summer with the usual farm work at that time of the year, and in the winter they have their cattle to look after; they have most of them to haul their hay a long way to their stables, and it takes the best part of a day in winter to get home a load of hay from the hay lands seven miles away from their stables. They also cut a lot of fire-wood and building logs, which they sell to the settlers in the district. This spring they have a good acreage in wheat and other grain, about one hundred and forty acres altogether, and they also built about eight miles of new fence around the cultivated lands. They have broken eighty-four acres of new land since this time last year, and I expect to have a good deal more land broken up before fall. The acreage under crop this year is over eighty acres more than last year, and an increase of over one hundred acres since the year before. The women of the band attend to the usual housework, tan hides, pick berries and dig senega-root for sale; they also do a good deal of fishing, weed gardens and do other such work.

Crops.—The grain crop last fall was the best they ever had, over seventeen hundred bushels of grain was threshed, and though the crop of roots was small, all was of good quality. The crop at present looks first-rate and there is every prospect of a bountiful harvest. The gardens and root crops are a little backward, but with a few warm dry days I think they will be all right. It is going to be harder work this year than formerly to get our hay, owing to the high water in all the hay sloughs. I have never seen such a quantity of water in the sloughs on the prairie as there is this year since away back in the early seventies when I first came to the North-west, but the upland hay will be a good crop this year, and as we shall have a large quantity of straw, our stock will not suffer.

Stock.—The herd now numbers one hundred and fifty-eight head, and all are in good condition. The increase in calves this spring is satisfactory. All the Indians looked after their stock very well during the winter. Eight young heifers were purchased by the Indians to replace some of those killed or sold last fall.

Buildings.—The buildings on the reserve are much the same as last year. A few new houses and stables have been built.

Education.—There are twenty-four children of school age on the reserve, and of this number eight are attending the industrial schools at Qu'Appelle and Elkhorn. Since White Bear was reinstated as chief, the Indians of this band have been asking for a school on the reserve, and when the Deputy Superintendent General visited the reserve last fall the Indians asked him for a school, and he promised to do what he could for them. I am sure that were a school opened, there would be no trouble in getting children to attend. There are a number of children on the reserve who would

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not be received at an industrial school, owing to their suffering from scrofula, and other diseases of a like nature, but were a day school started on the reserve, I think it would help the industrial schools in the future, for the teacher in the day school could see that the children in attendance were washed every day and kept clean, which is more than half the battle where scrofula is the trouble. In this way, after a year or so, there would, I think, be some children fit to be sent off the reserve to school.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are for the most part pagans. During the past year, however, some few have shown some interest in the teachings of the Rev. Mr. Dodds, our missionary. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dodds have been indefatigable in their work on the reserve, and I can see that the Indians have respect for them, and look upon them as friends. On two or three occasions when there were deaths on the reserve the Indians sent for Mr. Dodds and asked him to perform a Christian burial service at the grave; this, I think, shows that there is a better feeling working in some of them in the matter of religion, for I know it is only a very short time ago when such a thing would have been impossible even were the Indians paid for it.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band has made good progress during the year. I may mention the following names as examples of what is being done:—

Red Star last year had three acres in wheat; this season, thirty-three acres. John, last year, wheat, five acres; this year, sixteen. Lone Child, last year, wheat, four acres; this year, sixteen. F. Waywinche Kappo, last year, no crop; this year, sixteen acres of wheat alone. I could mention many others who have done well, and all show more taste for work than formerly, and I think they are beginning to see and feel that it is the man who works that is best off. Several new wagons were purchased during the year, as was also horse harness of good quality.

There has been a good deal of help in the way of food given this band during the year, but if our harvest this fall comes anywhere near what it should, the issue of food for the coming year will be small.

It is now only on very rare occasions I see an Indian with a painted face, and most of the people dress in white people's clothes, and have put aside the blanket.

The earnings of the band during the year were in the neighbourhood of \$3,000, which was properly spent.

Temperance and Morality.—The general behaviour of the band has been good.

General Remarks.—Only one attempt was made to hold a 'sun dance' during the year, and I am glad to say I had very little trouble in putting a stop to it. I do not think the Indians will ever try to hold one here again. Mr. Murison continues in charge of Pheasant Rump and Striped Blanket Bands, and works hard to bring them on.

Being quite alone here, I find my time fully occupied from day to day, and have no spare moments; but the great advance towards civilization and self-support made by these Indians during the past two years encourages me to still further exertions to bring them on.

I thank the department very much, on behalf of the Indians under my care, for the great help given them in the way of farming implements.

I have, &c.,

HENRY ROSS HALPIN,
Farmer in charge.

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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

ASSINIBOIA—MUSKOWPETUNG'S AGENCY.

September 12, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the affairs of the reserves in this agency during that portion of the fiscal year 1898-9 that they were under my charge.

Ill health having rendered my retirement from the position of secretary to the Indian Commissioner imperative, I succeeded Mr. J. B. Lash in the charge of this agency in November last, and as my work has since been principally that of familiarizing myself with the condition of the Indians and observing their requirements, I am not in a position on this occasion to present as comprehensive a report as I trust to be able to do at the close of another year.

PIAPOT'S BAND, No. 75.

Reserve.—The reserve belonging to this band comprises township 20 and a portion of township 21, in range 18, west of 2nd initial meridian, and is partially in the valley of the Qu'Appelle River, and partly on the uplands adjacent thereto, and possesses an area of fifty-eight square miles.

Natural Features.—The reserve contains little really good farming land, but is noted for the fine hay produced in the valley portion, which renders it an excellent locality for stock-raising.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Crees belonging to the 'plain' or 'prairie' branch of that tribe.

Population.—The population numbers one hundred and eighty-four persons, consisting of fifty-nine men, seventy-five women, twenty-seven boys and twenty-three girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been remarkably good. The percentage of pulmonary and scrofulous diseases among them will, I believe, compare favourably with any band of Indians in the North-west.

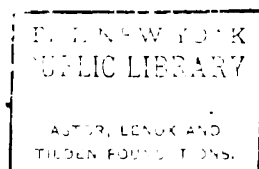
The sanitary condition of the houses, which are only occupied during the winter, is as good as can be expected. The department's sanitary regulations regarding the cleaning up of houses and premises and the burning of the refuse are always carefully complied with, with good results.

Resources and Occupation.—This band secures large quantities of native hay, which is sold in Regina and elsewhere at remunerative prices. They also supply each year either a part or the whole of the hay required by the North-west Mounted Police headquarters at Regina. Grain and roots are grown to a moderate extent, and wheat is either sold or gristed in Regina. Up to the present time, the sale of dry fire-wood in Regina has been one of the principal industries, and has brought in a great deal of money to these Indians. This source of earnings is, however, rapidly nearing an end, as the dry wood is about exhausted.

These Indians, owing to their being able to earn their living by the above-mentioned industries, have not taken up cattle-raising on the scale that the hay supply of the reserve would warrant, but now that wood is almost gone, I am hoping to be



GROUP OF INDIANS, WATER HEN RIVER RESERVE, MANITOBA. [160]



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able to bring about a change in this respect, whereby the Indians may in the future be able to dispose of their hay in the more profitable form of export beef steers, instead of having to haul it long distances, to the detriment of their teams and equipment, to sell it.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings on this reserve are of a rather inferior class, and as there is no good building timber on the reserve or even in the district, it is difficult to secure any marked improvement until such time as the Indians are sufficiently well off to afford frame dwellings. The interiors of their present dwellings are an agreeable surprise to one visiting them for the first time, and forming his conclusions from the rough appearance of the exterior. They are generally comfortable, and are always clean and neat. Pictures adorn the walls of many of them, and they have a much more pleasing aspect than one would expect from outside indications. Stables are built of small poplar poles, but are warm, as the Indians keep them well plastered and the hay roof ensures warmth in that quarter.

Stock on this reserve have as fine a range as can be found anywhere in the district, and in the course of a few years it is hoped that this will be more readily taken advantage of by the Indians, and that their herds will be largely increased. This reserve is also admirably suited for the raising of a good class of draught horses, and I am pleased to be able to report that, as the result of persistent effort, these Indians are now endeavouring to make a beginning in this direction, and are securing the services of first-class stallions owned by settlers in the neighbourhood.

Education.—There are a few children from this reserve in the Regina and Qu'Appelle Industrial Schools, but as these Indians are chiefly pagan, their opposition to sending their children to the schools is very pronounced, and difficult to overcome. Every favourable opportunity is, however, taken advantage of to break down the existing prejudice, and in time the results will be seen.

Religion.—As before stated, the majority of these Indians are pagans. The reserve is visited periodically by the missionaries of the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic bodies, and from recent indications, I am inclined to believe that some headway is being made among them. They certainly evince a greater interest in the services than, I am informed, they did in the past. There is no church on or in the neighbourhood of the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are energetic and inclined to be progressive whenever it is possible to induce them to strike out for themselves. They are not a little hampered, however, by that fear, which is so common among Indians, of doing something to offend their neighbour, and also by being unwilling to assist each other unless well paid for the service rendered. They are, I think, gradually shaking off these incumbrances, and, as fast as they do so, rapid will be their advancement, for they are naturally shrewd, and are possessed of good business ability.

There can be no question that steady progress is being made, and it will not be long before the very limited aid that they receive from the department at certain seasons of the year, will be entirely withdrawn. As it is at present, they return value in the form of hay for the agency cattle herd, and wood and hay for the use of the farmer, for the greater part of what they receive to help them when putting in crops or in hay-making and harvesting.

They are well-behaved and live on excellent terms with their white neighbours in the vicinity of the reserve, by whom they are invariably well spoken of.

Temperance and Morality.—As a whole, these people have not given any cause for complaint on this score. There have been occasional grounds for suspicion that intoxicants were being obtained by some of the looser characters in the band, when visiting Regina with wood or hay; but strict watch has been kept on all, and since this resulted in the breaking up of a place of ill-repute in Regina, I do not think that intoxicants have reached these Indians.

As to morality, there has been little, if any, ground for complaint.

MUSKOWPETUNG'S BAND, No. 80.

Reserve.—The lands owned by this band lie along the south bank of the Qu'Appelle River, between Piapot's and Pasquah's Reserves, and occupy some fifty-eight square miles immediately west of range 17, west of the 2nd initial meridian.

As with Piapot's Reserve, part of the lands in this reserve lie in the valley of the Qu'Appelle River, and the remainder on what is locally termed the 'bench' or uplands.

The valley section is a valuable hay meadow, while the uplands are very well adapted for farming. There is now very little timber worthy of the name left on the reserve, and in a few years the fuel problem will have to be faced.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Saulteaux tribe, with a slight admixture of Cree blood.

Population.—Ninety-five persons compose the population, consisting of twenty-eight men, thirty-nine women, thirteen boys and fifteen girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of this band has been good. There have been periodical outbreaks of colds and kindred illnesses, and there appears to be a stronger tendency towards scrofulous and pulmonary affections than among the Crees of Piapot's Band; but on the whole the condition of the Indians has been equally as good as would obtain in an average white settlement under the same conditions. A complete stock of drugs is kept at the agency headquarters, and all cases not absolutely requiring the attention of the agency physician are treated by myself.

The houses are kept clean, when occupied, but they are very much overheated during the winter, and this I find to be the cause of much of the illness that is observed during the winter and early spring. When the Indians move into their lodges, as they do every summer, their health improves immediately. Little attention is given to whitewashing the dwellings, but I hope to be able to bring about an improvement in this respect ere another winter sets in.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians derive a fair revenue from the sale of hay and fire-wood and in working for settlers, though not nearly to the same extent as their neighbours on the west—the Indians of Piapot's Band—as nearly the whole of their time is taken up during the winter months in hauling hay for the maintenance of the agency beef herd, which is kept on this reserve in connection with the agency. For this work they receive remuneration in provisions and clothing only, and, as this means that they are practically working for their board, they have not the same opportunity of purchasing such working equipment as wagons, mowers, &c., as in the case of Piapot's Indians, who receive money in return for what they sell, from the settlers; consequently their advancement is slower. They, however, have largely increased their acreage under crop this season, and have a growing crop of wheat, oats and barley which promises well.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The houses here are open to the same criticism as those on Piapot's Reserve, the same difficulty in obtaining building timber existing. Considering this, they are, however, fairly good and are warm and comfortable.

These Indians have a good herd of cattle, which they look well after. Hay is plentiful and close to the stables, and a steady supply of good water is at hand in the Qu'Appelle River, so that there is no reason why the herd of this band should not increase largely in the near future.

These Indians are fairly well equipped with farming implements and machinery for haying, but I regret to find that they do not give them the care they should receive. Every effort is being made to overcome this, but as long as their white neighbours err in the same manner, it is difficult to make much progress. Something is, however, being done.

Education.—There are very few children on this reserve, and many of these would not pass the medical examination requisite for entrance to the industrial schools.

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Those who are in the Qu'Appelle and Regina industrial institutions are doing fairly well.

Religion.—As in the case of Piapot's Band, these Indians are almost entirely pagan. The few who are classed as Christian are practically only nominally so. Therefore, while services are held periodically on the reserve by the Presbyterian missionary, there is not much interest taken in religious matters. The reserve is also visited at times by missionaries of the Roman-Catholic Church. There is no church on or near the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—I have had no fault to find with the behaviour of these Indians since I came among them.

Though they work somewhat erratically and are apt to allow their good resolutions to be overthrown by the most trivial events, still, on the whole, they have shown themselves willing and energetic during the past season, and, as they see some practical results accruing therefrom in the shape of a prospective large harvest, I think they will continue to exert themselves and take an intelligent interest in their work. They certainly require constant supervision, however, and were this withdrawn, they would immediately retrograde, as they have but little independence of character.

Temperance and Morality.—I have had no fault to find with these Indians on either score, and they stand well with the neighbouring white settlers, all of whom speak well of them.

PASQUAH'S BAND, No. 79.

Reserve.—This reserve lies almost immediately west of the village of Fort Qu'Appelle, and has its northern frontage on the Upper Qu'Appelle or Fishing Lake. It extends back from the lake eight miles, and covers an area of sixty square miles. As in the case of the other reserves mentioned, a part of the land of this band lies in the Qu'Appelle Valley, and the rest on the uplands to the south.

Natural Features.—This reserve is more heavily wooded than either Muskowpetung's or Piapot's, and some of the timber is of fairly good size and suitable for building purposes. The eastern portion of the reserve is largely open prairie, and the soil is of excellent quality and well suited for wheat-growing on a large scale.

Tribe.—These Indians are Saulteaux, with a slight admixture of Cree.

Population.—The population is one hundred and forty-eight, consisting of thirty-eight men, sixty-five women, twenty-one boys and twenty-four girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The same remarks as in the case of the reserves already reported on, apply here. While there has been from time to time more or less ill health and some deaths have occurred among the children, there has been no epidemic of any kind. The deaths, however, exceeded the births, due to infants dying from colds towards the close of the winter.

On this reserve there are two classes of Indians. One class consists of those who have been sufficiently progressive to remove from the original settlement in the valley and take up separate holdings in the farming lands of the reserve on the uplands. These have better houses than the second class, who are those who have not energy enough to make the change, and whose houses are of an inferior class. Among the former the sanitary conditions are better than among the latter. All, however, give some measure of attention to keeping their dwellings and premises clean and in proper condition, and each spring sees each place thoroughly cleaned and the refuse that has accumulated during the winter, is burned.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming is the principal occupation of the majority of this band, especially those just referred to as having settled on the uplands. The reserve is admirably adapted for grain-growing, and good crops are almost invariably secured. Hay is not nearly so plentiful on this as on the other reserves, and conse-

quently stock-raising has to be restricted to a small herd. It is the intention to introduce the cultivation of brome grass on this reserve next year, and if this proves a success, as there is no reason to doubt it should, these Indians will be able to increase their herds and not to be entirely dependent on wheat.

The sale of dry wood in the neighbouring railway towns is a steady source of income for these Indians, and with this and their crops a good, comfortable living is made.

The Qu'Appelle Lakes also afford a good supply of fish and fowl in the proper seasons.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The houses and stables on this reserve are of a fairly good class, and those belonging to Indians located on the 'bench' are really good—as good as those found among white settlers in the primary stage of settlement. I have observed that these are simply but nicely furnished, and are always kept neat and bright.

The cattle are well cared for, and the owners take a lively interest in them, and keep their stables warm and clean.

The Indians of this band are fairly well supplied with wagons and general farming equipment, but they are not as well provided yet with mowers as I should like to see them. This is, however, being remedied as rapidly as means at the disposal of the Indians will permit of, and with the very fine crop which I expect will be harvested this fall, these Indians will be in a position to equip themselves thoroughly. They receive no aid from the department in this respect, except in the matter of guaranteeing payment where they are obliged to make purchases of machinery on short credit, thus securing them a lower price than they would be obliged to pay otherwise.

Education.—Nearly all the children on this reserve are or have been in the Regina and Qu'Appelle Industrial Schools, and some of those who have returned from these institutions are now making good progress on the reserve.

One member of this band sends his son to a public school adjacent to the reserve, where he is said to be making good progress.

Religion.—The number of pagans is less on this reserve than on any other in the agency. The majority of the Indians are adherents of the Roman Catholic Church, which has a church established on the reserve. The Presbyterian body also has a church here and a resident missionary. The services are, I believe, well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band as a whole are more progressive and work more systematically than those of the reserves already reported on. They have reached that stage where they perceive that, if they wish to live well and be comfortable in their homes and surroundings, they must work steadily and methodically. This applies, of course, to the better class before referred to; there are, unfortunately, some who have not yet reached this stage and some again who, I fear, never will; but it is gratifying to observe that the influence of the results achieved by the 'progressive' party is having a more marked effect on the others this year than ever before, and there is good reason to believe that next season will witness a considerable migration from the valley settlement to separate holdings on the uplands. No effort is being spared to bring this about, as it is a matter of vital importance to these Indians as they are now beginning to perceive themselves.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band come more frequently into contact with intoxicants during their frequent business visits to the railroad towns in the neighbourhood of the reserve and to Fort Qu'Appelle, where they meet half-breeds through whom they can procure liquor. Several convictions were secured last summer at Fort Qu'Appelle in cases where intoxicants had been given members of this and bands in other agencies centering on the Fort, and this has had an excellent effect. I am in constant communication with the Mounted Police at both Fort Qu'Appelle and Qu'Appelle station, and a close watch is kept to prevent our Indians getting whisky, with thus far good results.

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The morality of these Indians, that is mainly those who belong to the lower class in the reserve, is not of as high a standard as could be desired, and there has during the past winter been a good deal of strife and bickering between families, arising out of this cause.

STANDING BUFFALO BAND, No. 78 (SIOUX.)

Reserve.—This reserve lies in townships 21 and 22, in range 14, west of 2nd initial meridian, and has its southern front on the Qu'Appelle or Fishing Lakes, about eight miles north-west of the village of Fort Qu'Appelle. It comprises an area of seven square miles, part of which lies in the valley of Jumping Creek and the remainder on the uplands of the north side of the Qu'Appelle Valley. The soil is rather light to ensure certain crops of grain, but in the bottom lands of the Jumping Creek good root crops are grown.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to one of the eastern or Minnesota branches of the Sioux nation.

Population.—The population is composed of one hundred and fifty-five persons, consisting of forty-six men, fifty-eight women, twenty-five boys and twenty-six girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—This band is remarkably healthy. The men are of fine physique, and being kept constantly employed working on their farms and among the settlers, their health is maintained at a high standard.

The houses are of a good class and are kept clean and tidy. I have had no special work for the agency medical officer on this reserve since I assumed charge of the agency.

Resources and Occupation.—A considerable area of land is under crop on this reserve and the Indians are kept busy with this and their cattle and the selling of wood in Fort Qu'Appelle, but their principal source of income is in the employment they find among the farmers of the district, by whom they are well liked as agricultural labourers.

Roots are a successful crop on this reserve and large quantities of potatoes are sold by these Indians each year at remunerative prices. The adjacent lakes also furnish a fair supply of fish, so that the Indians make a very comfortable living and are adding to their wealth every year. Owing to there being little hay on or in the vicinity of this reserve, but little can be done in the cattle-raising industry, and it is doubtful whether cultivated grasses can be grown successfully in the light soil.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings on this reserve are as a rule of a good class, considering the scarcity of suitable building timber. They are all warm and comfortable and are kept in good repair.

The cattle are well attended to and the Sioux take a great deal of interest in them; but, owing to the proximity of settlements, they have not the same 'range' to pasture over as on the other reserves and the Indians through fear of having their bull impounded, keep it up too close, with the result that there is not the same return of calves that there should be. The Sioux are now arranging to inclose a large area for pasture, and when this is done, better results will, it is believed, be achieved.

These Indians are well equipped with farming implements and haying machinery and are constantly adding to their stock as they have the means of purchasing. I observe that they take better care of their machinery than the Crees or Saulteaux.

Education.—These Indians are Roman Catholics and have quite a number of their children in the Qu'Appelle Industrial School and these are being added to steadily, as these Indians are fully alive to the advantages of education for the rising generation.

Religion.—I would class this band as almost entirely belonging to the Roman Catholic faith. The few who may perhaps be not so classed, are pagans. The Roman

Catholic body maintains a very handsome and substantial stone church immediately adjoining this reserve, where a missionary resides during the greater part of the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Sioux Indians are, from what I can judge of them, decidedly the most progressive in this agency. They are entirely self-supporting, but are kept under supervision by the visits of the farmer on Pasquah's Reserve and myself. The better class among them are highly intelligent and provident. They appear to be steadily improving their condition, under conditions not the most favourable.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Village System.—On all the reserves in this agency the Indians have in the beginning been allowed to settle in villages in the Qu'Appelle Valley. This militates very seriously against the advancement of the Indians, as they are too far from their farms, which are on the uplands, and the close proximity of the houses affords too much opportunity for visiting and gossiping and the promotion of gambling among the men during the winter nights. It also tends to strengthen the clannish feeling which renders it so difficult to deal with individual members of the bands instead of with the band as a whole. Efforts have been made for years past to break up the villages, but except in the case of Pasquah's Reserve not much success has been attained thus far. One of the chief difficulties in the way is the absence of suitable material for the erection of the class of houses that will be required to stand the colder weather of the uplands as compared with the sheltered valley. If the Indians had the means to purchase lumber, this difficulty would be removed.

I am pleased to notice an increasing tendency on the part of the better Indians on both Piapot's and Muskowpetung's Reserves to abandon the village system and build on their farm holdings on the uplands, and I trust that ere long I may be in a position to offer them the means of making this desirable move, which is one that will materially increase their prosperity.

Vital Statistics.—In view of the prevailing impression that the Indian race is disappearing, it is pleasing to note that the birth-rate has during the past year nearly equaled the death-rate on the reserves in this agency. Were it not for the mortality among infants due to lack of proper care on the part of parents, the births would exceed the deaths, as the returns up to the time of the annuity payments in July last showed only nine adult deaths out of the then population of five hundred and eighty-eight souls, while the number of infant deaths reached a total of twenty.

Health.—The agency medical officer, Dr. Edwards, speaks very highly of the remarkable freedom from serious illness or general ill-health noticeable on these reserves, and I am inclined to attribute much of this desirable condition of affairs to the absence of pork or bacon as an article of food among these Indians. Formerly, when bacon was regularly issued, and the Indians were on the regular 'ration list,' there was much more sickness among them than now.

Dr. Edwards attends to the medical needs of the bands in visits made every alternate month, but also holds himself in readiness to come when any special cases require his attention.

Vaccination.—This work has not been done for some years, and the Indians are very averse to having it done, but arrangements have been made to go on with it this fall, as soon as the hot weather is past. The majority of the children are in the industrial schools, where they have doubtless been vaccinated, and there are only a comparatively small number to be dealt with on the reserves. The recent small-pox 'scare' in Montana and Dakota has, I think, rendered the adults somewhat more amenable to reason in this matter.

Trespass on the Reserves.—The presence of settlers close to the southern boundaries of these reserves, and the proximity of good saleable dry fire-wood along the

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south of the reserves has led to more or less timber-stealing in the past, and as wood grows scarcer and more valuable, there is a tendency to do more stealing. Last winter I resolved to make an example in this matter, and succeeded in securing the arrest of an old offender. He was brought to trial in Regina and found guilty, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment or a money penalty. This action has had a beneficial effect, and the Indians have since reaped the benefit of the price of a good many loads of wood that would otherwise have been taken from the reserve without consideration.

It has also been found necessary to take similar action with regard to trespasses by settlers on the hay grounds of Muskowpetung's Reserve, but I trust that after this there will be no need for such measures.

It affords me much pleasure to be able to testify to the excellence of the work performed by the members of the staff under my charge. They have responded to every call of duty cheerfully and willingly, and have not spared themselves in the work of advancing the Indians under their direct charge.

I have, &c.,

JOHN A. MITCHELL,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

SASKATCHEWAN—ONION LAKE AGENCY.

ONION LAKE, July 1, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with statistical statement and inventory of Government property under my charge, for the year ended June 30, 1899.

SEEKASKOOTCH BAND, No. 119.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side of the Saskatchewan River, and about twelve miles from Fort Pitt. It contains an area of one hundred and seventeen thousand one hundred and twenty acres.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong to the Cree tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population is six hundred and fifteen persons, consisting of one hundred and seventy-two men, two hundred and six women, and two hundred and thirty-seven children. There has been an increase of eighty over last year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—No cases of contagious diseases have occurred during the year, and the health of these Indians has been good, with the exception of influenza, which was very prevalent last winter. The vaccination of those requiring the same has also been attended to.

The sanitary measures were, as usual, carried out, the Indians being caused to gather up and burn all refuse matters accumulating in the vicinity of their dwellings and premises. The houses were all re-mudded, whitewashed, and put in good repair last autumn. In their personal appearance the Indians are neat, clean and well-dressed.

Resources and Occupation.—Mixed farming and stock-raising are the resources of this reserve. In the cattle industry the Indians have been very successful. The

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grain crops and gardens here were a failure, owing to the extreme drought during the spring.

The women engage in bead-work, sewing, making moccasins, tanning hides; and make butter for their own consumption.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings, with the exception of one, are all of log, and during the fall eleven new houses and stables were erected for the purpose of winter ranches.

The stock on this reserve is in good condition, and numbers five hundred and thirty-three head, after ninety-six head had been sold for beef.

A fair supply of machinery is owned by these Indians, being private purchases with the proceeds derived from the sale of their surplus cattle.

Government Herd.—The herd numbers eight hundred and forty-seven head. The animals are in good order, and the natural increase has been satisfactory. The entire beef requirements for this agency for the year have, as usual, been supplied from the increase in stock, while sixty-one head of surplus heifers were sold. The eighteen hundred and twenty tons of hay put up last season for this herd proved to be a sufficient supply.

Education.—The two schools on this reserve continue the same. The Roman Catholic boarding school is under the management of the Rev. Sisters of the Assumption, the Rev. Father Comiré, principal. Over fifty pupils attend this school, and during the year the progress made by the pupils in their studies has been very satisfactory.

The Church of England boarding school is under the Rev. J. R. Matheson's charge. There are sixteen pupils in attendance, and the progress made is fair.

Religion.—The Indians show a great deal of interest in religion, and are very attentive to their religious duties. There are two churches on the reserve, one Roman Catholic and the other Church of England, the former in charge of the Rev. Father Comiré, who resides near the church, and the latter under the direction of the Rev. J. R. Matheson, missionary.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding, industrious and at all times anxious to improve their manner of living.

The earnings for the season amounted to \$3,440.49, from the sale of beef produce and freighting. This money was judiciously expended by them in procuring one mowing-machine, one horse-rake, five sets of double work harness, clothing, groceries and other necessities.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to say that there has not been a case of intemperance come to my notice during the year, and the general morality of the band has improved.

General Remarks.—The fiscal year was commenced, as usual, by the 1st July being celebrated by the Indians with races, sports and other amusements, which were enjoyed by all.

The annuity payments took place in July, and everything passed off quietly.

CHIPPEWAYAN BAND, No. 124.

Reserve.—The Chippewayan settlement is situated on the Beaver River, and the reserve for these Indians is not yet surveyed.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Chippewayan tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population at the last payments numbered two hundred and twenty-four, composed of fifty-nine men, sixty-seven women and ninety-eight children. There has been an increase of twenty-three over the previous year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of this band throughout the year has been good. A light form of influenza during the winter was the only epidemic.

Sanitary precautions are observed.

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Resources and Occupation.—The Indians engage in hunting, fishing, trapping and stock-raising, and make a very good living. During the winter there were a few cases of destitution, and the department was called upon to render them a little assistance in the way of food.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings on this reserve are of log, and are kept in good repair.

The cattle belonging to this band number four hundred and fourteen head and are chiefly private animals. The increase in calves this season is very satisfactory.

These Indians have also a few private mowing-machines and horse-rakes, which prove sufficient for their use during the haying season.

Education.—The day school on this reserve has been closed on account of irregular attendance, and the children sent as boarders to the Onion Lake school.

Religion.—The people all belong to the Roman Catholic faith, and attend service regularly.

I have, &c.,

GEO. G. MANN,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

ALBERTA—PEIGAN AGENCY.

MACLEOD, October 15, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, together with the usual statement of agricultural and industrial statistics covering the same period.

Reserve.—The Peigan Reserve is situated on the Old Man's River, west of Macleod. Its form is almost square and its area one hundred and eighty-one and two-fifths square miles, or more than one hundred and sixteen thousand acres. In addition to the reserve proper, the Peigans have, in the Porcupine Hills, a timber limit containing eleven and a half square miles. The lately constructed Crow's Nest Railway passes through the reserve from the north-east to the south-west corners, there being fifteen miles of track and two sidings (Nos. 5 and 6) within the reserve limits.

Natural Features.—This reserve is composed of undulating prairie land and un-timbered hills, all being suitable for grazing purposes. Favourably situated among the hills are several large springs of good water to which the range cattle have easy access throughout the whole year, while the Old Man's River, which flows through the reserve, and Beaver Creek, which enters from the north, afford an abundance of water during the open seasons.

Tribe.—The Peigans are a portion of one of the three tribes—Blackfeet, Bloods and Peigans—which form the Blackfoot nation or family in the great Algonkian linguistic stock. These Peigans are commonly, and more accurately, designated the 'North Peigans' in order to distinguish them from the larger branch of the tribe—the 'South Peigans'—who are United States Indians located in Montana.

Population.—The population of the reserve is five hundred and thirty-six, of which total number one hundred and thirty-seven are men, one hundred and sixty-four are women, and two hundred and thirty-five are children under sixteen years of age. Further details in connection with this subject are shown in the tabular statement.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has not been unsatisfactory, and improvement is noticeable in the cleanliness of dwellings.

Resources and Occupation.—Many years of fruitless experience having demonstrated the fact that this reserve is unsuitable for farming, no further efforts in that direction are being made beyond the growing of root crops.

Particular attention is being given to cattle-raising, as it is thought that the Indians and surrounding conditions are more congenial to that industry than to any other.

Cattle.—The year was a prosperous one for the Peigan cattle, which now number seven hundred and seventy-five head. One hundred and seventeen head of Indian cattle were butchered for beef last fall, for which the owners received over \$4,500, most of the money being expended upon new wagons, harness, and in the improvement of homes. Two hundred and three calves were branded at the spring 'round-up,' many of them showing good breeding, as a result of the purchase by the department of the shorthorn bulls for this reserve early in the fiscal year.

Buildings and Implements.—New log houses are continually being erected by these Indians, the old ones generally being torn down for fuel or used in the construction of stables and outbuildings. The result is that the number of houses does not increase, the population being nearly stationary, but each individual's new dwelling is an improvement upon the old one, the tendency being to build larger houses with higher roofs. In a few cases shingled houses have been built during the year and efforts will be made to increase the number until shingled roofs become general.

The working equipment of the tribe was augmented during the year by the purchase of some fourteen sets of harness, twenty-one good wagons, and two mowers, with rakes and numerous small implements of labour, all paid for by the Indians from their individual earnings.

Education.—The two boarding schools conducted by the Church of England and the Roman Catholic Church contain some fifty pupils, who are doing very well. The children look to be well fed, and their clean appearance, together with the neatness of their clothing, is evidence of great care being exercised by those in charge of the institutions.

Religion.—This tribe may still be classed as pagan.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Peigan Indians are as a tribe an intelligent people and many of the young men are industrious, observant, and anxious to improve their condition. There is every reason to believe that under careful supervision some of the Indian herds of cattle will increase sufficiently within a few years to support their owners entirely. Last year nearly every Peigan who had cattle, put up an abundant supply of hay, which was judiciously fed during the winter, and the losses were consequently very small. There is nothing in connection with the cattle business that one of these Indians is incapable of accomplishing, under control of the department, provided he gets the necessary start, and it is probably along these lines that we must look for the greatest success in their behalf.

Temperance and Morality.—Although a few cases of intoxication were dealt with during the year, intemperance is not increasing. These Indians would find it difficult to procure liquor at all were it not for the vagabond half-breeds who infest the neighbourhood of the town of Macleod and who supply whisky to the Indians, sometimes at a profit, and in other cases merely for a share of the liquor purchased with the Indian's money. As considerable ingenuity is exercised by the half-breeds, convictions are difficult to secure; but several of the offenders were sentenced during the year for supplying intoxicants to Indians of this reserve.

I have, &c.,

R. N. WILSON,

Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ALBERTA—SADDLE LAKE AGENCY,

SADDLE LAKE, July 1, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30 last, together with statistical statement and inventory of Government property under my charge.

SADDLE LAKE BAND, No. 125.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 57 and 58, ranges 10, 11, 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian. The area, including the south-western portion occupied by Blue Quill's Band, No. 127, is eighty-two thousand five hundred and sixty acres.

Natural Features.—To the north and west the surface is rolling, while to the south it is more level. Poplar groves are general, with here and there a few clumps of spruce. The pasture is good, but the soil is not well adapted for the raising of grain; root crops, however, have been raised successfully. Small swamps are scattered over the reserve, some of which produce a good supply of hay. The lake from which the reserve derives its name is situated close to the northern boundary, about half way between the north-west and north-east corners.

Tribe.—The Indians occupying this reserve belong to the Cree nation.

Population.—The population, including Blue Quill's Band, is two hundred and thirty-six, made up as follows: sixty-four men, seventy-one women, and one hundred and one children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians throughout the year has been good, and with the exception of an epidemic resembling quinsy, which visited all the reserves in the spring, and the standing cases of consumption and scrofula, there has been very little sickness. The children attending the Blue Quill's boarding school are vaccinated, but there is always a great objection on the part of the grown-up people to allow either themselves or their children to be operated upon. An improvement is noticeable in the sanitary condition and appearance of the houses.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians devote a good deal of time and energy, at the proper seasons, to the raising of grain crops, but never with any great success. The last crop was a very poor one; still they were not too much disheartened to make another attempt this spring, and, so far, the result promises to be good. The principal industry from which these Indians can derive a living is stock-raising, and to this attention is chiefly directed. In winter they are kept busy hauling hay, and otherwise attending to their cattle. Last winter they hauled about fourteen hundred logs to the saw-mill, all of which were sawn during the month of June, producing altogether about eighty-nine thousand feet of lumber and house logs.

Buildings.—The houses are all built of logs and roofed with poles, thatched and mudded. They are made comfortable for winter; but in summer few are occupied, as the Indians are healthier living under canvas than in houses during the hot weather.

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Stock.—The cattle on the reserve are always in good condition, and are steadily increasing. The number of head at present is about four hundred and eighty.

Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with wagons, mowers and horse-rakes, most of which have been purchased from the proceeds of beef supplied to the department; and all are in good repair.

Education.—The day school, situated on the Saddle Lake portion of the reserve, is under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and has been conducted with moderate success until the beginning of May; then, however, on account of the removal of the teacher, who also performed the duties of missionary, the school was closed, but it will soon be reopened on the appointment of a new teacher.

On the portion of the reserve occupied by Blue Quill's Band is situated a Roman Catholic mission, in connection with which a boarding school is successfully conducted. The pupils there quickly learn to speak English, and are otherwise making satisfactory progress. Twenty-five children of the Saddle Lake and Blue Quill's Bands attend this school, besides which four are pupils of the Red Deer Industrial School.

Religion.—The members of Saddle Lake Band are Methodists and Roman Catholics, the former denomination holding a large majority. The members of Blue Quill's Band are nearly all Roman Catholics, and attend service at the mission, where a new church is being erected.

Characteristics and Progress.—A few of these Indians may be called industrious, but the majority are not so inclined; still, the bands may be said to be progressing. Mistah John and Moses, of Saddle Lake Band, each bought a wagon during the year, and in Blue Quill's Band, Joseph Doghead bought a wagon, and Wahpeeinew and Red Crow each a horse-rake.

WHITEFISH LAKE BAND, No. 128.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated north of Saddle Lake, in townships 61 and 62, ranges 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian. The area is eleven thousand two hundred acres.

Natural Features.—The greater part is undulating and wooded with poplar and a little spruce. In parts, the ground is stony, but, with favourable seasons, grain can be successfully grown. There are several large hay swamps, which, however, do not yield so well as formerly.

Tribe.—The Indians occupying this reserve belong to the Cree nation. Pakan, or James Seenum, who is chief of the three bands, Saddle Lake, Blue Quill's and Whitefish Lake, lives on this reserve.

Population.—The Indians inhabiting this reserve number three hundred and twenty-two, made up as follows: seventy-six men, one hundred and five women and one hundred and forty-one children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—With the exception of a slight epidemic, resembling quinsy, that attacked all the reserves, and the sufferers from consumption and scrofula, there has been very little sickness this year, and the health of the band generally is improving. Most of the houses are clean and well kept.

Resources and Occupation.—Time and energy are devoted to the raising of grain, and with more success than at Saddle Lake and Blue Quill's Reserves. About one hundred and seventy sacks of flour were produced from last season's wheat crop, ground at the grist-mill on this reserve. Stock-raising must, however, be looked to as the principal source of livelihood for these Indians; the country is well adapted for it, and so far, their efforts have met with success. A good supply of fish is generally drawn from Goodfish Lake and Whitefish Lake for the winter, but last winter the supply was small on account of the lakes freezing up earlier than usual, forcing the Indians to abandon the work.

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Buildings.—The houses are built of logs, and most of them are roofed with poles, thatched and mudded. As on other reserves, they are only inhabited during the winter, and every fall they are re-mudded and cleaned out. Four new houses have been built, one of which is a particularly good one, and has a good shingle roof.

Stock.—The cattle are doing well and increasing, the number of head on hand at present being about four hundred and sixty.

Implements.—These Indians are also well supplied with mowers, horse-rakes and wagons, which they purchased chiefly from the proceeds of beef supplied the department. One Indian purchased a reaper, with which most of the crop on the reserve is cut. All these implements are kept in good repair.

Education.—Two day schools are supported on this reserve, one at Goodfish Lake, towards the south end, and one close to the Methodist Church mission, at the north end of the reserve. Good work is being done at both schools, and especially at the Goodfish Lake school. Very satisfactory progress is being made. Both schools are under the auspices of the Methodist Church. Fifteen children from this reserve are pupils at the Red Deer Industrial School, and eleven are pupils at the boarding school on Blue Quill's Reserve.

Religion.—Most of these Indians belong to the Methodist denomination. The Rev. A. B. Glass is the resident missionary. He holds services regularly. Mr. Vincent Smith, the school teacher at Goodfish Lake, assists in the work. Two local preachers, John Hunter and Nathaniel Leg, both members of the band, are zealous workers for the church.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians have the character of being very independent; they are difficult to lead, but there is no doubt they are progressing. Their cattle are increasing, and many of them possess implements of their own, such as wagons, mowers and rakes. During the past year, Peter Shirt purchased a reaper, Joseph Makookis and Peter Blood a wagon each, and Arthur Steinhauer a mower.

Grist-Mill.—In addition to the hundred and seventy sacks of flour already referred to as having been produced at the mill, about the same quantity was ground for settlers, for which a toll of about one hundred bushels of wheat was received, and issued to the Indians for new seed this spring. The quality of the flour produced was excellent, and those from outside the reserve who brought their wheat to the mill expressed themselves well satisfied with their return.

Saw-Mill.—During the month of April about fourteen hundred logs were sawn at Whitefish Lake Reserve, rendering about seventy-one thousand feet of lumber and house logs. After seeding was completed, the mill was moved to Saddle Lake Reserve, and during the month of June fourteen hundred logs, hauled by the Saddle Lake and Blue Quill Indians, were sawn, producing about eighty-nine thousand feet of lumber and house logs. The toll received at both places amounts to about thirty-nine thousand five hundred feet.

The lumber received for toll will be utilized in department buildings. A new stable is being put up at the farm on Whitefish Lake Reserve; also an office for the use of the farmer.

The dam across the creek, not far from the farm at Whitefish Lake, has been completed, and answers the purpose of flooding an extent of hay land that had been suffering for want of moisture. It also serves as a bridge for crossing the creek.

LAC LA BICHE BAND, No. 129.

This band consists of eighteen persons: four men, eight women and six children. They are all half-breeds, and live by freighting, hunting and trapping, and do not receive any assistance from the department beyond their treaty money.

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CHIPPEWAYAN BAND, No. 130.

This band is made up of fifteen men, seventeen women and thirty-four children, altogether sixty-six souls. In addition to their treaty money, they receive no assistance from the department beyond the little food, ammunition and twine issued them when treaty payments are made. They live altogether by hunting, trapping and fishing, and occupy the district surrounding Heart Lake, about thirty miles north-east of Lac la Biche.

BEAVER LAKE BAND, No. 131.

This band numbers one hundred and nine, made up as follows: twenty-three men, thirty-seven women and forty-nine children. They receive very little assistance from the department, beyond what is given them at treaty payments. They live in the neighbourhood of Beaver Lake, hunting, trapping and fishing. The lakes in the neighbourhood abound with fish, but last winter, owing to the cold weather setting in so soon, their catch was not so large as usual. Three children belonging to this band are pupils at the boarding school on Blue Quill's Reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—Situated so far from any town, the Indians coming under my supervision are not largely exposed to temptation to drink, and I do not know of any of them having been the worse of liquor throughout the year. They are, however, not free from immorality.

Generally speaking, the condition of the Indians is improving, and, though slowly, they are approaching a stage when a number of them will be self-supporting.

I have, &c.,

W. SIBBALD,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

ALBERTA—SARCEE AGENCY.

CALGARY, September 26, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report for the year ended June 30, 1899, together with a statistical statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge.

Reserve.—The Sarcee Reserve comprises townships 23, ranges 2, 3 and 4, west of the 5th initial meridian, and contains an area of one hundred and eight square miles, or sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty acres. The agency headquarters are situated on the Fish Creek, about nine miles south-west of Calgary.

Natural Features.—The soil, generally speaking, is a dark loam with clay subsoil; the land rolling and well wooded at the western end of the reserve with spruce, poplar and jack-pine.

The country here is particularly well adapted for stock-raising, and some of the Indians are doing fairly well in this industry, and are becoming better off; while others cling to their old habits and are more inclined to lead a wandering life than to settle down on their reserve. The Elbow River and Fish Creek, besides some other small streams, touch the reserve at different points. There are numerous good hay

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meadows on the reserve, and the Indians each year put up large quantities for sale and for their own use. The hay lands that are not required are let to ranchers each season at the rate of fifty cents per ton, measured in the stack. This money is then placed to the credit of the band at Ottawa.

Tribe.—These Indians are Sarcees or Beaver Indians.

Population.—Seventy-five men, ninety-four women and forty-four children constitute the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The death-rate this year was larger than last, principally owing to grippe, which was very prevalent last winter.

The usual sanitary precautions were observed, such as keeping houses and premises clean, and isolating those—when it could be done—suffering from infectious diseases. A great many of the Indians are suffering from sore eyes, and some of the strongest and best workers are now unable to do anything on account of this affliction. Medicines are supplied them for this complaint, but it only alleviates their sufferings for the time being.

Resources and Occupation.—Mixed farming is carried on by the majority of those who are able to work. Stock-raising is taking up their attention more each year. Crops turned out well last year, and the Indians, after paying expenses on the same for binder-twine, threshing, &c., and putting aside seed for the next year, had quite a little money to spend on such articles as tea, tobacco and clothing. Besides this, Jim Big Plume, One Spot and Big Crow were able to purchase a mower each from proceeds of beef and grain raised on the reserve.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Under this heading, an improvement is noticed all round, and the Indians are getting better off. Some have now very comfortable dwellings and are better furnished with cook-stoves, cupboards, tables, chairs, bedsteads, &c., &c.

Education.—There is a boarding school on this reserve under the auspices of the Church of England; nearly all children of school age are in attendance. The church receives from the department \$72 per capita for each pupil for maintenance, education, &c.

The girls are taught sewing, knitting, cooking, washing, laundrying and general housework, in addition to class-work.

Religion.—Services are held regularly in the Anglican church for the benefit of the pupils and Indians. This church is close to the boarding school.

Twenty-three Indians are said to be members of this church. Seven are claimed by the Roman Catholics, and the rest, one hundred and eighty-three, are pagans.

I cannot say that there is more than the usual interest manifested outwardly by these Indians in religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—With some exceptions, these Indians are naturally indolent and indifferent. The industrious ones require constant supervision or else they will lapse back to their original condition. Several have made good progress during the past year, and, if they only keep on, should in a short time be independent.

Temperance and Morality.—There were eight convictions for drunkenness during the year, one for insanity, and two for threatening the life of a white settler in the neighbourhood of the reserve.

A white settler residing near the reserve was fined \$50 for supplying liquor to an Indian, and a half-breed living in Calgary got six months at hard labour for the same offence.

These Indians have a particular weakness for strong drink, and their dread of jail and the North-west Mounted Police is a great factor in keeping them sober. I would here thank the Calgary police detachment for their valuable assistance at different times.

General Remarks.—I might mention that a number of visitors, both American and European, visited the reserve during the year, some out of curiosity to see the

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Indians and learn how they were progressing as farmers, and others to obtain relics and curiosities. The Indians, as usual, were glad to see them, more especially when any material benefit was in sight.

In concluding this report, it gives me pleasure to testify to the hearty co-operation rendered me by my assistants.

I have, &c.,

A. J. McNEILL,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

STONY RESERVE,

MORLEY, August 25, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with statistical statement and inventory of Government property under my charge for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Bow River some forty miles west of Calgary.

The C. P. R. runs through the reserve and Morley station is within half a mile of the agency buildings.

The total area is sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty acres, nearly one-third of which is covered with valuable timber.

Natural Features.—The whole reserve is a rolling country, watered by the Bow and Kannawaskis Rivers. The soil is a light loam, in some places very stony. The timber is principally spruce, fir and poplar. No minerals of any value have so far been discovered on the reserve.

Tribe.—The Indians on this reserve belong to the Stony tribe, a branch of the 'Sioux nation.

Resources.—Stock-raising, fishing and wood-cutting are the principal resources of this tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population is five hundred and ninety-four, an increase of thirteen as compared with last year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of this band is good, the birth-rate being in considerable excess of the death-rate.

Stock.—The Indians are beginning to take more interest in their cattle in the way of providing feed and shelter. The calves were separated from the cows last winter, and fed hay, and came through the winter in much better condition. Nine new thoroughbred shorthorn bulls have been added to the herd, the old ones having been transferred.

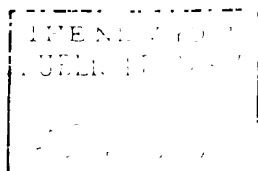
Buildings.—A few houses have been built, and a good many generally improved. The housekeeping has advanced in every respect.

Education.—Most of the children attend the McDougall Orphanage boarding school which is now full, and with Mr. J. W. Niddrie as principal, is giving general satisfaction.

The day schools are closed owing to poor attendance.



AFTER ANNUITY PAYMENTS, TRADER'S TENT, LAKE MANITOBA RESERVE. [176]



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Religion and Morality.—The Indians are all Methodists and their spiritual wants are attended to by the Rev. R. B. Steinhauer, B.A., who conducts the services, which are well attended.

Not a single case of drunkenness having come under my notice during the year, it may be safely said that these Indians are better than the average.

General Remarks.—The fences in the vicinity of the agency headquarters have all been rebuilt, besides about a mile and a half of new fence having been completed. This has been done by the Indians as well as the other work mentioned. The slaughter-house and ration-house have been repaired and new corrals and chute erected in place of the old ones, which have been torn down. A large cattle-shed and yard with corrals, &c., for the wintering of cattle, is in course of erection, close to the agency offices, the site being most favourable for the object in view, there being abundant shelter and an unlimited supply of running water the year round.

In conclusion, I might say that my greatest difficulties do not arise from the Indians, but from the officious interference of outsiders, who appear to be unusually numerous in this district.

I have, &c.,

E. J. BANGS,
Farmer in Charge.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

ASSINIBOIA—SWAN RIVER AGENCY,

COTE, August 30, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report of my agency for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserves.—There are three reserves in this agency: Côté, No. 64; Key, No. 65; Keeseekouse, No. 66; and, in addition, a fishing reserve at the mouth of Shoal River, Lake Winnipegosis, where a portion of Key's Band reside.

Natural Features.—Côté Reserve is situated on the east side of the Assiniboine River, close to the Duck Mountains, and has an area of thirty-six thousand one hundred and sixteen acres. Key's Reserve is on the Assiniboine River, sixteen miles from the agency headquarters, in a north-westerly direction, and has an area of nineteen thousand five hundred and sixty acres. Keeseekouse's Reserve is adjoining Côté's Reserve on the Assiniboine River, and has an area of eighteen thousand three hundred and two acres.

The soil on Côté's Reserve is very rich, heavy clay that is slow to ripen crops, and owing to the proximity of the Duck Mountains, is subject to summer frosts. On the Key and Keeseekouse Reserves, the soil is in places very light, the country is broken with sloughs, creeks and a good deal of scrub land. The hay lands on these reserves will not be sufficient, if a much larger number of cattle are kept.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the different reserves is as follows:—Côté Band, sixty-five men, sixty-seven women, sixty-four boys and sixty-two girls; Key's Band, forty-eight men, sixty women, fifty-six boys, sixty-eight girls; Keeseekouse Band, thirty-eight men, fifty-three women, thirty-seven boys, thirty-two girls; making a grand total of six hundred and forty-seven. Of this number, one hundred and sixty-four

members of Key's Band live at Shoal River Reserve. During the year there were thirty-two births and thirty deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been comparatively good during the year; there have been no epidemics. A good many chronic cases of scrofula, however, exist, and it is only possible to palliate the evil, not to cure it. A large quantity of medicines is kept at the office. Dr. Cash, the medical attendant, leaves prescriptions for these chronic patients, which are filled as required. Every sanitary precaution is taken, such as vaccinating, cleaning up all refuse around the houses and burning the same, also whitewashing the houses, inside and out.

Resources and Occupation.—The general location of reserves here being unsuitable for grain-farming, the Indians are principally engaged in raising live stock, cattle, sheep and horses. They have on Côté's Reserve four hundred and fifty-six head of cattle, one hundred and twenty-two sheep and ninety-seven horses; Key's Band has two hundred and twenty-six head of cattle, six sheep and forty-three horses; Keeseekouse's Band has two hundred and twenty-seven head of cattle and twenty-one sheep, also fifty-one horses; total, nine hundred and nine head of cattle, one hundred and forty-nine sheep and one hundred and ninety-one horses, making a grand total of twelve hundred and forty-nine head of live stock, representing a money value of \$29,795, the securing of fodder for which is a considerable anxiety in unfavourable seasons. The Indians have sold during the year ninety head of cattle, for which they received \$3,770.45. They also killed and consumed fifty-seven head, representing a money value of \$1,425, making a total of \$5,195.45 received on account of cattle. Of this amount they have paid on account of mowers, rakes and wagons the sum of \$872.10. The Indians have, in addition to this sum, earned by hunting and fishing and other industries, as well as the estimated value of meat and fish used for food, the sum of \$12,311.45, making a grand total of \$18,106.90.

Education.—There is on Côté's Reserve a boarding school, under the management of the Presbyterian mission, with an average attendance of thirty children; on Key's Reserve there is a day school, with an attendance of eight; at Shoal River a day school, with eighteen pupils; on Keeseekouse's Reserve there is a day school, with an attendance of six. There are also thirteen pupils at the Regina Industrial School from Côté's Reserve. Some of the former pupils graduated from that institution, have returned and are living with their parents, whom they are elevating in their mode of living. These pupils have received some assistance in the way of live stock on loan, but, of course, it will take some time before they can provide themselves with the necessary implements for farming.

Religion.—A good many Indians of Côté's Band are Presbyterians. They have a church in the centre of the reserve, which is well attended. Key's Band has a church here, also one at Shoal River; both are under the direction of the Church of England mission. Keeseekouse's Band also has a church under the auspices of the Roman Catholic mission.

Those Indians who are still pagans, are very likely to remain so, as the problem of a choice must appear to them difficult of solution, owing to the variety offered. This leaves three strings to their bow, and they are not slow to profit by the charity of the different denominations.

Characteristics and Progress.—We have all sorts and conditions of Indians here, and it is hard to strike an average. Some are doing very well and are gradually getting about them a good herd of cattle, sheep and a few useful horses, mowers, rakes, wagons and other indispensable implements. These articles are purchased with their cattle money, and they still have to be assisted at times with food. When they will have everything within themselves, they will be able to do without help in this line.

On the other hand, we still have the Indian who sometimes lives on the reserve and sometimes hunts. This type has usually three or four head of cattle, and never seems to want nor be able to have more. He puts in a few potatoes in the spring, and

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leaves them to do the best they can until he returns about haying time. Then again, we have a few specimens of the old-fashioned Indians, who are always bringing up for discussion the fulfilment of the terms of the treaty on the Government's side, and quietly ignore the obligations on theirs. But time is gradually, if slowly, changing all this, and there is no doubt that in the course of a few years the Indians—excepting the really destitute—will be able to do without assistance in the way of food, and this only by close personal supervision. It must be borne in mind that these people have been brought under the influence of civilization but a short time, compared with the Indians of the older provinces, and the comparison, after making allowances, is, I fancy, in favour of our Indians.

The Indians here are at a great disadvantage, not being near a settlement nor town, where they could sell hay or wood. As it is, the nearest town is Yorkton, sixty miles distant. I may state, as an instance, that an Indian living near a town on the railway, can take in a load of hay and return with six sacks of flour.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been but one case of Indians getting liquor that has come under my notice, that of Wm. Fiddler, who was fined in Yorkton for being under the influence of liquor and disorderly; but through want of evidence the party who furnished the intoxicant was not convicted. I may say that, generally speaking, the principles of temperance and morality are fairly observed.

I have, &c.,

W. E. JONES,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA—TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY,

KUTAWA, July 20, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report of my agency for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Reserves.—There are now seven reserves in this agency, viz.:—Muscowequan's, No. 85, Saulteaux; George Gordon's, No. 86, Day Star's, No. 87, Poor Man's, No. 88, all Crees; and Yellow Quill's Band, Nos. 89 and 90, Saulteaux. There is also a small portion of the last named band called the Kinistino family that have been given a small reserve where they have lived for fifty years.

Location.—The reserves immediately around the agency are situated in townships 26 to 29, and ranges 14 to 17; while the Indians of Yellow Quill's Band, who live one hundred miles north from the agency headquarters, have three reserves, known as the Nut and Fishing Lake Reserves, which are situated in townships 33, 38 and 39, ranges 12 and 13, and a small reserve, for the Kinistino family, of fifteen square miles in townships 41 and 42, range 15, all west of the 2nd initial meridian. The agency headquarters are situated on section 16, range 16, township 28, alongside the old main trail leading to Prince Albert, that was once a busy thoroughfare, but since the advent of the Long Lake Railway, has become grass-grown and abandoned. Gordon's and Muscowequan's Reserves are located in the Little Touchwood Hills; Day Star's and Poor

Man's Reserves in the Big Touchwood Hills. The agency headquarters are about sixty miles from Fort Qu'Appelle and about seventy-five from Qu'Appelle station and Regina.

Area and Natural Features.—The total area of the seven reserves is one hundred and twenty-two thousand, nine hundred and eighty-six acres. About thirty-two thousand acres of this is covered with willow scrub, and small bluffs. Our nearest stream is the Qu'Appelle River, fifty miles away at the nearest point. On the reserves are numerous ponds and small lakes. The Nut and Fishing Lakes are the only ones that contain fish.

Population.—The population of the different reserves at the time of the annuity payments of 1898, was as follows: Muscowequan's, thirty-four men, forty-five women, seventy-one children; Gordon's, forty-nine men, forty-two women, sixty-seven children; Day Star's, twenty-two men, twenty-two women, thirty-seven children; Poor Man's, thirty-two men, thirty-four women, forty-eight children; Yellow Quill, one hundred and one men, one hundred and twenty-two women, one hundred and thirty-seven children; a total of two hundred and thirty-eight men, two hundred and sixty-five women, and three hundred and sixty children; making a grand total of eight hundred and sixty-three souls all told.

Health and sanitary condition.—The health of the Indians this year has been as good as ever it was, but nothing particularly robust can be expected from their manner of living, feast and waste one day, compulsory fast the next; wearing the same clothing wet or dry. Utter want of forethought to provide for the proverbial rainy day makes it almost impossible for them to take even ordinary precautions to retain their health. Scrofula and consumption are slowly but surely doing their work towards solving the problematic future of the native race. One cannot live many years among them without having brought painfully to one's notice the small families of sickly children, many of whom die from these horrible diseases before they are fifteen, and with our present appliances it is but little that we can do to stop it. One peculiarity that I have noticed in scrofula is that in the female adult it disappears as soon as child-bearing commences and re-appears in the children. There is a lake about forty miles from the agency headquarters that has a wonderfully beneficial effect on those suffering from scrofula and although the Indians are well aware of this, they ascribe the virtue of the water to the spirit which they say inhabits the water as it bubbles forth from the spring, consequently it is seldom we can prevail upon them to stay a sufficient time there to derive any permanent benefit. I intend getting the water of this lake, and the crystals that form on the bottom analyzed, as I believe there are properties in it well worth knowing. All ordinary sanitary precautions are taken, such as cleaning up in the spring and burning the rubbish, whitewashing, &c.; but with the whole family living in their little one-room log huts it is difficult to keep them properly ventilated, although their fireplaces assist in this materially. Sanitary ventilation is to an Indian but a white man's foolish whim, and consequently very hard to enforce. At present all the Indians are living in tents, and, as they move camp frequently, their surroundings are perfectly fresh and clean. They certainly appear to have better health when living in tents, and after a long winter in their huts, the quick change in their health after moving into their tents in the spring is quite noticeable. The old time medicine man still gets an occasional patient, but his medicine now consists of herbs, roots, &c., the old sleight of hand, enchanting, spiritual aid and other humbugs of early days are about played out and gone after the buffalo.

Resources and Occupation.—Cattle-raising is in all probability the most reliable occupation to be carried on in the future in this district. It is at present the greatest source of profit on all the reserves in the agency, with the exception of Nut Lake. A great change has come over the Indians here in the last two years; they now look to their cattle as the only means of providing implements, wagons, work horses, &c., and the greater part of their food and clothing for the winter. No trouble is experienced

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in getting them to replace heifers when steers are disposed of, as it used to be a few years ago. In many ways they show a greater aptitude for looking after stock, although a great deal has to be learned yet in the care of young cattle and cows in regard to leaving them exposed to severe weather; a calf does not represent much to them, or a cow either, as they cannot be realized on for years. I have often wondered why it was that it was next to impossible to get an Indian to take any care of a sick animal, but last winter when rebuked by me for bad care of a sick animal, an Indian defended himself by saying that he did not like interfering with the work of the spirits, and explained that the animal was possessed by an evil spirit which, if allowed to work its will, would be appeased, but if he interfered with it, and its work of disease stopped, the spirit would pass to him. I write this merely to show one of the items an agent has to contend with.

Last season we had a very good crop of calves on Gordon's, Poor Man's and Day Star's Reserves; but on Muscowequan's it was very poor on account of impotent bulls. The bulls supplied are from Ontario, and not being acclimatized cannot stand the sudden change and remain serviceable. For three years we have been pestered with a plague of sand flies, black flies, gray flies, and mosquitoes, which has resulted most fatally to our bulls, as out of eight Ontario bulls supplied during the last three years, three died within a few days after being received, from the effect of flies, and the others have not yet recovered their former vigour. Bulls appear to be affected very much more than the other cattle by the flies, and it may be that the eastern bull having been brought up in a stable, is naturally soft, and some of them I know cannot be induced to go near a smudge.

Quite a number of cattle belonging to the traders and buyers were wintered by the Indians at the rate of \$4 per head, and it is said they were better wintered than similar cattle cared for by the ranchers. We had an extremely long winter, snow being on the ground for seven months, and we were most fortunate in having sufficient hay to carry us through. However, our cattle all came through the winter in splendid condition, but between the time the snow left and the green grass was fit for feed, many of the cattle lost a lot of flesh.

On Gordon's and Poor Man's Reserves we had very good crops of wheat and oats, but being so far from a market the Indians do not derive the benefit they otherwise would if they had a market at hand or even a mill of their own. As soon as our last season's crop was ready to thresh, we discovered that it was impossible to obtain a machine to thresh our grain in time to save it from the weather, so I proposed to the Indians that we should buy a second-hand one in the neighbourhood. This they agreed to do at once; the machine was bought and paid for by themselves, and they ran it and did all their threshing very successfully.

On Day Star's and Muscowequan's Reserves very little is done in the way of gardens and grain-growing on account of frost. It has been tried for many years without success and it has now been decided to abandon grain-growing there altogether.

The Indians have very few chances of earning money here. About the only cash they can earn is for freighting the department's supplies, as all work done for the traders, freighting, supplying them wood and hay, must always be taken out in trade, and the little hay and wood required at the agency headquarters is all paid for in rations from the department's supplies. Small amounts of money are no doubt obtained from the ranchers for tanning hides, wild fruit, bead-work, cutting logs and rails, putting up log buildings, herding, &c. Indians at Nut Lake are yet able to make a living at hunting and trapping and during last winter obtained in the neighbourhood of \$10,000 worth of fur, and that I consider a low estimate.

Buildings.—All buildings on the reserves are of logs, a few have shingle roofs, and nearly all have board floors. There are a few very good houses on the Gordon Reserve, also on Day Star's, but on the rest of the reserves the old log hut still predominates and as the Indians do not live in these huts until driven there by the

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intense cold, there is no inducement to make them very comfortable. All the half-breeds live in their houses the year round and some of them are as comfortable as can be. The log stables in the summer time look dilapidated on account of the mud plastering falling off, but in the fall after they are freshly mudded, corrals rebuilt and everything put in order for the winter, with stacks of hay on hand, they look all that is desired, and answer every purpose for which they are intended.

Stock.—The cattle, as previously stated, have all wintered well and are now in fine condition although not as fat as last year at this time; the spring being late, the grass was backward in its growth, then the subsequent pest of flies worried the stock so much it was impossible for them to feed properly, and I am afraid it will be late this season before the steers will be in condition fit to ship. This fly pest has caused us much worry and annoyance this season; the Indians will not keep up proper smudges and then the cattle go fairly wild and run in any direction they can smell smoke, sometimes wandering miles away and are not recovered for months. At present I do not think there is a herd of cattle within fifty miles of here that has not stray animals in it, driven there by flies. They have to be experienced before anyone can realize how thick and savage mosquitoes, black and sand flies, can be in a bad season. This summer they are the most villainous, fierce, and merciless torment that I have experienced in nineteen years.

The cattle on the Fishing Lake Reserve were this spring, in even better condition than those on the reserves nearer to the agency headquarters, and there is every prospect of a good increase in the future.

The Indian ponies on the reserves do not amount to much and are only fit to ride, or draw a cart or jumper.

However, I have managed to get hold of a very fair stallion as one of my driving team, and as I can give his service to the Indians free, many of them have taken advantage of it for their pony mares and I hope in this way to improve their horses. A number of them are buying with their beef-money a better class of work horse, quite large enough to work their mowers, haul hay, and do ordinary freighting, and they are learning by degrees that such a horse requires better care and feed than the cayuse they have been in the habit of handling. No doubt, when their herds of cattle get large enough to afford it, they will invest in a still better class of horses, but I always advise them to make such improvements by degrees.

Implements.—There is no trouble now in getting the Indians to buy implements and machinery out of their beef-money: a spirit of rivalry exists amongst them as to who can acquire the best outfit of working machinery, and many of them would, if allowed, spend every dollar of their money in the above articles. Much better care is given to property thus acquired than to that previously supplied by the department, and it is rather amusing to see the air of importance an Indian assumes after buying an outfit of wagon, mower and rake; his appearance clearly conveys the impression that he will never see another day of poverty.

During the year they have purchased for themselves nine wagons, four mowers and rakes, one seeder, one threshing-machine, horse-power, and grain-crusher, and a number of sets of harness.

Education.—The day school on Day Star's Reserve still continues in charge of Mrs. S. E. Smythe, the teacher, and no trouble has been experienced in keeping up a regular attendance and a good average. On Gordon's Reserve a large stone boarding school is conducted by the Church of England, Mr. Mark Williams and Mrs. Williams being respectively principal and matron. A very fair average attendance is obtained, the children are happy and contented, and this is not to be wondered at, as they are much better looked after and fed and clothed than they would be at home. The progress made in studies is satisfactory. I would like to say, however, that this school is handicapped, in that Mr. Williams has to carry out the duties of both principal and teacher, and it is not possible for him to do justice to both positions. The interior of the building and surroundings are kept scrupulously clean and neat at all times, and are a worthy example for the children to imitate when they leave

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the institution and return home. Fire-appliances, such as force-pumps, tank, piping, hose, &c., have been purchased, and will be placed in position this summer. There is a large vegetable garden in connection with the school, that is kept in splendid order, and the stock of vegetables taken from it last summer was well worth exhibiting.

Near Muscowequan's Reserve is a large stone boarding school, conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. Its average attendance is always the full complement of children allowed by the department, and more could be obtained by the principal if allowed to do so. The excellent teaching by a professional lady teacher belonging to the sisterhood, easily accounts for the advanced state and proficiency of studies in all branches, including singing. The matron and other lady assistants are all members of the sisterhood, which fact is sufficient to render comment unnecessary regarding the scrupulous cleanliness, neatness and order of the interior of the building. The principal, Rev. Father Perrault, is indefatigable in his efforts to keep the school in its high state of efficiency.

Religion.—In my experience, I have found very few Indians whose minds were sufficiently developed to grasp the beliefs of Christianity, and in the Indians of this agency I have found no exception to the rule. The half-breeds are quite different; those on Gordon's Reserve mostly attend the services of the Church of England, while those on Muscowequan's attend the Roman Catholic. A few of them, no doubt, thoroughly understand what they profess, but to many of them the meaning is vague, simply on account of dormant brains. This defect, education and competition with white men, will, no doubt, soon rectify. The old religious festival of a sun dance is never spoken of here now, neither do we see nearly so many pieces of print and cloth hung up in the trees as offerings to the spirits. I do not think for one moment that the adult Indians here will ever accept the Christian religion, but I do believe that many of them are losing faith in their own old beliefs, and fifty years hence the few that are left will, no doubt, have adopted the religion of their missionary teachers, and will have but a slight knowledge of their ancestors' religious ceremonies.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indian, if he is anything, is full of character. Speaking from my own experience, I can say that after fourteen years' close observation, I have come to the conclusion that the more I learn about Indians, the more apparent it is to me how little their character is understood; yet I have seen white men, in this very district, who have only seen Indians at a distance, that know a great deal more about Indians than I do, in their own estimation. Family character differs amongst Indians just the same as it does with us. One family of several married brothers will go steadily ahead at stock-raising, and never lose an animal, will seldom come near the agency office or require any assistance, and be always well clothed, while their neighbour, living but a short distance away, will be continually begging food and clothing; his cows and calves will die, no matter how closely you watch him, and his only idea in keeping cattle at all is because he was told by an agent fifteen years ago that if he kept cattle, the Government would ration him if he looked after them properly, and it is the rations he is after, and that only. One man will always have plenty of hay, while another will always be short every year. One man can come to the office and ask for anything in as few words as a white man, while another must make a set speech, commencing from the date the treaty was made. Some of them can understand our jokes, while others only look stupid. But one characteristic they all have fully developed, and that is, to beat the Government out of anything is fair game for everybody.

Indian children, when at home, do as they like; consequently, they grow up self-willed, stubborn, and easily provoked. The greatest difficulty I have experienced in contact with Indians has been to keep my temper. If one can do that, and talk quietly and firmly, he can generally get the best of the Indian in any argument he may enter into. Almost every Indian has a different method of talking to the agent. One man will dash in with bluster and noise, and blow off a stream of

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words in a one great effort to bulldoze you out of something. Another will come with a very foxy story, and endeavour to get you to make an admission, with the intention of then making a demand altogether different from what he was talking about; while another will come and talk very sensibly for two hours about his farm-work, and what he is going to do next, and will end by saying that he would go at this work at once if he only had a little 'grub,' and should he succeed in getting, say, a dollar's worth of food, he goes home well satisfied with his two hours' talk, wondering what he can find to talk about the next time that will interest the agent.

On Gordon's and Day Star's Reserves progress is very good, and it is only a matter of a few years when nearly the whole of the Indians and half-breeds on these two reserves will be pretty well independent of the Government—in fact, there are several of the half-breeds on Gordon's Reserve that do not receive any assistance from the department. On Muscowequan's and Poor Man's Reserves, there are a poorer class of Indians, and although progress has been made there, it has required a great deal more supervision to obtain it.

Temperance and Morality.—Situating as we are here, sixty miles from our nearest town (Fort Qu'Appelle) there are few opportunities for indulgence in liquor, and I do not know of a single instance in which Indians have had liquor either on or off the reserve during the past year. Regarding their morals, I can say, with satisfaction, that I do not know of a single case of immorality off the reserves. But on the reserves our sacred appreciation of virtue, and their Indian code regarding the same are utterly at variance, and have been so for generations. And so long as they continue to live in villages, gather into big camps, and daughters are married to men other than those they prefer, so long will secret immorality exist among them. It has been my earnest endeavour to break up these villages and get each Indian to take up his own homestead well away from others, and remain there to take care of his garden and stock.

General Remarks.—Last winter was very long and severe, and it was a great relief when the snow passed away; this spring and summer we have had plenty of rain, but the growth of grain and roots has been poor. Potatoes and oats have rotted in the ground, which I account for by the cold, backward spring, not having had any hot weather until about July 10.

I consider the affairs of the agency to be in a progressive and satisfactory state, and in a condition to continue so.

I must express my entire satisfaction with the assistance rendered me by my staff, and my only regret is that I cannot offer them a bonus or increase of salary at the end of the year the same as in commercial institutions.

I have, &c.,

S. SWINFORD,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

BATTLEFORD INSPECTORATE.

PRINCE ALBERT, October 28, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my work of inspection for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Jurisdiction.—This inspectorate includes the Battleford, Duck Lake, Carlton, Onion Lake and Saddle Lake Agencies, and the Moose Woods Reserve, and comprises

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thirty-nine reserves, with an aggregate area of one thousand two hundred square miles, and a population of four thousand seven hundred treaty Indians. In addition to these, there are a considerable number of Indians—Crees, Saulteaux and Chipewyans—who have not as yet accepted treaty, and for whom, consequently, reserves have not been set apart. They occupy the favourable hunting grounds in the northern portions of Saskatchewan, their chief centres being Pelican Lake, Water Hen Lake, Ile à la Crosse, Turtle Lake and Island Lake.

Occupation.—Of the treaty Indians, by far the greater number are permanently located on reserves and engage in mixed farming, with a preference for cattle-raising. Their herds total upwards of six thousands head, and the cattle are for the most part of a good grade and command the highest price in the market. Yet this branch of agricultural industry cannot profitably be extended much beyond its present limits, on account of the occasional scarcity of native hay. To overcome this difficulty the use of cultivated hay is being introduced with a fair prospect of success.

Further, because of this necessary limit to profitable cattle-raising, increased attention is now being given to grain-growing and gardening. The area under cultivation is as yet, however, extremely small in proportion to the labour available. The use of manure is insisted upon with a slight measure of success, but as yet it is limited to gardens and potato ground, and that mainly on Beardy's and Okemasis' reserves, in the Duck Lake Agency, and Red Pheasant's and Sweet Grass' Reserves, in the Battleford Agency.

Dairying throughout this inspectorate can scarcely be termed an industry, since only about six per cent of the Indians engage in butter-making, and only for domestic purposes. The reserves most advanced in this respect are John Smith's, Red Pheasant's, Saddle Lake and Whitefish Lake, while there has been a general improvement during the past year in the making of butter and the use of milk, and notably on Sweet Grass', Poundmaker's and Little Pine's.

The hog-raising industry, which is an almost indispensable adjunct to dairying and grain-growing in successful mixed farming, has recently been introduced on some of the reserves of the Battleford, Carlton and Duck Lake Agencies. The objection that the Indians will not properly care for hogs is now seldom heard, since it is recognized that it is one of those things which, if they do not know, they have to learn, and that they are instructed for that purpose.

In the case of the agencies farther from mills and markets, namely, the Carlton, Saddle Lake and Onion Lake Agencies, grist-mills, erected and equipped by the Government, are in operation, turning out from good wheat a quality of flour about equal to Second Baker's.

A matter of vital importance to the civilizing of the Indians is that of finding useful employment for the intervals between what are commonly regarded as the working seasons. For instance, on many reserves the period of nearly two months between seeding and haying is treated as an off-season, and is spent in visiting and idleness. To replace such habits of indolence by those of industry and thrift is one of the main aims in Indian work, and one to which still closer attention must be given.

CARLTON AGENCY.

Staff.—During the summer of 1898 I had charge of this agency. In October Mr. W. B. Goodfellow was installed as agent. An interpreter, a miller and two farming instructors complete the staff.

Agriculture.—The farming Indians here are making some progress. They had a moderately good crop of wheat, oats, barley, roots and vegetables. The yield of grain, however, was much smaller than it might otherwise have been, owing to careless cultivation and the consequent dirtiness of the fields. An attempt was made to remedy this, and one hundred and sixty acres of new breaking was done, while forty-five acres was summer-fallowed in preparation for the crop of 1899. The result was

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that at the end of June there was promise of as fine a crop in proportion to the acreage as has ever been grown in these parts. Unfortunately, the continued rains after this date did serious damage.

Stock.—The net increase of cattle during the year was eight per cent. The ration-houses were supplied from the Indians' herds, and they had a considerable number of animals for beef for their private use. Only eight head were sold for shipping.

New Reserve.—A reserve has recently been surveyed at Big River, fifteen miles north of Sandy Lake, for the Indians of Stony Lake and Pelican Lake. These Indians are anxious to abandon hunting and to settle on the reserve and live by agriculture. The same disposition is shown by Kahpahawekenum's Band at Meadow Lake; and in both cases it is the result of the very rapid decline of the fur-hunt in those regions.

Treaty Payments.—Five merchants attended the treaty payments to trade with the Indians. Their goods were of a satisfactory class and the prices were moderate. The conduct of the Indians and the spirit displayed by them throughout the payments were the subject of much favourable comment by visitors.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

Staff.—This agency is in charge of Mr. R. S. McKenzie, who has the assistance of an interpreter and four farming instructors. The inspection was made in December and January.

Agriculture.—Agriculture and gardening have progressed favourably on Beardy's and Okemasis' Reserves, but very indifferently throughout the rest of the agency.

Stock.—During the past two years, the increase in the herds has been only one and a half per cent, owing to a heavy draw upon them for beef and sales. The natural advantages of these reserves for stock-raising are, however, not particularly good, except on the James Smith and Cumberland Reserves, where the hay supply available is far beyond present requirements.

Occupation.—The Indians of John Smith's Band continue to earn a good deal by freighting; and those of La Corne and One Arrow's by hunting. These temporary employments are, however, in some instances a serious detriment to farming.

Agency Buildings.—The agency buildings have been greatly improved during the year, the money devoted to the purpose having been spent to the best advantage.

MOOSE WOODS RESERVE.

This reserve is under the charge of Mr. W. R. Tucker, as overseer, and was inspected in February. The Indians are of the Sioux tribe, and number about fifty. They live by cattle-raising and gardening solely. They grow no grain, as the soil has been found ill-suited for the purpose, and they earn but little by any other employment. At the date of inspection their herd numbered two hundred and thirteen head, showing a net increase of twenty-four per cent in two years. The beef supply of the band was derived from its own herds, while from the sale of beef cattle during the past season \$1,140 was realized. These Indians continue to improve their houses under the serious disadvantage of being obliged to buy lumber as well as hardware out of their slender means. On the whole, they are comfortable, contented, industrious and independent-spirited, making a rather good and certain livelihood, with but little assistance.

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SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected in March. Mr. Wm. Sibbald is agent, and is assisted by an interpreter, a miller and two farming instructors.

Crops and gardens were, last season, almost an entire failure, owing to drought and the ravages of gophers, and the Indians, discouraged by this, made little preparation for the present season.

The Indians' cattle number nine hundred and thirty-seven head, and show an increase of a little over one per cent in a year. The department's beef supply for the agency was furnished by the Indians, and they killed in addition a large number for private use. The hay put up for the winter was sufficient in quantity and of good quality, and the cattle wintered well.

The grist-mill has been removed and rebuilt on a more suitable and convenient site.

These Indians were well employed during the winter. In addition to the ordinary work of hauling hay and wood, they are occupied in freighting and in taking out saw-logs in preparing for the spring cut.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected in March and April.

Staff.—Mr. G. G. Mann is agent; Miss Blanche Mann, clerk; Mr. Wm. Slater, stockman.

Crops.—For some years past grain crops have been a partial failure here, and for the season of 1898 the acreage was small and the crop poor. The Indians, as a rule, secured but a scanty supply of roots and vegetables, while gardens that were well cultivated yielded a fair crop.

Cattle.—The Indian Department cattle number six hundred and ninety-two head, a decrease of eighty-eight since last inspection, owing partly to losses in the spring of 1898, but also in part to sales, as it was found advisable to reduce the strength of this herd. The Indians' cattle number four hundred and fifty-three, a decrease of forty-five head. All these cattle are of a good grade, and have this year come through the winter in excellent condition.

The Chippewayans, a band of treaty Indians, settled on the Beaver River, near Cold Lake, have three hundred head of cattle, an increase of thirty. They have no direct supervision, and get but little assistance. Their cattle are of a poor class, and badly in-bred, as their bulls have all been reared in the settlement. These Indians are of an industrious class, and are anxious to have a reserve surveyed and to have an instructor, in order that they may live wholly by stock-raising and farming.

Several families of Crees, who inhabit the Frog Lake reserves, and receive no supervision in their work, but live by hunting and fishing, are now leading a rather miserable existence.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

This agency was inspected in May and June, 1899. Mr. C. M. Daunais is agent, and has the assistance of a clerk, an interpreter, and four farming instructors.

Agriculture.—A marked improvement has been made in the cultivation of the land for grain and gardens. Much still remains to be done, especially on Moosomin's and Thunderchild's. The use of a disc harrow, purchased by the Indians of Pound-maker's and Little Pine's with their beef money, has been attended with good results. The crops for 1898 were moderately good, and the interest in farming is reviving.

Cattle.—The net increase in the herds for the past year is two hundred and forty-three head, or twenty per cent. The cattle wintered well, except a herd of two hun-

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dred head, which was kept at the Round Hill Hay Reserve, and which came through very thin, and with some loss, owing chiefly to an inferior quality of hay.

Buildings.—A great improvement is being made in the Indians' houses in Pound-maker's and Little Pine's in respect to size, lighting and general construction, the main drawback being the want of lumber, which the Indians are as yet unable to purchase, except in very small quantities.

General Remarks.—The condition of the Indians throughout this agency is much improved since last inspection. They have had a largely increased benefit from their herds, while they continue to earn a little by the sale of hay, wood, charcoal and lime.

The improved condition of the Indians here, and wherever it is observed, is due largely to the faithful discharge of their duties by the farmers, for on this the well-being and steady progress of the Indians largely depends.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CHISHOLM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

CALGARY INSPECTORATE,

September 1, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my twenty-first annual report of my work of inspecting Indian agencies, reserves and farms.

During the past year I have visited and inspected the following agencies: Morley, three times; Blood; Peigan, twice; Blackfoot, twice; Sarcee; Hobbema; and Edmonton.

MORLEY AGENCY.

Staff.—E. J. Bangs, farmer in charge; J. F. McCarkell, stockman. My first visit was made from September 22 to 30, and was for the special purpose of rounding up and inspecting the Indian herd of cattle, also making a numeration of the herd. This was performed, and a report of the same sent to the Indian Commissioner immediately afterwards.

From December 12 to 30 I was again at this agency and inspected it.

I audited the books and accounts, the most important being the beef-book, beef vouchers, cash-book, provision and implement returns, store ledger, and I reported on the same 'in extenso' under date of January 7, 1899.

I visited the Indians in their houses and saw much improvement and increased comfort in their way of living, several of them having apartment houses, most of them cooking stoves, and many useful articles of modern housekeeping of a plain kind.

It was reported to me by the farmer that twenty-three new houses have been built on these reserves during the past two years.

Farming.—Farming operations are confined to growing potatoes. Ninety bushes having been planted; but with the exception of those planted by Jacob Twoyoungmen the yield was nil, on account of early frost.

About this time a stockman was added to the staff, and it is expected, with this addition, that the cattle industry will receive better attention.

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On July 31 to August 1 of the present year, I again visited this agency for the purpose of attending the annuity payments, which commenced on 1st ultimo.

After the payments were finished, I had a round-up of the Indians' herd of cattle. On completion of the round-up, most of the Indians (excepting a few who were induced to remain to put up hay) left the reserves for their fall hunt.

During the past winter the stockman—with Indians—had repaired and renewed the fences and built new ones; he had also completed large, strong cattle corrals with gates, branding chute, &c., and placed under way large sheds in connection with the same for wintering calves, bulls and weak cows; he had also nearly completed a new house for himself.

BLOOD AGENCY.

Staff.—James Wilson, agent; William Black, clerk; F. Dean-Freeman, issuer; David Mills, interpreter. I inspected this agency from October 6 to 21.

I was present at the two ration-houses on ration days, observing the quality of the beeves butchered and the manner of handling the same. I was present at the issues of beef and flour to the Indians. I can report that the quality of the beef was excellent, and all the work connected with butchering, and issuing, was performed in an expeditious and cleanly manner.

The issuer, F. Dean-Freeman, having had charge of this important department for over a dozen years, has increased his own efficiency by faithful attention to the duties of his position, and has added useful reforms as the progress of the work suggested them.

I inspected the Indians' cattle on the range, the season of the year not being favourable for a round-up; they numbered one thousand and three head, namely, males (without bulls), 221 head; females, 782 head. They are a fine lot of cattle, particularly those bred on the range, and they are well looked after.

Agency Office.—I audited and inspected all the books, accounts, returns, &c. Among the most important is the cash-book. For each item of receipt and expenditure of cash, I found proper vouchers on file supporting the same, the whole checking out correctly with the bank account, kept at the Union Bank, Macleod.

This cash represented the earnings of the Indians for the twelve months prior to my inspection, and amounted (without including annuity money which was entered in the cash-book as a special account) to \$16,670. This large sum was earned by this band of Indians, under direction and the management of their agent, by cutting, stacking and selling hay to ranching companies, police, railroad contractors and settlers; teaming lumber and coal, coal contracts, &c., and the fact that they did earn it is substantiated by the agent having had all this money pass through his hands to his Indians.

I checked the beef-book, in which are the original entries of the receipt of beef from the contractors, with the beef ledger, and vouchers issued; I found all check out correctly. Nine hundred beeves had been killed during the year to supply the ration-house.

I took stock of the goods in the warehouse, and 'in use,' and found the whole correct and well looked after.

The buildings are in a good state of repair, and the whole reservation was in a prosperous condition.

PEIGAN AGENCY.

Staff.—R. N. Wilson, agent; J. Hollies, clerk; Tom Scott, interpreter.

I inspected this agency from October 22 to November 6.

Indian Office.—I commenced my inspection by taking stock of the goods in the warehouse and in use, checking the same with the ledger and inventories.

I checked the receipts of beef as entered in the beef-book with the returns and vouchers. They proved to be correct.

I audited the cash-book and found all the entries supported by vouchers, the whole checked out correctly with the account kept at the Union Bank, Macleod. Every payment made here is by cheque, payable to the Indian or 'order.' This makes the auditing easier.

I checked the cattle registers of the Indians' herd and found that it had been entered up to individual Indians according to the June round-up.

Sufficient hay had been cut and stacked, which left no doubt as to the proper wintering of these cattle.

Rationing Indians.—A good change had been accomplished by the agent by having induced the Indians to come for their rations only twice a week instead of three times, which has been going on for years. This seems a small affair, but there is more in it than appears on the surface. The Indians resisted the change for years, but at last gave way.

The new slaughter pens and house and the new ration-house are a pattern of convenience; they have done much to systematize the work.

Indians' Work.—The Indians have built new houses and improved their old ones; they have advanced in every direction since Mr. Wilson took charge of the agency, being anxious to earn money for themselves, which they invest in harness, saddles, wagons, mowers, rakes, and improve and shingle their houses.

New fencing has been done, and the whole agency is now in a good state of repair.

Outside of raising cattle, the farming of these Indians consists of gardens, many of them had very good ones, potatoes being the principal product.

Just about all the children of school age are at either the boarding or industrial schools. The attendance at them from here is as follows:—

St. Joseph's Industrial	12
Calgary Industrial	18
Blood, Church of England Boarding.....	2
Peigan, Roman Catholic Boarding.....	22
Peigan, Church of England Boarding.....	25
	—
Total ..	79

I visited this agency again from May 24 to 30 this year. I found the Indians contented and with progressive ideas, and that their herd of cattle had wintered without much loss, there being visible stacks of hay left over.

The special object of my visit was to report upon the advisability of the Indians investing their railway land money in a saw-mill. After looking into the matter thoroughly, and visiting their proposed timber limits, my opinion was given that their wish should be complied with by the department.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

Staff.—G. H. Wheatley, agent; G. H. Race, clerk; Thos. Lawder, farmer; W. S. Cosgrave, farmer; A. E. Jones, farmer.

My inspection was made here from November 11 to December 10.

Indian Office.—I took stock of the goods in store and in use at the agency and farms, and made out correct inventories of the same.

I checked the beef-book with the ledger, returns and vouchers, in my usual manner, and found them correct. Eight hundred and ninety-three beeves were furnished to the ration-houses during the year prior to my inspection, all of which has been satisfactorily accounted for.

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I made a careful audit of the cash-book and found all money of the Indians that passed through the agent's hands satisfactorily accounted for.

Cattle Industry.—Cattle-raising continues weak, and lacks enthusiasm among these Indians: if they could be induced to look after their cattle one-half as well as they do their poor miserable horses, it would mean great success.

It has been a difficult task to induce them to take any, for if the late Chief Crow-foot left them nothing else, he left with them his prejudice against taking cattle.

Farming.—These Indians do very little individual farming, a few plots of potatoes were grown at the South Reserve in this way; some oats were also sown there, but there was no yield.

At the North Reserve, where the irrigation ditch traverses, it was reported by the agent that they harvested two thousand five hundred and nineteen bushels of oats, also that forty acres of potatoes were planted on this portion of the reserve in 1898. He also reported that one thousand three hundred and fifty tons of hay were cut and stacked, a considerable portion of which was disposed of to the neighbouring ranchers.

It continues to be uphill work bringing this band of Indians into ways of industry and thrift, and proper domestic habits: they appear to think: 'What is the Government's is mine, and what is mine is my own,' and they are less grateful for what is done for them than any other Indians that I have dealings with.

The non-removal of the agency buildings to a site nearer to the heart of the work on the reservation still continues to militate against the agent's introducing much-needed reforms in working the agency.

SAROE AGENCY.

Staff.—A. J. McNeill, agent; George Hudson, interpreter.

I visited this agency from May 1 to 3, inclusive, for the special object of inspecting an irrigation ditch which traverses the reserve its entire length—some eighteen miles—and making a report thereon for the information of the Indian Commissioner.

The fine situation of this reserve, between the Elbow River and Fish Creek, marks it as a very valuable inheritance, which will, with proper management, conserving its resources for the benefit of the Indians, make them in the near future quite independent of Government support.

The Indians appeared to be mildly progressive in their work; they have many comfortable houses, which contain the common articles of furniture, and some of them earn money outside the reserve.

HOBBEA AGENCY.

Staff.—W. S. Grant, agent; E. J. Fleetham, clerk; Donald Whitford, interpreter; Ewan Moore, farmer; Gilbert Whitford, farmer.

Agency Office and Warehouse.—I made a thorough inspection of this office and warehouse, auditing the accounts and books, and inspecting and taking inventories of stores. Everything was straight and checked out correctly.

Indians' Cattle.—I had a series of round-ups of the cattle belonging to the different bands; the total number of cattle on the register and owned by individual Indians is eight hundred and forty-five head.

A finer lot of cattle and better handled there is not in the Territories; and for this, and the equipment of corrals, and legible branding—both 'I D' and individual brands—the agent deserves the greatest commendation.

Some Indians have broken away from that obsolete communistic system of wintering cattle; these formed thirteen groups—generally relatives—while the ranches were continued for those who have, as yet, no stables or means to put up hay.

Immense quantities of hay were cut and stacked, so that the cattle were well wintered.

Farming.—The combined acreage in crop of these bands for 1899 is five hundred and twenty-four acres, consisting of wheat, oats, potatoes, turnips, carrots, and gardens. These crops all promised well at the time of my inspection.

Several new houses and many new stables have been built during the past year.

Taking the agency as a whole, the men are excellent workers, and improvements are continually going on, on their side of the house: but there is still much to be desired in their domestic life: they continue to live in villages of tents in summer; this leads to gossip and idleness among the women.

Grist, Saw and Shingle-Mills.—Agent Grant has made many improvements in connection with these mills, which has entailed hard labour for the Indians, as well as for himself.

The dam and head-gates have been renewed; the head-race straightened and strengthened, and the mill-pond embankments renewed with heavy gravel, and strong new waste-gates built therein; the flumes have been raised, the bulkhead strengthened, and two new additions built on to the mill building.

A large quantity of shingles has been sawn this year, and there are logs on hand to make many thousand feet of lumber.

Pig-pens, yards and houses have been built near the mills.

All the above-named work in connection with these mills was performed by the Indians, under supervision.

Agency Buildings.—The agent's and clerk's houses, office, blacksmith's and carpenter-shop, and all the other buildings have been placed in thorough repair.

Two large implement-sheds have been built; both have shingled roofs; also a carriage-house; the ration-house has been floored and a counter put in; platforms built at the doors of storehouse and ration-house. The whole premises have been fenced in neat and modern style. In short, the whole premises have been placed in thorough repair as regards buildings, fences, bridges and roads. I mention these improvements particularly, as they have all been done by Indians, under supervision.

At Farm 18A great improvements were carried out in the way of new wells, corals, sheds, fences and an addition to the farmer's dwelling.

The 'Montana' Band is doing very well. These Indians have built houses, broken land, fenced fields, and have thirty-four acres in crop.

The farmhouse was removed from its first location to another site, nearer to the agency office, which appears to be more convenient for the work of both the farmer and the Indians.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

Staff.—James Gibbons, agent; A. E. Lake, clerk; Henry Blanc, interpreter; Arthur Guilbault, farmer; W. G. Blewett, farmer; S. Larue, miller.

My inspection took place from July 8 to 27.

Annuities.—I went to this agency, at this particular time, for the purpose of being present at the annuity payments. These came off without event: six hundred and seventy-five rank and file Indians were paid.

I visited every reserve, inspected the Indians' farm work, and had a round-up of their cattle.

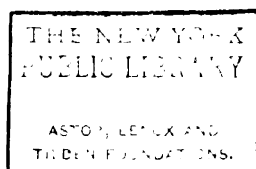
MICHEL'S BAND.

This small band occupies a reserve that is not surpassed in this country for mixed farming, but these Indians have in a great degree the habits of the half-breeds, and were it not for constant supervision, they would be among the poorest of the poor: their cattle do not increase, and it is with difficulty they can be made to hold their own; they own now eighty-six head of cattle, against eighty-eight in 1897.

There are, however, three exceptions to the general indifference to work, namely, Chief Michel, Louis Callihoo and Timothy Callihoo. Two of these are prosperous,



HAY CORRAL, SARCEE RESERVE, N.W.T., SARCEE COWBOY. [192]



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and the other, Louis Callihoo, very much so. He has a fine large house, with apartments, comfortably furnished throughout, large stables, corrals, stock-yards, binder, mower, rake, wagons, harness, &c., three teams of heavy horses, twenty-nine head of cattle, also sheep, pigs, cocks and hens, turkeys. He has a good wife and nine children; all the children that are old enough are at industrial schools.

ALEXANDER'S BAND.

This band is doing better than when I visited it last year. The chief then was sulking and had put in but little crop; this year he has in a fair acreage, which was growing well.

Beaverfoot, a rival of Louis Callihoo in farming and in stock-raising, continues to do well, but I thought his crops backward.

Their herd of cattle has increased: in 1897 they had ninety-two head; this year they have one hundred and twenty-two head.

JOSEPH'S BAND.

The Indians of this band have almost entirely neglected farming, and it is just as well, as it profited them nothing. They are hunters, and when they are not hunting they fish. Lac Ste. Anne, at their doors, has—so far—an inexhaustible supply of the best whitefish.

In consequence of this ready food supply, they seldom require, or ask for, assistance from the department.

They have cattle and succeed in eating their increase. Excepting two yearlings, all their stock are cows and calves; the progeny that should be one and two years old, and steers three years old, are gone.

Their cattle rounded up thirty head, against thirty-three in 1897.

WHITE WHALE LAKE BAND.

The members of this band do not do much in the way of farming, and it is better so, with the lake, which is teeming with the finest whitefish, at their doors. If they were instructed to raise potatoes and other vegetables, they would do very well; and with their cattle well looked after, they would soon be in easy circumstances.

Stony Indians can never be made farmers, as we understand the term; to make them earn a subsistence is as much as can be accomplished.

They have eighty-six head of cattle now; in 1897 they had eighty-one head.

ENOCH'S BAND.

These Indians are more directly under the eye of the agent than any of the other bands.

Their condition is stationary: men who were doing fairly well when I was here two years ago, have had a relapse—one Lazarus Lapotac has gone to the bad altogether, he got transferred to Saddle Lake Agency; would not settle to farming there, and he is now a wanderer without any home anywhere.

Daniel Cardinal, Alexander and Wm. Ward, are prospering, as well as several others.

Chief Mistah Jim has taken up a new place. He had a nice crop of wheat, and a good garden.

Crops.—The crops sown on the different reserves total three hundred and sixty-six acres, and consist of: wheat, one hundred and seventy-seven acres; oats, one hundred and twenty-nine acres; barley, seventeen acres; potatoes, eighteen acres; gardens, twenty-five acres; total, three hundred and sixty-six acres.

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At White Whale Lake, the crop consists principally of gardens of potatoes.

It is needless to say, in a year like this, when it has hardly ceased to rain since seeding, the crops all promised well at the time of my inspection; generally they were free from weeds, and for the most part well fenced.

Flour-Mill.—This mill is like some of the Indians, *in statu quo*; being a wind-mill, it only goes when the wind blows, and this has been a year of calms. The harvest of 1898 was almost a total failure of the Indians' crops, on account of the drought; so that there was but little grain to grind.

Indian Office.—I checked the book-keeping since the last inspection, and found it performed correctly; the balances of goods shown to be on hand by the books were found in the storehouse.

I audited the cash account since the last inspection, and found it correct, the expenditure being supported by vouchers, properly witnessed; the cash on hand agreeing with the balance in the cash-book.

I had a round-up of the live stock on each of the different reserves. I found the total number of cattle on hand and the classification to agree with the number shown as on hand in the last half-yearly return sent to the department.

Agency Buildings.—I found the agency buildings and premises to be kept in good order, and they are in a good state of preservation.

Health.—The Indians are reasonably free from sickness, and they are very well-behaved.

Morality.—I am able to report that no case of crime among the Indians in this portion of the Territories has reached my ears during the past year, and no misdemeanour. Sobriety has been the rule, and Indians are not thieves; they 'covet and desire another man's goods' less than any other people on the face of the earth.

I have, &c.,

T. P. WADSWORTH,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

QU'APPELLE INSPECTORATE,
FORT QU'APPELLE, ASSA., August 18, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fourteenth annual report of inspecting agencies and reserves in the North-west Territories, from October, 1898, to August, 1899.

FILE HILLS AGENCY.

This agency was inspected on October 11 and December 20. Mr. W. M. Graham is agent in charge, and I have to report a general progress on all the reserves, of which there are four, viz.: Star Blanket, population sixty; Little Black Bear, population eighty-four; Peepeekesis, population eighty-one; and Okanase, population eighty-two.

A new root-house had been built at the agency headquarters, and all the buildings were in capital order. The improvements on the reserves consisted of a num-

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ber of new houses, one and a half story, with shingled roofs, iron chimneys, good floors and windows, and stone foundations, and these, as well as the older houses, were cleanly kept, and it was noticed where school girls had returned to the reserves, the houses were the neatest and best kept. A number of new stables had been put up, roomy and high in the ceilings, and older stables had been enlarged and roofs raised. The winter's supply of hay was stacked at each stable, inclosed in strong corrals. There were also corrals at each stable for the cattle. One man, The Flag, had a fine stable, 60 x 20. The crop of oats was a good one, and roots also were good, and over two thousand bushels of potatoes were harvested; new breaking and summer-fallowing had been done, and land prepared for wheat in 1899. Six new wells had been dug, to a depth of seventy feet, in two of which water was obtained, and it was proposed to go deeper with the other four in the spring. Care had also been taken in having fire-guards well distributed over the reserves.

The agent had shown much ability, and given a lot of hard and constant work in the management of these four reserves, and has been rewarded with success, as the Indians are now comfortably well off, and may be said to be almost independent of the department in the way of food. They had no complaints, and were cheerful and contented. Chief Star Blanket, who was always opposed to schools, had finally given in, and every child on his reserve of school age was, at the time, either at the Qu'Appelle Industrial School or at Mr. Skene's boarding school, close to the reserve. Over two thousand tons of hay had been stacked for feed, besides some for sale. The principal source of revenue of these Indians are sales of hay, wood and cattle. The cattle were in fine condition, and the crop of calves was a satisfactory one. One good feature of these bands is that they are out of debt. Detailed report was sent to the Commissioner. The health of the Indians at the time was good.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

This agency was reached on October 26.

Staff.—Thos. W. Aspdin, farmer in charge; David Kennedy, interpreter and general assistant; he also does carpentry work. He is a graduate of the Qu'Appelle Industrial School.

The population is two hundred and sixteen including pupils at the schools.

The agency buildings had been newly painted and plastered, and a neat fence placed around the buildings and garden, and all were in excellent order. A good deal of work had been done during the year, and marked progress was noticed.

The grain was in stack, and it was estimated there would be four thousand bushels of wheat and oats; a good deal of new breaking and summer-fallowing had been done.

Eight thousand rails, seventeen hundred posts, besides a number of house logs, had been got out the previous winter for fences, houses and stables. Five hundred and fifty tons of hay were put up for feed and for sale, chiefly stacked at the stables. Eighteen new houses and as many stables had been built during the year, well scattered over the reserve and in pretty locations. The new houses are of a superior class, roomy and well finished; some have shingled roofs. The following are samples:—

Eah-Siehan has a new double house, 24 x 15; new stable, 24 x 18; roof of house, rails and sod, good floors and doors; he has a nice field of new breaking, large corral and lots of hay; milks his cows. This is a new location and a pretty place, and the man is industrious and getting along well.

Chas. Rider: new house, 34 x 18; new stable, 30 x 18; new corral, 33 x 18; iron-top chimney on house, shingled roof, panel door, and painted; tables, bedsteads, chairs, cook-stoves and clean crockery dishes; new well and plenty of water, and a neatly ploughed new field. The man is enterprising and industrious, and consequently is doing well.

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Twelve new wells had been dug, and eight were a success; the rest would be dug deeper in the spring. The cattle were in good condition.

Some of the Indians work for settlers, and get good wages. Mr. McLean, manager of Lord Brassey's farm, told a friend of mine that he would have had difficulty in saving his crop but for the help he got from these Indians.

Eight young men made a beginning for themselves this year in farm work on the reserve. They think this will be better than working for others. The band purchased a new binder, half paid this year and half next, cash price and no interest. These Indians are practically out of debt.

There is a Presbyterian mission on the reserve, Rev. Mr. McKenzie, missionary.

Services are held every Sunday morning and evening, and Sunday school in the afternoon; attendance, from eighteen to thirty-five. Mrs. McKenzie holds a week-day class for sewing, and the Indian women take quite an interest in this class. A quantity of clothing is sent by the W.F.M.S. of the Presbyterian Church. It is of much use for the old and feeble, as well as for the younger children. A number of the young men visit the mission during the week to read, write and do figuring, and are making progress. There was not so much dancing reported as formerly; a few of the older people still paint their faces, but on the whole are well behaved. Fifteen pupils were at Regina Industrial School and eight at Qu'Appelle. Five or six graduates are in situations. Clara Williams, Regina graduate, is interpreter at the mission, and Daniel Kennedy, Qu'Appelle graduate, is interpreter at the agency office. Both are clever at their work.

The whole reserve was in a prosperous condition, and Mr. Aspdin was sparing no pains in helping his Indians in their work.

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection here on November 3, 1898.

Staff.—J. P. Wright, agent; J. M. Jowett, clerk; M. Cameron, interpreter and teamster; J. Sutherland, miller and blacksmith; J. Pollock, farmer for reserves No. 71 and 72; Peter Hourie, farmer for No. 73. The agent takes charge of No. 73 himself.

I spent ten days, in company with the agent, in visiting every house and stable on the agency and counting the cattle.

Five new houses and five stables had been built on No. 71, and seven houses and four stables on No. 72. The new and old houses were kept fairly clean.

P. Belanger, on No. 71, had a new house, 18 x 16, shingled roof, upstairs rooms; house well furnished with stoves, beds, tables, pictures, and all were clean and tidy. The stables were also good.

Crops.—The crops were a failure. Hay enough was secured for feed, but none to sell. The Indians were in no way discouraged, and were breaking up new land and doing a lot of summer-fallowing for next year.

Education.—All children of school age on these two reserves, Nos. 71 and 72, were either at Qu'Appelle, Elkhorn or Round Lake schools.

SAKIMAY'S BAND, No. 74.

This band is composed of She-Sheep's Band and Little Bone's, but all are paid treaty under the name of Sakimay's.

The cattle were wintered last season at She-Sheep's, in the valley, and were to be sent to Little Bone's old reserve, Leech Lake, near Yorkton, the coming winter, where stables were built and hay put up by Mr. Hourie and the Indians during the summer; and on my way to Swan River Agency, I drove out to inspect the cattle and stables, and found all in good order: stables commodious, with compartments and abundance of the best of hay, and cattle were in fine condition. I also drove out on my return,

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and found that a good deal of hay would be over, and I understand it was all sold at a high price to parties from Yorkton, and cattle were driven back to Sakimay's in fine condition. One hundred and thirty head of cattle were wintered. Six Indian families, under Headman Aco-ose were in charge, and they did their work faithfully.

The crop on Sakimay's was a failure, but one hundred and fifteen acres were summer-fallowed, and thirty-one acres of new land broken.

The members of She-Sheep's Band live in the valley. The Indians do no farming, and have no cattle, and are independent of the department, and get little, if any, help. They earn a good living by selling hay and wood, and working for settlers, and wintering cattle for others.

These Indians are opposed to the white man's ways, and persistently refuse to allow their children to be sent to school, and there are about thirty children of school age on the reserve. Every effort has been made to induce them to send their children, but without effect.

COWESESSE' BAND, No. 73.

This is the banner band of the agency. Houses are all good ones, well furnished and clean, not an untidy house on the reserve. Five new houses and six stables were built during the year. Two hundred and twelve acres of land had been summer-fallowed, and sixty acres broken. The crops were nearly a total failure, only five hundred bushels of wheat and three hundred of oats having been harvested.

Boys and girls returned from school were doing well. Father Hugonnard was helping them by giving them cattle on the loan system.

Eight hundred and forty-five acres would be ready for crop, spring, 1899. The Indians are well supplied with implements, and since July, 1897, the following have been purchased and paid for by themselves: seven double wagons, nine mowers, two horse-rakes, four seed-drills, three disc-harrows, one fanning-mill, and six bob-sleighs, and a number of smaller implements, such as axes, forks, &c.

These Indians are pretty well free of debt. The lowest prices were obtained in all their purchases, the agent taking particular care in this respect that no one imposed on them.

The books were audited and inventory taken. Mr. Jowett takes charge of the office and warehouse, and it is needless to say that all were in good order. The agent is indefatigable in the discharge of his duties in this extensive agency, and his diary showed that he was constant and regular in his visits to the various reserves. The Indians were polite and courteous. The usual detailed report and statements were forwarded to the Commissioner.

MUSKOWPETUNG'S AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection here on December 1.

Staff.—J. A. Mitchell, agent; Jerome Larocque, interpreter and teamster; J. H. Gooderham, farmer at Piapot's Reserve; Hugh Richardson, farmer at Muskowpetung's Reserve and assistant in agency office; J. Hockley, farmer in charge of Pasquah's and Standing Buffalo's Reserves; J. D. Finlayson, in charge of department herd.

The agency buildings were in good repair, except the agent's house, which needed some plastering and kalsomining. The whole premises were inclosed by a neatly made fence.

PIAPOT'S BAND.

Much improvement was noticed here in houses and stables. Eleven new houses and twenty-six stables had been built since my last visit in March, 1897; also six sheds for implements and cattle. Ten porches had been added to doors of houses. The

Indians live in the valley, and the fields are on the 'bench.' One boy, a Regina graduate, was building a house on the bench. Chief Piapot no longer objected to moving from the valley to the high land, but water was the difficulty. It was thought this could be overcome by establishing dams, the same as at Pasquah's, and a good deal of work had already been done in this direction. The houses, although of an inferior class, owing to scarcity of building timber, were clean and tidy, and were comfortably furnished with house effects, bedding, &c.

Nine hundred tons of hay were stacked in the valley to fill police contract, and for the department herd, and for the Indians' own herd.

Fifteen acres of new land broken, and forty acres summer-fallowed. The crop harvested was eight hundred and eighty bushels of wheat and oats and six hundred and forty-five bushels of oats. The cattle were looking well and numbered one hundred head. The reserve was in good condition, and Indians comfortably well-to-do.

The department ranche is also in the valley, and the stables situated in a well-sheltered spot bordering on the river. They are commodious, and were in the best of condition; separate ones for the calves. The total number of the herd was two hundred and three head, and, from a statement furnished the Commissioner, the experiment proved a profitable one.

PASQUAH'S BAND, No. 79.

Progress was noticed here. These Indians chiefly resided in the valley, but during the year half a dozen or more of the most enterprising moved up to the bench and built houses and stables on their farms. A superior class of houses were built, one and a half story, shingled roofs, and they have a fine appearance on approaching the place. The homesteads compare favourably with those of white settlers.

The dams made by Mr. Hockley removed the water difficulty. The cattle were in good condition; the herd numbered one hundred and thirty-four head. Mr. Hockley, besides looking after this reserve and Standing Buffalo's, does all carpentry and blacksmithing repairs, which are numerous, and a saving to the Indians as well as to the department. Thirty-eight acres were summer-fallowed, and seventy acres of new land broken. This reserve was in a prosperous condition, and the Indians seemed happy and contented.

STANDING BUFFALO SIOUX, No. 78.

This reserve is on the north side of the Qu'Appelle River and is also under the charge of Mr. Hockley. It has always been a pleasure to visit this reserve, as the people are so pleasant and cheerful, and this visit was no exception. The band is self-supporting and makes a good living working for the settlers, selling hay and wood, tanning hides and fishing. These Indians usually have potatoes to sell also.

They own sixty-one head of cattle.

The houses are clean and most of them comfortably furnished.

These Indians are industrious and thrifty and make the best use of everything. I noticed in several houses brackets on the walls made from small boxes, with reflectors for lamps made from the tin of tobacco boxes which they had picked up at some of the stores.

MUSKOWPETUNG'S BAND, No. 80.

This reserve, although nearest the agency headquarters, is the most backward of the four. The houses are huddled together in the valley, only one of the band having built on the bench, but signs of progress were not wanting. Some new houses and stables had been built, and I did not find a dirty or an untidy house on the whole reserve, excepting the one on the bench, and the women were tanning hides in the house, and of course it was untidy. The stables were all well prepared for the winter.

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The herd numbered one hundred and forty-four, and the cattle were looking well. One man said he was sorry I had called so soon, as he had not time to put his stable in as good order as he would like. I told him I would come back again, which I did, and he had everything in good order.

The women were busy making mitts and stockings, and some were tanning hides. They were all in the best of humour and seemed quite happy.

The crop harvested was seven hundred and fifty-five bushels of wheat and oats and a few potatoes, the early storms in October having played havoc with them. Three hundred and eight tons of hay were stacked, and forty acres of new land broken; no summer fallowing, as all the fields were under crop. Mr. Richardson was taking a lively interest in these Indians and was early and late out amongst them and was much liked by them. The new agent, Mr. Mitchell, accompanied me in my inspection and he was cordially received at each house. The Indians were particularly pleased to hear him speak to them in their own language.

Mr. Richardson made plans of each field on his reserve, giving areas, and I sent a sample one to the Commissioner.

The graduates returned from schools were doing well, and I could give many interesting proofs of this, but space will not permit.

Health.—The health of the bands at the time was good. Dr. Edwards makes regular visits.

The agency and farm books were audited and inventories taken, and detailed report sent to the Commissioner at Winnipeg.

The bands are well supplied with seeders, binders, mowers, rakes, wagons, &c., all paid for themselves. Messrs. Gooderham and Hockley are old and experienced men in Indian work and are valuable officials.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

On December 30 I proceeded to Regina to inspect the Industrial School, but owing to sickness of some of the staff I deferred the inspection until later on, and proceeded to Birtle Agency, arriving there on January 7, 1899.

Staff.—J. A. Markle, agent; S. M. Dickenson, clerk; A. P. Escanegot, interpreter.

On the 8th (Sunday) I attended the opening of the new church on Bird Tail Reserve by Professor Hart, of Winnipeg. The church cost about \$900, paid by the Presbyterian committee. It is a neat little frame building, stone foundation and has a small tower and bell, and is capable of seating eighty or ninety persons. The Indians did all the hauling of stone and timber and the women supplied the pews from proceeds of the Ladies' Aid Society, also a new organ partly paid for from a penny collection and the old organ in exchange. The Indians were proud of this new church.

BIRD TAIL BAND, No. 58.

I inspected the reserve of this band on January 12 and following days. The population is seventy-three. The reserve was in its usual good condition. Five new houses had been built and some stables enlarged. Four miles of wire fencing had been made. Three thousand eight hundred and seventy bushels of grain had been harvested and six hundred and eighty-two bushels of potatoes. One hundred and forty-seven tons of hay put up. This band has seventy-four head of cattle, eleven sheep, four pigs, and a number of poultry, a few being at nearly every farmyard. This band is self-supporting.

VALLEY RIVER BAND, No. 42½.

The reserve of this band was reached on January 17. It is eighty-five miles from Birtle. This was the first time I had been able to visit this reserve, as roads were impassable on previous inspections, and I may here say that, outside of the agent, I was the first Indian official who had ever visited these Indians. The drive was a long and cold one, but we were well rewarded by finding such a nice reserve and the Indians so comfortably located. The reserve lies in the valley, Riding Mountain on one side and Duck Mountain on the other, and is well adapted for ranching, there being abundance of hay, capital pasture and clear running water.

The chief has a fine house 22 x 22 with a lean-to wing 12 x 24, shingled roof, up-stair rooms, where we camped. The house was well furnished and the premises were inclosed by a neat fence with fancy gates. Other houses, although not so large, were equally well furnished and as clean and comfortable. Sewing-machines could be seen in some of them.

These Indians do little farming and had only ninety bushels of potatoes and turnips. They have thirty-three head of cattle, and put up two hundred and fourteen tons of hay for cattle and horses. They have very good stables. I noticed one with eight double stalls.

This band is self-supporting and makes its living entirely by the hunt.

The Church of England had a mission here, but had transferred it to the Presbyterian Church, which was to send a missionary at once, and a visit was made before I left the agency. When the chief heard of a missionary coming, he said, 'How glad I am to hear the good news.' I never met a nicer lot of Indians. They number sixty-eight.

GAMBLER'S BAND, No. 63.

This band was reached on our return on January 20, only one family living here, that of John Tanner, who had built a new house and stable since my last visit. The house is log, 20 x 20, plastered outside and in, shingled roof. The stable was one of the best I had seen, 40 x 21. Tanner owns fifty-three head of cattle, all private, and some first-class horses. He had eighty tons of hay put up, and would get straw from settlers. He purchased during the year a mower and rake, wagon and cutter, and paid for them himself entirely independently of the department. He had some wheat and oats and had forty acres of land ready for crop, 1899.

WAY-WAY-SEE-CAPPO'S BAND, No. 62.

This band was reached on January 24. Improvements were noticed on this reserve, probably more than any I had yet seen. The chief was getting out logs for a new house and an implement-shed. Manitou Wigwam had his house divided into a sitting-room, and two bed-rooms down stairs and a lean-to kitchen. Up-stair room also, where we camped during our stay. The house had storm windows, the first I had seen on an Indian house.

The band harvested seven hundred and twenty-one bushels of potatoes, and had stacked nine hundred and six tons of hay for feed and for sale. The herd numbered one hundred and seventy-one head and the cattle were in good condition. The Indians had also sheep and poultry. They were preparing to put in some grain crops this year.

There are a good many widows and old people on this reserve, who have to be assisted a little, otherwise the band is self-supporting.

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ROLLING RIVER BAND, No. 67.

This band was reached on February 6, and from the time we left Birtle until we returned it was from 48 to 53 below zero, but it was pleasing to find that the Indians were so comfortably situated and that they took such good care of their cattle. The herd numbered sixty-four head.

The population is one hundred and thirteen. They had a small crop of two hundred bushels of grain and three hundred and fifty bushels of roots. They were anxious to go more into farming, and Mr. Wright, Presbyterian missionary, was assisting them all he could and had them interested in getting up an exhibition during the summer of 1899, and some of the settlers promised to assist.

I heard little of drinking going on.

The mission gets clothing from the W. F. M. S., which is appreciated, and saved many an old man and woman and young children from the shivering cold when it was 50 below zero.

OKANASE BAND, No. 61.

On February 8 we drove over the mountain to Okanase Reserve, No. 61. This is the banner reserve of the agency and it was found in its usual good condition.

The population is one hundred and forty-four.

Houses all of a superior class and cleanly kept. The herd numbered one hundred and forty-four head, fifty-six of which were private stock, forty-eight horses, two pigs and eighty poultry. Eleven hundred bushels of grain were harvested and four hundred and thirty-one bushels of potatoes; three hundred and sixty tons of hay stacked and eighty tons of straw.

Joe Boyer, a headman of the band, purchased a half section of land adjoining the reserve for \$320, and paid cash for it. He owns twenty-four head of cattle and some heavy work horses and earns a good deal taking contracts from the lumbermen in the mountains.

Five of the band, including the chief and Joe Boyer, supplied milk to the cheese factory, and the proceeds in 1898 amounted to \$192.48.

There is a Presbyterian church on the reserve, but it is old and dilapidated and the school-house is used for services, and Mr. McPherson, the missionary, informed me the Indians were regular in their attendance.

OAK LAKE SIOUX BAND, No. 57.

This band was inspected on February 17 and 18. Four new houses had been built by families removed from Turtle Mountain Reserve during the year. The houses were, without an exception, clean and comfortable, a contrast to former inspections. Those without modern floors had them supplied. The two old widows who had thirteen dogs two years ago, but reduced the number last year to seven, had now further reduced the number to three.

A new storehouse or granary had been built during the year; it is frame, 18 x 14, stone foundation and shingled roof. Six new wells had been dug and were giving good supplies of water.

The population is sixty-one and they own twenty-one head of cattle. They had one thousand and eighteen bushels of grain and two hundred and twenty-two bushels of roots. Hay and straw stacked, one hundred and twenty tons.

Some wire fencing had been made.

OAK RIVER SIOUX BAND, No. 59.

I reached this band on February 21. John Taylor is the farmer. Forty-eight houses and premises were visited and all found in excellent order. Six new houses, ten

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stables and three implement-sheds had been added during the year. Some of the houses were frame and were commodious and divided into separate rooms.

The population is three hundred and two.

These Indians own ninety-four head of cattle. They harvested two thousand four hundred and eighty-nine bushels wheat, five hundred and sixty-one oats, five hundred and thirty-three corn, five hundred and seventy-one carrots and stacked four hundred and twenty-seven tons of hay and two hundred and ninety-eight of straw. The quality of the hay was poor, containing a lot of fox tail and wild sage, but the straw gave excellent feed. Three hundred and fifty acres of land had been summer-fallowed and fifty acres of new land broken, one hundred and fifty acres of fall ploughing done, so that more land was prepared than ever before, and if a good crop was got in 1899 the Indians would be well off. The farmhouse had been improved and enlarged by an addition 16 x 16. A new frame stable 14 x 16, a new well and the warehouse or granary had been painted.

Mr. Markle has a scheme for irrigating the hay flats, which if carried out, would be a boon in providing a hay supply.

The total quantity of provisions issued in the entire agency during the year for a population of nearly one thousand was eighty-four sacks of flour, five hundred and forty-four pounds of tobacco, thirty-eight and a half pounds of tea.

Mr. Markle conducts this extensive and important agency with rare ability, the results being a prosperous and contented people, and what is better, they are not depending on the department for 'spoon-feeding,' unless in the exceptional cases that I have mentioned. The office work is efficiently done by Mr. Dickenson. The books were audited and inventories taken and detailed report forwarded to the Commissioners.

I left Birtle on March 4 for Swan River Agency, and reached Yorkton that evening, Saturday. On Monday, 6, I drove out to Leech Lake to see the cattle sent there from Crooked Lake Agency.

I found two stables, each 100 x 15 feet, with compartments for cows and calves and work oxen. The stables were dry and warm, a corral between the two stables, sixty feet wide, and the poles of the roofs of the stables projected over the sides of the corral about eight or ten feet, affording shelter for the cattle when not in the stables. The stables are in a bluff and well sheltered from the wind storms.

Hay was plentiful and of good quality. The cattle watered at the lake about three-quarters of a mile distant. The exercise was good for them. Five cabins had been put up for the Indians in charge.

SWAN RIVER AGENCY.

On March 8 I left Yorkton for Swan River Agency, arriving there and commencing my inspection on the 9th.

Staff.—W. E. Jones, agent; Peter Bras, interpreter and teamster; David Porter, servant; F. Fisher, occasionally employed to write up the books, and was also employed to attend at haying and seeing that the proper quantities were secured, also branding of cattle.

An extra implement-shed had been put up at the agency, also a harness and feed room. All the buildings were in good order.

COTE'S BAND, No. 64.

Thirty-five homesteads were inspected on this reserve, and cattle counted from stable to stable.

The cattle were in good condition and hay was plentiful, and stables comfortable. A few of the band had built, as winter quarters, stables and houses, where hay was easily procured, and saved hauling. The houses on this reserve were clean, as they

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always have been found. No crop worth speaking of had been harvested, and a few acres of new land had been broken and summer-fallowed, about fifteen in all. The herd numbered four hundred and forty-one head and one hundred and twenty-two sheep. One thousand four hundred and sixty tons of hay were put up and measured at the time by Mr. Fisher, consequently there was enough for the large herd: there was no guess-work about the quantity.

KEESEKOUSE BAND, No. 66.

Twenty-five homesteads were inspected here. A few of his band had also selected winter quarters for their cattle, and had built stables and houses. The herd was two hundred and twenty-nine head. There were also twenty-one sheep. Eight hundred and twenty-nine tons of hay had been put up and there would be plenty. The crop reported was fifty-one bushels of grain and one hundred and fifty of potatoes.

The houses were in good order, with one or two exceptions.

KEY'S BAND, No. 65.

Ten homesteads were examined here, and probably more improvement was noticed than at either of the other two. The chief had removed to the valley, about six miles from his old place, and built a large log house and good stables. Others did the same, so that the nest of old shacks that formerly surrounded the chief's house have become broken up.

Houses were all in first-class order, also the stables. The herd numbered two hundred and twenty-one head, and six sheep, and a few poultry. A few bushels of barley and oats were reported, and three hundred and seven bushels of potatoes. Seven hundred and eleven tons of hay had been stacked and there was no scarcity. It will be noticed that the cattle industry is the only one followed to any extent in this agency.

There is a church and mission and day school on Key's Reserve, Church of England, same on Keeseekouse, Roman Catholic Church; and mission and boarding school on Côté's Reserve, Presbyterian.

TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.

After inspecting Crowstand school, I returned to Yorkton, and left on March 31, for Fishing Lake, arriving there on April 1, on my way to Touchwood, which I reached on April 5.

Staff.—S. Swinford, agent; H. A. Carruthers, clerk and in charge of Gordon's Reserve; Edward Stanley, farmer, Poor Man's and Day Star's Reserves; P. J. Hamilton, farmer, Muscowequan's Reserve; Chas. Favel, farmer at Fishing Lake; J. Brass, interpreter and teamster, at the agency headquarters.

A temporary covering had been made for the threshing-machine, and the interpreters have had a new roof put on the kitchen, and otherwise improved. The fences around the agency buildings were in a dilapidated condition and posts and rails were on hand to renew them as soon as the frost was out of the ground.

FISHING LAKE BAND.

I inspected the reserve of this band on my way in from Yorkton. The dirty little shacks I found last year had been pulled down, only one was kept, and after being improved it made a neat little house. Four new houses and four stables had been added during the year and a lean-to kitchen to the farmhouse. The Indian houses were clean and the stables were comfortable.

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The crop consisted of a few potatoes, principally raised by the farmers. There was enough for seed.

The cattle were looking well, and the herd numbered fifty head. Hay was short, Mr. Milligan was supplying the Indians at a reasonable price to be paid out of next treaty money. The Nut Lake portion of the band have thirty-six head of private cattle off the reserve. These I did not see. Although these Indians were careless about their hay and potatoes, still there was progress, compared with the previous year, and if properly handled, they can be made industrious and thrifty.

GORDON'S BAND, No. 86.

I made an inspection here on April 6 and 7, Mr. Carruthers having charge of the reserve as well as being book-keeper at the agency office. Twenty-five homesteads were examined, and all but two were found in capital order. The herd numbered two hundred and ninety-five head, and the cattle were looking well, there being lots of hay. Two thousand nine hundred and seventy bushels of grain were harvested, and six hundred and thirty-four bushels of potatoes. Nine hundred and thirty-two tons of hay were stacked, and one hundred and eighty tons of straw. The reserve was in good condition, the Indians being above the average in intelligence and industrious habits.

DAY STAR'S BAND, No. 87.

I made an inspection of this band on April 10.

Thirteen homesteads were examined. Houses, stables and cattle, and all were found satisfactory.

Seven of the band made each a pair of bob-sleighs from birch-wood, and had them ironed at the agency blacksmith-shop, one of the Andersons, an Elkhorn graduate, I believe, doing the work.

The herd numbered two hundred and one head. The crop harvested was two hundred and fifty bushels of oats, and six hundred and seventeen bushels of roots; six hundred and forty tons of hay were stacked and there was enough.

POOR MAN'S BAND.

I inspected these Indians on April 11; Mr. Stanley being in charge of this and Day Star's Band.

Fourteen homesteads were examined and all were in good order but two, and these were untidy, in fact, dirty, and the occupants were visitors. They were told to clean up or get out. The chief had a nice clean house, and good stables and sheep pen. He was sending to Eaton's of Toronto for blankets. His boy, returned from Gordon's school, could read the catalogues and prices.

The herd here numbered one hundred and fifty-two head. Three thousand and seventy-seven bushels of wheat and oats were harvested and six hundred and seventy-five bushels of roots. Five hundred and eighty tons of hay were stacked, and one hundred and five tons of straw.

Farm-books were examined. Mr. Stanley is a faithful official and is painstaking in all his work.

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BAND.

This band was inspected on April 12. Fifteen homesteads were visited. Improvements made last year were noticed, in the stables especially. Houses were cleanly kept. I only found one that could be called dirty.

Windigo and Tom. Greene had taken up new locations on the west corner of the reserve, where hay and water were plentiful. Each had put up large stables and

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temporary houses; others had taken locations in another direction, and the chief himself was soon to follow; in fact was getting out logs.

Mr. Hamilton had done well in getting these Indians to spread out more and away from the group of little houses, where time was often idled away, smoking and talking gossip.

The herd numbered one hundred and fifty-eight head—all beef fat. The hay was particularly good, Mr. Hamilton seeing that it was cut in proper time. The new farmhouse is about three quarters of a mile from the old one. It is log, 24 x 18, ceiling down stairs, 8 feet, up stairs, 7 feet. Lean-to kitchen 18 x 16, stone foundation, roof on hut not yet shingled; flooring still to be put in, good cellar. Twenty-five acres of land were summer-fallowed for crop this year.

Cattle sold brought from \$35 to \$44 each, on foot, equal to 3½ cents for live weight.

The health of the Indians at the time was good. I only met with a few who complained. The births during the year were forty-five, and the deaths thirty-two. The population is eight hundred and forty-one.

The agent, Mr. Swinford, was attentive to the Indians and was regular in his visits to the various reserves, and had no trouble in getting the Indians to carry out his wishes; and the work was going on smoothly.

The usual inventory was taken and books checked.

I returned to Fort Qu'Appelle on April 22, and on May 6 left for Regina Industrial School, and on May 27 left for Assiniboine Agency, and on May 29 for Winnipeg, where I was engaged in inspecting supplies for the Manitoba agencies, before being shipped, also inspecting and distributing the supplies for agencies in the Territories, and auditing the warehouse books for the past year. On July 8 I left Winnipeg for Brandon Industrial School, report of which will appear in another place. On August 2, I returned to Winnipeg and completed some more distribution of fresh animals, and returned again to Brandon, Elkhorn, Regina and Qu'Appelle.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MCGIBBON,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WINNIPEG, December 30, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report, dealing with the fiscal year ended June 30 last, and a few other matters that have since transpired.

My report will not be so comprehensive as I could desire, as owing to my absence in the north engaged in making a new Indian treaty, I was unable during the summer to visit any of the reserves and to judge for myself, by personal observation, of the progress made by the wards of the Government in agriculture, stock-raising and education.

Treaty No. 8.—This treaty with the Cree, Beaver and Chipewyan Indians of the country drained by the Athabasca, Peace and Slave Rivers, having been dealt with in the joint report of the three special commissioners who negotiated the same, I need not enlarge upon it here. The number who came into the treaty was 2,217, of whom about

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340 were Crees, 205 Beavers, and 1,172 Chipewyans. With very few exceptions all the Indians whom the commissioners met accepted the terms offered; but a considerable number who hunt in outlying regions did not receive notice or were not in circumstances to make it convenient to attend at any of the places of meeting named.

Agriculture.—Owing to the exceptionally wet summer and early frost, the returns from the wheat crop in some of the northern reserves have proved disappointing, both in regard to quality and quantity. In the Qu'Appelle district and Manitoba, however, the yield has been most satisfactory and of good sample. Individual Indians in some cases have a full carload for sale. Root crops varied in the different districts, and on the whole the yield has been below the average. But it is gratifying to note that as the result of the season's operations the department will be relieved from supplying as much provisions and clothing as have been necessary in late years.

Stock.—This industry is being carried on very successfully. The increase in the herds is going on steadily, and the growing interest taken therein by the Indians is noticeable. Beef steers commanded a good figure this autumn, and the average price realized per head for those sold was very encouraging. The demand for heifers by Indians who are desirous of taking up stock-raising is extending. In the southern Alberta district, where ranching is carried on extensively on the reserves, the applications exceed the available supply, and it will take some time before the reserves are fully stocked. When this desideratum is accomplished, the turning point in the expenditure for food supplies will be reached and the Indians will be in a position to furnish their own beef.

The cattle came through last winter with very little loss. Anthrax, which appeared among the cattle at Duck Lake and the Qu'Appelle district, carried off a few; but I am glad to say did not spread among the herds.

The prospect in the summer of this year for a supply of hay was very discouraging on account of the continuous rains and the sloughs being full of water; but the open fall and fine weather were favourable for haying and a sufficient quantity was secured on all the reserves, with the exception of the Pas Agency, where, should the winter prove long and severe, I fear they will be short.

Agricultural Fair.—At the File Hill Agency a very successful fair was held. Prizes were offered by the merchants and settlers in the vicinity, and many people from the neighbourhood were present, who were very much pleased with the display of articles, all of Indian manufacture or produce.

Health.—On the whole the general health of the Indians has been fair. Influenza was prevalent last winter, and on account of the unusual length and severity of the weather it was difficult to stamp the disease out. At La Corne and John Smith's Reserves, in the Prince Albert district, a few cases of typhoid fever appeared; and on some of the other reserves this year measles of a light type made its appearance among the children. At this date the sanitary condition of the Indian dwelling-houses is reported good, and the general health on the reserves satisfactory.

Conduct.—There have been few complaints during the year against the Indians for misconduct when off their reserves; but I regret that I cannot report so favourably in regard to the use of intoxicants. Precaution has been taken to prevent them from getting liquor; but with the large population of half-breeds in the country, through whom the liquor is procured, it is impossible to stop the traffic entirely. Where the members of a band are of mixed blood, the most difficulty is experienced.

General.—The progress made during the year is, in most cases, satisfactory. The money received from the sale of grain, cattle, hay, &c., has been judiciously expended, and the number of agricultural implements, wagons, harness, &c., the private property of Indians, increased on the reserves.

I beg to refer you to the reports from the agents for detailed accounts of the work and advancement made on the different reserves during the year.

Education.—The education of our Indians is a question so closely allied to the ultimate problem of their civilization and self-support, that I have bestowed upon it a

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great deal of my attention. On the whole, there is an improvement in the tone of our Indian schools of all grades. An important consideration is the attendance. In so far as relates to the day schools, it is of a fluctuating character, and will remain so until less roving habits obtain among the parents, not mentioning minor hindrances, such as bad weather, poor clothing, &c. These interfere greatly with the work of the schools, and apply more particularly to the lake regions. I may, however, say that there are schools doing excellent work in the vicinity of Fairford, Norway House, and Rainy River, as well as in agencies situated on the banks of the Saskatchewan.

Day Schools.—The teachers of the day schools are not uniformly efficient. Up to recent years the means of communication was so generally indifferent, that the salary allowed was no inducement, and precluded in many parts the appointment of capable instructors. The same salary to-day is much better remuneration, and makes it possible for better appointments to be made. There is, therefore, an improvement in this respect, and considering that the houses are kept in repair, and the material up to the standard, the outlook is by no means disheartening. A few of the day schools, which had been closed for various reasons, have been reopened.

Boarding Schools.—The attendance at the boarding schools is, of course, pretty regular; the pupils remain on the reserve, and whether the older members of the band absent themselves or not, the children continue in school, where the parents can frequently see them. This reconciles the latter to the schools. Nearly all these schools, with the exception of those which have been opened recently, have their full complement of pupils. The members of the staffs have been selected carefully, and the reports from the inspectors are almost invariably gratifying. The buildings are generally good, and in some cases are equipped, heated, ventilated, &c., according to the most modern principles. The Government provides only a part of the expenditure on boarding schools, the various churches, under whose patronage they are, liberally contributing the remainder. Minor industrial training is imparted, and at the age of twelve or so, the pupils can be graded to industrial schools, with fair prospects of becoming, at eighteen, with oversight and a little aid at starting, quite able to support themselves.

Since the last annual report, four boarding schools have been established, namely, the Cowases (Roman Catholic), Crooked Lake Agency, now in full operation; the Norway House (Methodist) in the Berens River Agency; the Blood (Roman Catholic) and the Blackfoot (Roman Catholic), which last, however, is not yet opened. The schools (Presbyterian) at Crowstand and Birtle have been enlarged and improved at an expense (met wholly by the church) of \$9,600, which will give accommodation for an increased number of pupils.

The number of pupils in the older schools has increased, decreased or remained the same, according to circumstances.

The policy of using boarding schools as feeders to the industrial schools has been kept in view as much as could be done, with varying success. The location itself of the boarding schools has been an obstacle to the full success of this policy. As an instance, in Manitoba and Keewatin there are two industrial schools under the auspices of the Church of England without any single boarding school to draw from, so that, perforce, they have to fall back on raw material. This may be said of almost all the industrial schools, although not to the same extent as in the cases mentioned.

The principals of boarding schools and teachers of day schools are also somewhat inclined to retard the grading system. They do not look favourably upon losing pupils who are a credit to their schools or are old enough to be so useful as to help to reduce the cost of maintenance by enabling them partially to dispense with outside labour.

Before coming to the industrial schools, I may mention three schools of a mixed character, which, although known technically as 'boarding schools,' take their place above that class. These are Emmanuel College, Prince Albert; St. Albert Orphanage and the Duck Lake school.

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In Emmanuel College there is no industrial training, but it receives \$100 per head for pupils trained as teachers. I should like to point out that we have in our service several graduates of this school, who are giving more satisfaction than the average teachers in our schools. This may be deemed satisfactory.

In the St. Albert Orphanage, where the grant is the ordinary boarding school grant, the farming operations, to which the boy pupils contribute largely, do not form the main part of the training. Here, the girls are taught the use of wool from the shearing to the making of all kinds of articles of clothing. At the same time the more homely work of ordinary housekeeping in all its branches is not overlooked. This probably is the only school in the country where the female inmates receive such a comprehensive training.

The Duck Lake school, although called a boarding school, receives a uniform grant of \$100 a head. The industrial training therein is in most respects equal to that of industrial schools.

Industrial Schools.—In regard to industrial schools, I have been unable, except in two or three cases, to ascertain *de visu* the quality of the work done. As far as I can judge by the reports, every person connected with the management of such schools is generally well qualified. There have been only two important changes, namely, in the appointment of new principals for the Brandon and Rupert's Land schools. These changes apparently have contributed to the better management of the two institutions. Rev. Mr. Hodbin, of the Calgary Industrial School, is now on sick leave, and has found a suitable substitute.

The financial management is not equally successful in all the institutions, and shortcomings, as a rule, may be accounted for by depletion in the number of pupils.

Enforcing the regulation that the age of eighteen years brings the school stage to an end, together with restricting, as a rule, the admission of pupils to industrial schools to only such as are of the age of twelve or above, and the general difficulty of finding recruits, owing to the indifference or opposition of the parents, has somewhat interfered with the attendance in a few schools, and therefore tended to affect the balance sheet unfavourably.

This is a matter of regret. Yet, acting on the opinion of agents, I have felt that it would be unwise to use compulsion, except in a few cases, and have preferred to allow time to break down the prejudices of the parents. It is satisfactory to find several of the Sioux Indians of Moosejaw, a band hitherto intractable, consenting to send their children to the Regina school, and I have also reason to believe that the She-Sheep's Indians of Crooked Lake will send some pupils to Elkhorn at no remote date.

In many cases the reason of the opposition of the parents is that on account of their reserves being distant from the schools, they find it difficult either to visit or be visited by their children.

Another objection has been the mortality rate at the schools. In this latter respect, I may say that the improvement is very noticeable, and owing to improved sanitary arrangements and to the fact that the medical examination, which every recruit has to undergo, has been made more stringent; no alarm need now be felt in regard to the health of pupils attending industrial and boarding schools, and all who come in contact with Indians should strive to disabuse their minds as to the danger.

The total enrolment in industrial and boarding schools on June 30, 1899, was:—

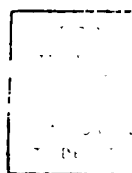
Industrial schools.....	983
Boarding ".....	847

As compared with the enrolment on June 30, 1896:

Industrial schools.....	979
Boarding ".....	712



FINISH OF BOAT SAILING RACES, PENELAKUT, KUPER ISLAND, B.C. [208]



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Staff.—The department's inspectors under my supervision, and the Indian agents, clerks and farm instructors, with few exceptions, have faithfully discharged their duties throughout the year. The secretary, clerks and other employees in this office have likewise performed their work in a painstaking, cheerful and efficient manner.

I have, &c.,

DAVID LAIRD,
Indian Commissioner.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY,
HAZLETON, July 25, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and statistical statement, also list of Government property in my keeping, to June 30, 1899.

This agency, besides many special reserves, contains twenty-seven villages, reserves and bands, and for geographical reasons, distinctions of nations and general characteristics, eight are designated as belonging to the Kit-Ksun division, and nineteen, inclusive of four outlying bands, to the Hoquel-get division, respectively.

THE KIT-KSUN DIVISION.

This division comprises seven villages on the Upper Skeena River, and another, Kit-wan-cool, situated on the Naas trail to Ayensk, Naas River. They, without a single exception, belong to the Kit-Ksun nation, the parent stock of the Tsimpsons.

The jurisdiction over this part of the district begins from Kitselas Cañon, the point of difficulty for steamboat and canoe navigation on the Skeena River, and about ninety miles below this place, to beyond its head waters, covering a distance of about one hundred and sixty miles.

In furnishing reports on reserves and villages, I deem it advisable to begin with the Kit-wan-gagh Band, the furthest down the Skeena, and to conclude with the Kul-doe village, towards its source.

KIT-WAN-GAGH BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the right bank of the Skeena, near the mouth of one of its western affluents, the Kit-wan-gagh River. Its area comprises three thousand five hundred and twenty-nine acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-two, consisting of fifty-three men, fifty-nine women, and forty children. During the year there were five deaths and six births; increase, one. There were no cases of immigration or emigration to record.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians enjoyed excellent health. The premises and their surroundings are kept clean, and a good many of the Indians have been vaccinated.

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Resources and Occupation.—The principal resources are catching salmon, keeping a few cattle, hunting, trapping, and gathering wild berries. The occupations of this band are varied, amongst the principal being that of working during the salmon season about the canneries of the east, getting out cord-wood along the river, hunting and trapping. Amongst the women, the occupations are : keeping house, and getting and drying berries for winter's use.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are twenty-three frame and fifty-seven log houses and four stables on this reserve; of stock, two bulls and three cows and no horses. The implements are of the most needful, such as axes, mattocks, hoes and other tools.

Education.—There are twenty-eight children of an age to attend school. The school is supported by the Anglican Church Missionary Society, and is centrally located in the village. The attendance is irregular, as school is open only part of the year, which applies also to those on other reserves on account of the varied occupations of the Indians necessitating their absence from home, and their habit of taking their children with them.

Religion.—Of late years the Indians have shown a great desire to become Christianized. A splendid little church has been erected, finished and fully equipped, and an organ added. The building formerly used for divine service became the present school-house. The buildings were constructed by the Anglican Church Missionary Society.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are intelligent, courteous to strangers, and in favour of any move tending to better their condition. Many of them are now quite proficient in the use of tools, especially those of carpentry, and a wood-turning lathe is in operation for ornamental accessories to furniture and other articles. Their garden patches are also receiving more attention of late, and consequently are yielding better.

KIT-WAN-COOL VILLAGE.

Location.—This village, its reserve not yet apportioned, is the only one of the Kit-Ksun settlements removed from the river, and is situated on the right bank of Kit-wan-gagh River, twenty-five miles from Kit-wan-gagh, and four miles below Lake Kit-wan-cool, and on the trail to Ayensk, Naas River.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-six, consisting of twenty-two men, nineteen women and twenty-five children. There was, during the year, one death from old age; no births to record, making a decrease of one.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There was no illness in this band during this year. Sanitary measures are observed; also, vaccinating the people is attended to.

Resources.—The lake furnishes an abundant supply of salmon; hunting and trapping bring fair returns, and the gathering of wild berries by the women and children.

Occupation.—The main occupation during the salmon season is to work about the canneries of the coast. For the remainder of the year the Indians hunt, trap, and till some potato patches. The women pick and dry wild berries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are three frame and twenty-eight log houses belonging to the village and eight shacks at the discharge of the lake (Kit-wan-gagh River). Only some axes, hoes, spades and other tools of modern kind are used.

Education.—There are fifteen children of an age to attend school. There is no school at this village; some of the children periodically attend school at Kit-wan-gagh, also at Kin-colith and Ayensk, on the Naas River.

Religion.—There is no church here and no missionary stationed at the village, but the people are receiving the divided attentions of those of the Naas, and especially of the one at Kit-wan-gagh.

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Characteristics and Progress.—Though industrious, not much can be said of this band under this heading. Its time is too much taken up away from home, and the isolated condition of the village is, no doubt, in part accountable for lack of better results.

KITSE-GUKLA BAND.

Reserves.—Both the old and the new villages of this band are situated on the left bank of the Skeena, and the latter about nine miles above the former. Their entire area consists of three thousand one hundred and three acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two villages is eighty-eight, composed of thirty-three men, thirty women and twenty-five children. During the year there were seven births and five deaths, making an increase of two over last year's count.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians enjoyed splendid health. Sanitary measures were observed in both villages, and some of the people were vaccinated, especially children.

Resources.—Some of the people fish, hunt and trap. The women, with their children, gather and dry the wild berry crop.

Occupation.—The occupations of this band consist of working, during the salmon season, in the canneries of the coast, getting out cord-wood along the river, hunting and trapping. The women, at the proper seasons, gather berries and dry them.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The band owns thirty-four log houses and nine of frame; the latter make up the habitations of the new village. Of stock, this band possesses one cow. The implements owned are carpenter's tools, and a few implements required for tilling the soil.

Education.—The children of an age to attend school number fifteen. There is a small school-house, formerly used at New Kitse-gukla, but the teaching of late, under a worthy native Methodist teacher, has been transferred to the old village. The attendance is yet very irregular on account of children following their parents to their varied avocations.

Religion.—There is a nice little church situated at the new village. It has been temporarily abandoned, and in the house used now for a school at the old village divine services are also held, it being easier to reach the pagan Indians from the latter point.

Characteristics and Progress.—As in all the bands of this district, so here a steady improvement is apparent. The people are well-behaved, orderly and law-abiding, and their habitations, with surroundings and mode of living, have greatly changed for the better.

GET-AN-MAX BAND, HAZELTON.

This village is situated on the left bank of the Skeena, and is only separated from the Hazelton town site by a space of thirty-eight feet. The latter is practically environed by the Get-an-max Reserve, the water-front excepted. The area of its reserve is three thousand seven hundred and fifteen acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and forty-four, consisting of ninety-four men, ninety-one women and fifty-nine children. During the year there were three deaths and four births, making an increase of one over last year's count. There are no cases of immigration or emigration to report.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians' health has been very good. Sanitary precautions are strictly observed by having the premises and their surroundings kept clean. A good number of people were vaccinated.

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Resources.—Fishing, hunting and trapping are the resources; also gathering the wild berry crop, and growing potatoes and hay.

Occupation.—On account of Hazelton being the terminus of all communication with the coast and the consequent demand for labour, the Indians easily find employment at good wages, in packing into the interior, boating, mining, sawing lumber, getting out cord-wood, and not a few are working about the canneries of the coast, and hunt and trap in the winter. The women, assisted by their children, pick and dry wild berries.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—There are seventy-one log houses and forty-two frame houses, also, of the latter, thirty are on the locations of the new Indian village site, and more being constructed, among others a meeting-house for religious worship; there are also twelve stables. Of stock, the band owns eighty-one horses. Of cattle, there are none. Money is being saved up for the purchase of the latter.

It should be mentioned that the dogs on all the reserves about here often yet form in bands to commit depredations on young stock. Means have been devised to put an end to this very soon.

The implements used by those who can afford to purchase them are axes, carpenter's tools, gardening implements, such as hoes, spades, rakes and others. Those of the latter description, and Government property, two ploughs included, are lent to the people not able to procure such for themselves.

Education.—There are forty-four children of an age to attend school. The same is carried on by the Anglican Church Missionary Society, assisted by the usual grant allowed by the Government to day schools. For reasons previously stated in respect to other reserves, the attendance is still too irregular to meet with desirable results. In teaching, the course prescribed by the department is followed.

Only some of the parents really take an interest in having their children attend school, and not all of them, as should be the case.

Religion.—Great progress is being made here, of late years, in religious matters. Divine services, according to the form of the Church of England, are held in the church building erected by that denomination.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band have become very intelligent, and in many respects equal the whites in handiwork and accomplishments. Their services are much sought after in the mines and kindred pursuits. The wages for men working on the trails are \$3.50 per diem, with board, and the pay in the mines exceeds that rate for good workmen.

As an instance of an individual Indian's progress, I may cite that of one Moat. As a carpenter, he does good work, and is able to put up a house to order, of any ordinary description, faultlessly. Another, Nass, furnishes excellently made articles, done with a wood-turning lathe; and instances of like nature, too many here to enumerate, could be named.

As of the men, so of the women can it be said that they have greatly progressed in their sphere. Every woman, not beyond middle age, has become an adept in sewing, mending, knitting, washing, cooking, baking good yeast bread, and in the way of ordinary housekeeping and cleanliness.

KIS-PIOX BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about nine miles above Hazelton, on the opposite or right bank of the Skeena, and on the left bank, at the mouth of the Kis-piox River, one of the former's tributaries. The area of this reserve is two thousand two hundred and fifty-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and twenty-seven, consisting of eighty-nine men, eighty-nine women and forty-nine children. During the year there were five deaths and eight births, making an increase of three over last year. There were no other changes in the population.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—Of the state of the Indians' health, nothing better could have been expected. The usual sanitary precautions are observed; premises and surroundings are kept clean, children were vaccinated, and adults re-operated upon in any case where it was deemed necessary.

Resources.—Among the resources of this reserve are fishing for salmon on both rivers; hunting and trapping. There is also an abundant supply of berries.

Occupation.—The young people of this band, during the salmon season, go to work at the canneries of the coast, in the mines, and follow various other occupations; during the winter, hunting and trapping. The women, with their children, gather the wild berry crop, and by drying, prepare it for winter's use.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—This band owns forty-five log houses and forty of frame, nine of which are on the new village site; and no other stock but forty-two head of horses; but cows will be purchased soon, the necessary means for the purpose are on hand; and of implements such as are used for carpentering and gardening.

Education.—On this reserve there are thirty-five children of an age to attend school. The school is under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and is doing much good. Were it not for the children accompanying their parents during the summer, still better results in this respect would be obtained.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band converted to Christianity belong to the Methodist Church, and some are of the Salvationist mode of worshipping. A surprising amount of good work is being done here. The Christians more than double the number of heathens. Divine service soon will be held in a church nearing completion, under the auspices of the Methodist Missionary Society.

Characteristics and Progress.—Here, as in all the bands, the Indians have advanced very much. The people of this band were formerly very obdurate and of a refractory disposition, but have become most amenable to law and order, and continue to make progress; many of the people, old and young, have moved on to separate holdings. A saw-mill has been erected on Sic-e-dach, one of the Kis-piox Reserves. It was built and equipped by means and through the exertions of the Indians, at a cost of \$3,700, and is doing good work in turning out lumber.

KIS-GE-GAS BAND.

Reserve.—The place occupied by this village, is about sixty-eight miles to the north of here, on the right bank of the Babine River, and three miles above the confluence of the Babine and Skeena Rivers. The remains of the old village are still standing at the forks of these rivers. The reserve area of this band comprises two thousand three hundred and eighty-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers two hundred and sixty-four, consisting of one hundred and five men, one hundred and one women, and fifty-eight children. There were during the year nine deaths from old age and natural causes, and seven births, making a decrease of two since last year's count. There have been no cases of immigration or emigration.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been very good. Precautionary and sanitary measures are observed, and a number of Indians, especially children, were vaccinated.

Resources.—The resources of this band are catching salmon, especially in the cañon, below the village, hunting and trapping; this band's hunting and trapping grounds extend far beyond the head-waters of the Skeena.

Occupation.—Very few of these people go to the coast to work; they depend almost entirely on hunting and trapping, and till their potato-patches. The women, accompanied by their children, gather wild berries and dry them for winter's use.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—This band has forty-four log houses and nine of frame; the last mentioned are on the location of the new village site. Of stock

there is none, a great desire is expressed to possess cattle, and means for this purpose are being saved up. Of implements, there are some necessary gardening tools and others.

Education.—There are forty-seven children of an age to attend school. The school is conducted under the Anglican Church Missionary Society's direction. Considering the short time of the teacher's presence there, and the circumstances causing an interruption in the attendance, for reasons previously stated, the children have made surprising progress.

Religion.—In a large and commodious building, owned by the aforementioned society, and under its auspices, school and divine services are held.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are well-meaning and very intelligent. Though living in a remote district, they have made great progress in the way of applying their spare time to useful account. They have greatly improved their habitations, surroundings and mode of living. Only a few years ago the first potato-patch was planted here, and to-day garden patches to the extent of about sixteen acres are cultivated.

KUL-DOE VILLAGE.

Location and Area.—This village is connected with Kis-ge-gas by an almost impassable trail and fifteen miles distant, and is situated on the right bank of the Skeena. The area of this reserve is four hundred and forty-seven acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-seven, consisting of fifteen men, thirteen women, and nineteen children. Three deaths and two births occurred, making a decrease of one since last year. There have been no instances of immigration or emigration.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this people has been exceptionally good during the year. Sanitary measures are observed, and the people have been vaccinated.

Resources.—The river furnishes an abundant supply of salmon. The large hunting and trapping grounds are giving large returns to the few Indians here in pursuit of game and fur; also the berry grounds give especially large yields.

Occupation.—This band depends on fishing, hunting and trapping. The women gather the wild berry crop, and by drying, preserve it for winter's use.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The Indians have eight log and three frame houses. They own no stock. A few gardening tools of their own are in use, and one mattock, one shovel, one hoe, one rake, one spade, Government property, respectively, are lent them, for the care of which the chief is responsible.

Education.—There are eleven children of an age to attend school; but there is no school here. Some of the children periodically attend school when with their neighbours at Kis-ge-gas.

Religion.—Through intercourse with the people of the last-named village, the majority of these Indians have learned Christian doctrines, and attend divine service.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are of good disposition, cheerful and obliging and have greatly improved their condition. They plant patches of potatoes, aggregating about nine acres, while not long ago they had none.

Temperance and Morality.—As my report under these heads applies alike to all the bands herewith enumerated, I may remark here that no cases of intemperance have come under my observation of late years, though vigilant in regard thereto. The Indians' conduct in regard to morality is good, and few were the instances complained of.

General Remarks.—It is safe to assert here that the general conduct of the Indians belonging to the aforementioned bands, during the past twelve months, more than favourably compares with that of an average well regulated white community. Their

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promises and agreements can strictly be relied upon, and honesty in dealing with those coming into contact with them, is their maxim.

They have also, as a collective body, steadily improved spiritually and socially, and in the way of more comfortable existence; also by industry and practising economy they have gained in material substance considerably. A good fur and salmon catch was had; potatoes and wild berries yielded well. The opportunities for the Indians to earn money, as packers and guides, at high wages, were many more during last season than at any time heretofore known.

The general health of the Indians has been exceptionally good during the past twelve months. A contagion of measles, in a very mild form, was brought to one of the lower villages last autumn. After asserting itself in a few instances with scarcely any perceptible results, it soon after became entirely extinct.

A. W. Vowell, Esq., Superintendent of Indian Affairs and Indian Reserve Commissioner for British Columbia, visited this agency and apportioned reserves in the northernmost parts of this district, as well as in intermediate localities thereof.

THE HOQUEL-GET DIVISION.

This division begins within three miles north-east of Hazelton, ending with Fort George on the Fraser River. The distance is estimated to be about three hundred and twenty-five miles. In its radius it contains nineteen villages, inclusive of four outlying bands. The former are classed in the Babine and Carrier groups, the latter in two bands of Sikances and two bands of Na-anees, respectively. They are all of the Roman Catholic faith, and without a single exception belong to the Dini nation.

The Babine Group.

HOQUEL-GET VILLAGE.

Location and Area.—The village of Hoquel-get, called Tsitsks in Kit-Ksun, is situated about three miles to the north-east of Hazelton. Its reserve comprises an area of four hundred and fifty-five acres, on both sides of the Hoquel-get River, at its big cañon, and belongs to the Get-an-max or Hazelton Band. The following may serve as an explanation of the existence of this village.

About twenty-nine years ago the Hoquel-get River became obstructed by an immense rock becoming detached, and blocking the cañon, hence no salmon could go beyond it. This circumstance brought the Hoquel-gets down to Get-an-max ground to hook salmon, for which privilege they to this day pay tribute, in a 'lay' of fish, to the Get-an-max chief. The latter and his people permitted the Hoquel-gets to build a village—Hoquel-get—on said ground at the left bank of the cañon at about the aforementioned place.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-six: fifty-nine men, fifty-four women and forty-three children. There were five deaths and four births, making a decrease of one since last year's count.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—This band owns six frame and thirty-four log houses and six stables; of stock, thirty-two head of horses, four cows, seven bulls and eight of young stock.

MORICETOWN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve, at the village, includes both banks of the Hoquel-get River. Its area comprises one thousand six hundred and ninety acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-five, consisting of fifty-six men, fifty-nine women and forty children. During last year there were five deaths and seven births, making an increase of two since previous count.

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Buildings, Stock and Implements.—This band owns twenty-eight log and six frame houses, and nine stables; of stock, fifty-three head of horses, four cows, three oxen and two bulls; and a few implements and gardening tools.

FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve and village are situated on the right bank, and with a timber reserve on the left bank of the Babine Lake, near the mouth of the lake's discharge, the Babine River. The area of this reserve is two thousand five hundred and ten acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and sixty-eight, consisting of sixty-one men, sixty-two women and forty-five children. Of deaths during the year there were six; births, four, making a decrease of two.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—This band owns nine frame and twenty-nine log houses, and five stables; of stock, twenty-eight head of horses, five cows, two oxen, two bulls and five of young stock; also a few gardening and other tools.

OLD FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve and village are situated on the right bank of the Babine Lake. Its area is one thousand four hundred and ninety acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers one hundred and forty-seven, consisting of fifty-six men, fifty-one women and forty children. During the year there were four deaths and two births; decrease, two.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—This band owns forty-six houses of various patterns, and eight stables; of stock, ten cows, five oxen, one bull and five of young stock; of implements, some gardening and other tools.

Resources.—Fishing, hunting and trapping, and stock-raising are the resources of these Indians.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians of the above-named reserves have been taught to observe sanitary precautions, and nearly all of them have been vaccinated.

Education.—No school is taught, but the people have learned to write in syllabic characters, and find thereby the means of communicating with each other throughout the district. This system is of general use in other respects.

Religion.—As before mentioned, the people, as a whole, belong to the Roman Catholic faith, and each of the four villages of this group is possessed of a church.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are good hunters and trappers, devout adherents of their faith, and, as a rule, tractable in disposition, law-abiding, and have greatly improved in a general way.

Carrier Group.

YU-CUTCE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve and village of this little band are situated on the intervening nine miles of land between Babine and Stuart's Lakes, or portage, and at the head-waters of the latter lake. The reserve amounts in area to eight hundred and sixty-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers nineteen—eight men, seven women and four children. There was one death and no birth during the year, and two Indians left the band, making a decrease of three.

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Buildings and Stock.—These Indians own five log houses and one frame house, also three stables; of stock, eight horses and three young stock.

THATOE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve and village are situated on the left bank of Stuart's Lake, and at the mouth and left bank of Thatce River. The reserve area is one thousand five hundred and fifty acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers forty-seven, consisting of sixteen men, fourteen women and seventeen children. During the year there were three births, no deaths, and two left the band, making an increase of five.

Buildings and Stock.—There are thirteen log houses and one frame house, also three stables; of stock, fifteen horses, twenty-six cows, four oxen, one bull and four young stock.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Thatce River, a left-bank affluent of Stuart's Lake, but at this point commonly called Trembleur River. The area of this reserve is six hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is seventeen, consisting of three men, five women and nine children. There was one birth, no deaths, and one Indian joined the band, making an increase of two.

Buildings and Stock.—The band owns five log houses and one frame house, also one stable; of stock, twelve cows and four young stock.

TSIS-TLAIN-LI BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is at the head of Lake Trembleur, and left bank and mouth of Tatla River. Its area comprises five hundred and fifty acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifteen, composed of six men, four women and five children. There was one death, no birth, during the year, making a decrease of one.

Buildings and Stock.—There are seven log houses on the reserve and one stable; of stock, nine cows, four oxen and four young stock.

PINTCE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is on the left bank of Stuart's Lake, and at the mouth and left bank of Pintce River. It contains an area of eight hundred and thirty acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is forty-three: sixteen men, fifteen women and twelve children. Two deaths and four births occurred during the year, making an increase of two.

Buildings and Stock.—The people possess three frame and twenty log houses, and five stables; of stock, twenty-five horses, seventeen cows, eleven oxen and six young stock.

STUART'S LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve and village are situated on the left bank of Stuart's Lake, and near its discharge, Stuart's River. The reserve area is two thousand eight hundred and thirty acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population numbers one hundred and seventy, and consists of sixty-two men, sixty-two women and forty-six children. During the year

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there were three deaths and eight births, and two Indians joined the band, making an increase of seven.

Buildings and Stock.—This band owns sixteen frame and thirty-three log houses, and nine stables; of stock, sixty-two horses, forty-two cows, four oxen, two bulls and thirteen young stock.

FRASER'S LAKE BAND (INCLUDING STELLA).

Reserve.—The reserve is principally situated on the left bank of Fraser's Lake, and at its discharge, the Natleh River. The reserve comprises four thousand and twenty-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is seventy-seven, consisting of nineteen men, seventeen women and forty-one children. During the year there were nine births and one death, also nine Indians joined the band, making an increase of seventeen.

STONY CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—The village is situated on the right bank, and the reserve on both sides of Stony Creek, down at its discharge into Nook Lake. The reserve comprises The reserve amounts in area to three thousand and ninety-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population numbers ninety-five: thirty-two men, thirty-seven women, and twenty-six children. There were six deaths and two births during the year, making a decrease of four.

Buildings and Stock.—This band has sixteen log houses, and one frame house, also three stables; of stock, thirty-three horses, thirty-two cows, two bulls and five young stock.

FORT GEORGE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is mainly situated on the right bank of the Fraser River. The reserve amounts in area to three thousand and ninety-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and twenty-five, consisting of forty-eight men, thirty-nine women and thirty-eight children. There were three deaths and four births during the year, making an increase of one.

Buildings and Stock.—The people own three frame and twenty-seven log houses, also five stables; of stock, forty-six horses, thirty-two cows, three oxen and ten young stock.

TSIS-TLATHO BAND.

Reserve.—Reserve No. 1 is situated on the right bank of the Fraser River; No. 2 on the left bank of Blackwater River, and No. 3 on the eastern bank of Nattesley or Bobtail Lake. This reserve contains altogether five hundred and thirty-seven acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is seventy-seven: twenty-seven men, twenty-four women and twenty-six children. During the year two deaths and five births occurred, making an increase of three.

Buildings and Stock.—This band owns twelve log and two frame houses. It does not own any stock.

MCLEOD'S LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is situated on the western bank of McLeod's Lake, and the reserve on both sides of Long River. This reserve contains an area of two hundred and eighty-six acres.

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Vital Statistics.—The population is ninety-three, composed of thirty-two men, twenty-eight women and thirty-three children. One death occurred during the year.

OUTLYING BAND, SIKANEES.

Location.—A nomadic band of Sikanees generally meets and camps during the winter about Fort Grahame on the Findlay River.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers ninety-seven, composed of thirty-one men, thirty women and thirty-six children. During the year five deaths and three births occurred, making a decrease of two.

OUTLYING BAND, SIKANEES.

Location.—A nomadic band of Sikanees usually camps during the winter on the western bank of Lake Connelly.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers one hundred and nineteen: forty-two men, forty-five women and thirty-two children. One death was reported during the year, making a decrease of one.

OUTLYING BANDS, NA-ANEES.

Location.—Two bands of semi-nomadic Na-anees, roving to the north of Lake Connelly, winter on that lake.

Vital Statistics.—The two bands aggregate in number one hundred and fifty-three, consisting of fifty-four men, forty-seven women and fifty-two children. One birth occurred during the year, making an increase of one over the previous count.

Carrier Group.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Resources.—The resources are fish, especially salmon, game indigenous to the district, and fur-bearing animals.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians are taught to observe sanitary measures, and those coming within reach have been vaccinated.

Occupation.—The occupations in the main are hunting, fishing and trapping. At Stuart's Lake, boating, and at Fort George, at times, freight-canoeing. There are potato patches cultivated by all the forementioned bands, except by those designated as outlying.

Education.—There are no schools on the reserves reported on above, but the people are taught to use syllabic writing as a means of communication, and for other purposes.

Religion.—The Indians of the forementioned bands belong, as a whole, to the Roman Catholic faith, and churches of that denomination are at Thatce and Pintce. At Stuart's Lake is a large church and mission. There are, also, churches at Fraser's Lake village, Stony Creek and at McLeod's Lake, also at Blackwater.

Temperance and Morality.—Under the first item of this heading, nothing is to be complained of, also throughout this division of my agency, with the exception of Stuart's Lake village. Thither, intoxicating liquor, procured at Quesnelle, is brought now and then by Indians returning thence; its evil effects frequently become a source of annoyance.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In retrospect of the period under consideration, it is pleasant to reflect that a general progress, in every respect, has made itself apparent; and it may here fairly be presumed that, as time goes on, the Indians in these parts will advance, step by step correspondingly, toward the ultimate results the department has at heart.

I have, &c.,

R. E. LORING,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

QUAMICHAN, July 19, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report with a list of Government property in my charge for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location of Agency.—This agency is situated on the east coast of Vancouver Island and extends from Cape Mudge on the north to Sooke in the south, including the reserves on the different islands in the Gulf of Georgia.

Area.—The area of these reserves is nineteen thousand six hundred and thirty-seven acres forming a portion of the territory occupied by the Cowichan nation, whose language and influence formerly extended to the bays and sounds on the American side of the gulf and up the Fraser River as far as Fort Yale.

Natural Features.—The natural features are various; on some reserves the land is exceedingly rich, on others poor and rocky.

Resources.—The resources are various. In some bands grain and fruit-growing prevails, in others little attention is given to agriculture, or only spasmodic efforts are made, the Indians wasting much time and money in fencing and clearing land from which they derive no benefit, as just at the time they should be attending to their crops some other occupation offers from which immediate returns may or may not result and all former work is a thing of the past, only to be repeated at some future time. Some bands depend almost entirely on boat-building and fishing for an immediate market; these are the strongest, healthiest and almost the only bands that increase in population. Others that have not sufficient good lands on their reserve to support them must depend on wages earned by various means. When these fail they are extremely destitute, as by nature they are not provident, and when a hard time comes, they suffer much more than those who have small farms on which they have always something they can sell. The Fraser canneries attract many to the detriment of those engaged in agriculture; many weeks are spent waiting for fish. Nothing is earned, everything has to be bought, while everything at home is going to ruin for want of attention, as instanced in the past year when most of the Indians came back in the canner's debt, the run as anticipated being very poor and a great deal of sickness being prevalent.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—From the nature of the reserves, a good sanitary condition is easily maintained throughout the year. The health of the different bands has been good with the exception of an epidemic of measles and typhoid affecting the

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children whose parents had taken them to the salmon canneries, when in most cases the children affected were brought back dead or dying; the number of children whose death is attributed to this cause was in this valley alone at least twenty-four.

The chief difficulty is to make the Indians understand the necessity of having plenty of fresh air in their houses; when they lived in the big rancheries, though smoky, there was plenty of ventilation. Now so many of them have erected small cottages which from the outside look nice and clean, but the ventilation of which is very imperfect.

As in former reports, I have again to refer to the evil effects of the early marriage. Parents hurry their children into these unions. I have had and still have many cases which can be attributed to no other cause.

Buildings.—In some of the villages the large rancheries are being rebuilt, but the majority of the Indians still live in their cottages most of the year. On all the reserves where land is cultivated barns and driving-sheds have also been built during the year. In others the large rancheries are often being used as boat-building houses; and again some bands have houses supplied with carpenter's benches, steam-boxes and other tools necessary for this work, in which they wonderfully excel, which is very fortunate, as the cedar supply for canoe-building near the coast is getting scarce through former waste.

Stock.—The Indians of the Chemainus, Cowichan Valley and Saanich Reserves own a number of horses, cattle and sheep. While many are very careful with their stock, others do not feed carefully nor supply sufficient shelter in the winter.

Farming Implements.—The number of reaping and mowing machines, ploughs, &c., are increasing each year, though during the past year the increase was limited owing to the scarcity of money. Three new threshing outfits were purchased and in Cowichan proper nearly all the threshing is done by the Indians.

Education.—Throughout this agency there are partially supported by the Government the Kuper Island Industrial School and day schools at Victoria, Quamichan, Saanich and Nanaimo. Much good is being done at the Kuper Island school where several trades are taught; great credit is due to the Rev. Father Donckele, the principal, and his assistants, the Sisters of St. Ann, who although exceeding the number of pupils for which he obtains per capita grant, still has a great number of applications for admission which can not be entertained owing to want of accommodation. Regarding the schools at Victoria, Quamichan and Saanich, great advancement is shown in the progress and attendance; but at Nanaimo the average attendance is small owing to several causes, one and the chief being that for a great part of the year many children are not within reach of the school.

Religion.—Throughout the agency the Indians are mostly Roman Catholic, and attend the services of their church, with the exception of the Nanaimo Band, the majority of whom belong to the Methodist mission, and a few Indians at Comox, who have received religious instruction from the Presbyterian volunteers at that point.

Characteristics and Progress.—Throughout the year much progress has been made in agriculture. This spring a larger area has been put under crop than in any previous year, and promises very favourable results. This is, in a great measure, owing to the high prices offered for grain and roots during the past winter, of which the Indians had only a limited supply to dispose of. The boats built by the Penelakut and other villages are in great demand by the Fraser River fishermen. The boats turned out are first-class in all respects, and the Indians receive a good figure for their labour. This, in some places, has the unfortunate result of keeping some of the men from cultivating their land.

Temperance and Morality.—During the past year fewer Indians have been convicted for drunkenness than previously. In addition to Victoria and Nanaimo, eight

persons have been convicted and heavily punished for supplying liquor to Indians, thereby making it more difficult for the Indians to obtain intoxicants.

The morality of the Indians, taking them as a whole, is fairly good.

General Remarks.—Under this head, I would refer to the following facts regarding some of the bands :—

The Comox bands have made wonderful progress in agriculture during this season. I am sorry to say, Miss Barnes and Mr. Wm. Duncan, who did so much in the way of instructing these Indians last year, have left the district.

The Nanaimo Indians, having a good market for what hay and oats they can spare, have an increased acreage under crop this spring. This band takes good care of its horses and cattle. The Indians at the River Reserve are at the present time trying to get their children admitted to the public school, the reason being that the greater part of the time they live five miles from the Indian school.

The Chemainus Bands.—Quite a little town is building up at Oyster Harbour, where the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company is building large coal bunkers. This gives the Chemainus bands a market for fish, fruits, &c., close to their home. Some few Indians have worked steadily during the year at the Chemainus mill wharf.

The Penelakut Indians make little progress in agricultural pursuits; in fact, the acreage under crop decreases. The Indians of this band seem to devote most of their time to boat-building, from which they make good returns. From the healthy life they lead, less mortality occurs than in any other villages.

The Valdez Island Indians, like the former band, devote most of their time to boat-building and fishing. A good market is also obtained in selling cod and herring to the steamers at Plumper's Pass, for shipment to Vancouver. This island is not fit for agriculture, the formation being very rocky; but a number of sheep and cattle are run on it.

The Indians of the Cowichan Valley are and always have been more of an agricultural tribe from the fact that they own some of the most fertile land in the country. Much more could be done, but every year shows more attention given to farming. During the past year a great deal more money was made on the farm than at the canneries. One Indian, having two sons, has about forty acres under cultivation. He has good barns and sheds, and an orchard. They sell a quantity of small fruit, have horses, cows, sheep and pigs on the farm. The members of this family never go away, but stay at home to look after their crops. Although they may never have any considerable amount of money on hand at any time, they are never in want. The chief, Secheeltun, his son and brother, and some few other families, never leave the reserve, but devote their time solely to farming. The Indians on the Saanich reserves, through the winter, are mostly employed cutting cord-wood for and on the land of white settlers, and during the greater part of the year they find work at home. These bands are making progress, and the children attend school regularly.

The Songhees Band, at Victoria, has had a little more work this year than formerly owing to the scarcity of white labour in the city. The water supply that has been laid on during the year has been a great advantage to these Indians, their gardens are looking much better than in former years, and they, no doubt, will do much more in this respect than they have done in the past.

The Discovery Island, Beecher Bay and Snoke bands have some stock, but cultivate very little land, depending chiefly on fishing for their living.

Throughout the agency the Indians have been collecting the remains of long deceased members of their bands, and have given them decent burial in their fenced-in cemeteries.

I have, &c.,

W. H. LOMAS,
Indian Agent.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,

FRASER RIVER AGENCY,

NEW WESTMINSTER, August 30, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward this my annual report of the Fraser River Agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899. A statistical statement for the same period will be forwarded as soon as completed.

Tribe or Nation.—All the Indians in this agency belong to branches of the Salish Nation.

BANDS IN CHILLIWAOK DISTRICT.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves in close proximity to each other in the Chilliwack District, forming a total area of three thousand eight hundred and forty-one acres. Aitchelitz, Kwaw-kwaw-a-pilt, Skwahla, Skwah, Skulkayu, Skway, Tsoo-wah-lie, Tzeachteu and Yuk-kwe-kwi-oose.

Vital Statistics.—The eight bands named have a combined population of two hundred and ninety-seven, a decrease of one since last census. During the year there were seven births and eight deaths; no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of those Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature having occurred. Their villages are kept in a sanitary condition, and to this fact, I believe, they owe to a great extent their immunity from serious disease. Nearly all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupation.—The Indians on these reserves engage chiefly in agricultural and fishing pursuits. A little is also earned by them, working for their white neighbours and at hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Nearly all their dwellings are of a fairly good class, and are kept clean and in good repair.

Their stock is of the variety usually seen on the farms of their white neighbours, Indian ponies in most places being replaced by heavy-draught horses.

Most families have their own farming implements.

Education.—A lively interest is taken by these Indians in educational matters, the Roman Catholic Indians sending their children to the school at St. Mary's Mission, and those of the Methodist religion to the Coqualeetza Institute, both of which schools are doing an excellent work for the Indians.

Religion.—These Indians follow respectively the Roman Catholic, the Church of England and the Methodist persuasions, and are attentive to religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are, on the whole, fairly industrious and law-abiding; but it is difficult to get them to persevere.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole, moral, but unfortunately many of them are fond of liquor.

BANDS ON BURRARD INLET, HOWE SOUND AND SQUAMISH RIVER.

Reserves.—These bands, residing on reserves of the same name, containing a total area of six thousand seven hundred and eighty-six acres, are as follows: Burrard

Inlet No. 3, False Creek, Mission, Burrard Inlet, Kapilano, Skaw-amish, Howe Sound, Seymour Creek, and Hastings Saw-mill.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of these seven bands is four hundred and sixty. During the year there were nine births and seventeen deaths, no other changes in the population, a decrease of eight during the year, caused by death through measles and pneumonia.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians, except for an epidemic of measles, which prevailed at the canneries during the fishing season, and which was followed in some instances by pneumonia, has been good. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, the Indians realizing that cleanliness keeps them to a great extent free from sickness. All of these Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupation.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting, logging, and loading lumber in vessels at the saw-mills. A little gardening and farming is also done by them.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The Indians residing on these reserves have fairly good dwelling-houses and outhouses. Their stock are well cared for and of good breed. Their implements are in good condition.

Education.—Only a few of these Indians have ever received any education, no school accommodation having been provided for them. This want is now being partly supplied, the Roman Catholic bishop having built a school adjoining the Mission Reserve on Burrard Inlet during the past spring, which is now open with four sisters in charge as teachers, having quite a number of pupils, but for want of funds they are unable to provide for one-fourth of the children who are anxious to attend.

Religion.—These Indians are all either Roman Catholics or pagans, those of them professing the Roman Catholic religion being regular attendants at church and taking great interest in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, the younger members being obedient to the advice given by the older Indians, and more especially the older chiefs, who are men of good sense, and who advise their Indians wisely and in the right direction.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are, on the whole, moral and, excepting a few, are not given to drink.

CHEAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser River and about eighty miles from its mouth. It contains an area of fourteen hundred and thirty-three acres.

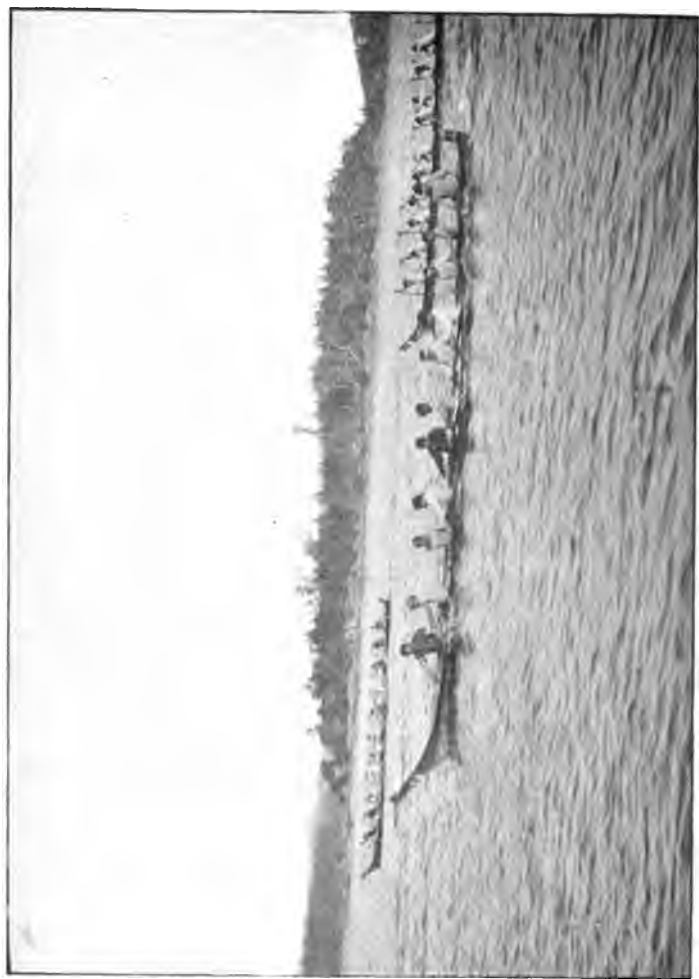
Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is one hundred and ten. During the year there were three births and seven deaths. Two women left the band, having been married to Indians of other reserves and gone to live with their husbands.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good, and, excepting measles, no sickness of a contagious nature has appeared among them. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition. They have all been vaccinated from time to time.

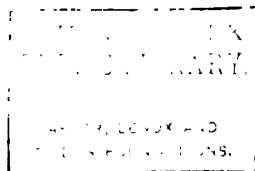
Occupation.—The Indians of this band engage chiefly in agricultural and fishing pursuits. A little money is also earned by them at hop-picking and working for their white neighbours.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have all fairly good dwellings, with good barns and stables. Their stock are well taken care of, as also are their farming implements.

Education.—A lively interest is manifested in education, and most of the children of school age attend the Indian school at St. Mary's Mission.



FINISH OF A CANOE RACE, PENELAKUT, KUPER ISLAND, B.C. [224]



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Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, with the exception of one, who became a Methodist while a pupil at the Coqualeetza Institute. They have a nice church at their village, which they attend regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are an industrious, law-abiding, good people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, moral and temperate, a few only being fond of liquor.

CHEHALIS AND SCOWLITZ BANDS.

Reserves.—The Chehalis and Scowlitz Indians occupy reserves on Harrison River, Scowlitz Reserve being at its mouth and Chehalis about four miles up stream, forming a combined area of three thousand one hundred and forty acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is one hundred and sixty-one. During the year there were five births and fifteen deaths. Most of the deaths were caused by measles or pneumonia. There was no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians, on the whole, has been fairly good, and, excepting measles, no sickness of a contagious nature has made its appearance among them. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all of them have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupation.—Farming, dairying, fishing and hunting are the chief occupations of these Indians. James, of Scowlitz Reserve, is milking eleven cows during the season, and Johnny Leon, chief of Chehalis, is milking five cows.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have comfortable frame dwellings. They have fairly good barns and stables, and take good care of their stock, putting up plenty of hay for them during the winter. They have good farming implements, and take good care of them.

Education.—Most of the children of school age of these bands attend the Indian school at St. Mary's Mission.

Religion.—These Indians attend strictly to the religious instruction given by their pastor, a small church being built on each reserve, which they attend regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are progressing and live much more comfortably than in years gone by.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate and moral people, only a few of them being fond of liquor.

COQUITLAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Coquitlam River, about six miles from New Westminster. It contains an area of two hundred and eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is twenty-five. There was one birth and one death during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness being amongst them during the year. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition. All of them have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupation.—These Indians engage chiefly in fishing and hunting. Being near New Westminster, they furnish the local market with a good deal of the fresh fish and game required.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have fairly good dwellings. They do not keep much stock, preferring to make a living by fishing and hunting.

Religion.—These Indians are attentive to the religious instruction given them by their pastor.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate and moral, only a few of them being fond of liquor.

DOUGLAS, SKOOKUM CHUCK, SAM-AH-QUAM AND PEMBERTON MEADOWS.

Reserves.—These bands occupy reserves situated between the head of Harrison Lake along the Lillooet Portage to Pemberton, containing a combined area of three thousand four hundred and eighty-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these bands is four hundred and eighty-one. During the year there were fourteen births and thirteen deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature having occurred among them during the year. The villages occupied by them are kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

Occupation.—Fishing, hunting, packing, acting as guides to prospectors, and agricultural pursuits are the chief occupations of these Indians. A small amount of mixed farming only is done by each individual Indian.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings, barns and stables, and these are in good repair. The barns and stables are mostly log buildings. Their horses are mostly small Indian ponies. Their cattle, on the other hand, are excellent animals of good breed, and are fairly well taken care of, a plentiful supply of hay being cut to carry them through the winter.

Their farming implements are well taken care of.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics and very much attached to their priests. They have three churches, one situated at Douglas, one at Skookum Chuck, and one at Pemberton. They attend divine service regularly at their village church.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding.

Education.—Of all these Indians only two of them are able to read and write, no school accommodation ever having been provided for them. They are most anxious to have a school so that their children may receive an education.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate and moral and are strictly honest, few of them only being addicted to the use of liquor.

EWAWOOS AND TEXAS LAKE BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated, the former on the south bank of the Fraser, about a mile and a half east of Hope. They contain a combined area of eight hundred and ninety-three acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is fifty-nine. There were two births and three deaths during the year. There was no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature making its appearance. Their villages have been kept clean and in a sanitary condition. All of these Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupation.—The chief occupations are fishing, hunting and agriculture, a little mixed farming being done by each family.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Nearly all of these Indians have comfortable dwellings and keep them in good order.

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Their stock is of the same variety and breed as may be seen with their white neighbours.

Each family has its own farm implements, which, although not numerous, are suitable for their requirements.

Education.—A lively interest in education is taken by the Indians of these two bands. Most of the children are attending the school at St. Mary's Mission and All Hallows, Yale.

Religion.—These Indians are mostly Roman Catholics. A few belong to the Church of England. They are simple-minded, good people and give very little trouble, which fact is due to a great extent to the influence that their respective pastors have over them. There is a church at each village and service held frequently, which is well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are an industrious and law-abiding people and obliging and kind to their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral, good people.

HOPE BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians occupy a reserve about one hundred miles from the mouth of the Fraser River on the north and south banks, containing an area of fourteen hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of eighty-seven. During the year there were two births and three deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature making its appearance.

Occupation.—These Indians engage in agriculture and fishing, each family doing more or less mixed farming and fruit-culture, quite a few families going into poultry-raising.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have all comfortable dwellings and fairly good barns and stables. They take good care of their horses and cattle, putting up a good supply of fodder for them during the winter. They have a good supply of farm implements, including a threshing-machine, of which they take good care.

Education.—The greater number of these Indians have been educated at the Indian boarding school at St. Mary's Mission, and all of them are anxious to have their children educated.

Religion.—These Indians have a nice church on their reserve, where they attend divine service regularly, they being very much attached to their religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and live better and more like their white neighbours than any other band in the district. The chief of the band, Pierre Ayessik, is a man of good sense and above the average in intelligence. To him in a great measure is due the credit for the advanced state of the Hope Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people and show a good example to other bands.

HOMULKO AND KLAHOOSE BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated in the vicinity of Bute Inlet and Malaspina Straits. They contain a combined area of four thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—These bands have a population of one hundred and sixty-six. There were seven births and fifteen deaths. The deaths were caused by measles. There were no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians, excepting for an epidemic of measles, has been good. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupation.—Fishing, hunting, logging and farming constitute the occupations of these Indians. Only a small amount of farming is carried on by them.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings occupied by most of these Indians are fairly good, although many have only poor dwellings.

Their stock are allowed to run wild.

They never milk any of their cows and keep no horses.

Education.—These Indians have no school, and none of their children have ever attended any school, there being no accommodation provided for them in the Indian schools already established. The parents are anxious to have their children educated.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics and are attentive to their religious duties. They have two churches built by themselves, one on their reserve at Squirrel Cove, and the other at the mouth of Bute Inlet.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a simple-minded, good-natured people, and as a rule provide for all their requirements, very seldom looking for or asking assistance.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral, good people, and are easy to get along with.

KATSEY BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser River, about ten miles from New Westminster. It contains an area of three hundred and eighty-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is seventy-eight. There were two births and eight deaths. Three of the deaths were from drowning. There were no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians, on the whole, has been good. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition. Nearly all of them have been vaccinated by me from time to time.

Occupation.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing and farming. Being near New Westminster, they find a ready market for all the fish they can catch during the whole year. Each family does a little mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings, barns and stables. Their stock are of a similar grade to those of their white neighbours. They take good care of their stock and also of their farming implements.

Education.—A number of these Indians are attending the Indian school at St. Mary's Mission. All the parents are anxious to have their children educated.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on their reserve where divine service is held, and they are very attentive to the instruction given them by their pastor.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a moral people; but owing to their close proximity to New Westminster and the ease with which they can procure liquor, quite a few of them are in the habit of getting intoxicated.

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LANGLEY AND WHARNOCK INDIANS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated, the former on McMillan Island in the Fraser River about twenty miles east of New Westminster, and the latter about twenty-four miles east of New Westminster, on the north bank of the Fraser River. They contain a combined area of one thousand four hundred and fifty-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is seventy. There were no births and nine deaths during the year. The deaths were caused by measles, pneumonia and consumption.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has been a good deal of sickness among these Indians during the year, chiefly measles, pneumonia and consumption. They have kept their villages clean and in a sanitary condition.

Occupation.—All these Indians do more or less mixed farming and during the canning season fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians all have comfortable dwelling-houses, which are kept clean and in a good state of repair. They have fairly good barns and stables. Their cattle and horses are also of good breed and are well taken care of, as are also their farm implements.

Education.—Many of these Indians have been educated at St. Mary's Mission Indian school and all of them take an active interest in educational matters.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They practise their religion faithfully and are very good people.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a temperate, moral people, and are not given to liquor.

MUSQUEAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north arm of the Fraser River close to its mouth. It contains an area of four hundred and fifty-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of ninety-four. During the year there were four births and four deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—No sickness of a serious nature occurred among these Indians during the past year. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupation.—These Indians all do more or less mixed farming, and during the canning season fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have all comfortable dwellings, with good barns and stables.

Their cattle and horses are of the same breed as are usually found among their white neighbours. They all have their own farming implements and take good care of them.

Education.—These Indians are all anxious to have their children educated; but, owing to the fact that the school at St. Mary's Mission is full, many of the children are compelled to remain at home. Those of them who are Methodists send their children to the Coqualeetza Institute.

Religion.—Eighty of these Indians are Roman Catholics, ten are Methodists, and four are pagans. They are not very religiously inclined and it is difficult to break them from their old customs.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and on the whole are improving, although quite a few of them prefer to live as they did in olden times.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are, on the whole, a temperate and moral people, a few only of them being addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors.

MATSQUI BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser River, about thirty miles from New Westminster. It contains an area of one thousand and seventy-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of forty. During the year there were six births and four deaths. There were no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good, no sickness of a serious nature appearing among them during the year, with the exception of measles. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

Occupation.—They do more or less mixed farming, and during the fishing season fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have comfortable houses, with fairly good barns and stables, which are kept in good repair.

Their stock are of the same breed as are usually found with their white neighbours.

Their farm implements are well taken care of, and, whilst not numerous, are sufficient for their wants.

Education.—These Indians take considerable interest in educational matters, most of the younger Indians having attended the Mission school.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and attend church every Sunday at St. Mary's Mission, and are very attentive to their religious duties.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious, simple-minded, good-natured people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral, only a few of them being fond of liquor.

INDIANS AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

Reserves.—These Indians have reserves in New Westminster and at Brownsville, on the south bank of the Fraser River, opposite New Westminster, comprising an area of ten acres.

Vital Statistics.—These Indians number sixty-eight, there having been one birth and two deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature having occurred among them. Their dwellings are kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

Occupation.—They make a living chiefly by fishing, supplying the New Westminster market with most of the fresh fish required for local use.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have comfortable dwellings. A few of them own houses in New Westminster, on which they pay taxes; others on the reserve at Brownsville, opposite New Westminster. Very little farming is done by them—just a few garden patches—and they do not go much into stock.

Education.—These Indians take a good deal of interest in education; but, owing to the school at St. Mary's Mission being full, they are compelled to keep their children at home.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a nice church on their reserve at Brownsville, where divine service is held regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious, good people. They do not belong to any particular band, but have come here and settled from several parts of the province.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are, on the whole, a temperate and moral people, some of them being exceedingly good. A few are addicted to the use of liquor; these, I am sorry to say, are immoral as well as intemperate.

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NICO MEN AND SKWEAHM BANDS.

Reserves.—These Indians occupy two reserves on the north bank of the Fraser River, about forty-four miles from New Westminster, comprising an area of six hundred and thirty-six acres. Only the Nicomen Slough divides these two reserves.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is forty-eight. There has been one birth and one death during the year; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians during the year has been good. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupation.—Farming and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians. Nearly all of them do more or less mixed farming, and during the fishing season fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings and outhouses.

Their stock are of the same breed as are usually found with their white neighbours.

They take good care of their farming implements.

Education.—These Indians do not trouble themselves very much about education, and only a few of them can read or write.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, but pay little attention to religion. They have a small church at Skweahm, but it is seldom used.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded people. They prefer to follow their old customs, but are improving a little.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of these Indians are addicted to the use of liquor, and unfortunately can always find unscrupulous white men or Chinamen to procure it for them.

OHAMIL BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser River, about seventy-four miles east of New Westminster. It contains an area of six hundred and twenty-nine acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of fifty-eight. During the year there was one birth and three deaths; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has, on the whole, been good. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition. All of them have been vaccinated from time to time.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have all fairly good dwellings, barns and stables, which they keep clean and in good repair.

Their cattle and horses are similar to those found among their white neighbours.

Their farm implements are well taken care of.

Education.—These Indians all take an active interest in education, most of the children of school age attending the school at St. Mary's Mission.

Religion.—These Indians are very much attached to their religion. They have two small churches on their reserve, one belonging to the Indians who are members of the Anglican Church, and the other belonging to those of the Roman Catholic Church.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious and law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral people.

POPCUM AND SQUATT'S BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these two bands are situated on the south bank of the Fraser River, about sixty-five miles east of New Westminster, and contain a combined area of five thousand three hundred and twenty-six acres.

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Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is sixty-two. During the year there were no births and four deaths. There was no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and most of the Indians have been vaccinated by me from time to time.

Occupation.—Fishing and farming are the chief occupations of these Indians, each family doing more or less mixed farming, and during the fishing season they fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have fairly good dwellings and outhouses, which they keep clean and in fairly good repair.

Their horses are all small Indian ponies. Their cattle are of good breed, the same as are found among their white neighbours.

Their implements are well taken care of.

Education.—These Indians take a lively interest in educational matters, and most of the parents are anxious to send their children to school. A few take no interest in education.

Religion.—Twenty-eight of these Indians are Episcopalians, eleven are Methodists and twenty-three are Roman Catholics. The members of each denomination have their own church, and are very attentive to their religious duties.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an easy-going, simple people, and easy to get along with.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, temperate and moral, a few only being given to the use of liquor.

SEMI-AH-MOO BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band borders on the international boundary line, and fronts on Semi-ah-moo Bay. It contains an area of three hundred and ninety-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is thirty-five. During the year there was one birth and eight deaths. The deaths were attributable to measles and pneumonia.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—With the exception of an epidemic of measles, no sickness of a serious nature appeared among these Indians during the year. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all of them have been vaccinated.

Occupation.—Their chief occupation is fishing, a small amount of mixed farming or gardening being done by each family.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have comfortable dwellings and outhouses, which are kept in good repair. Their cattle and horses are similar to those of their white neighbours.

Education.—Only a few of these Indians have ever gone to school, and, owing to the school at St. Mary's Mission being full, there is no room for any of the children of the band at the school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an easy-going, simple people, and, having sufficient for to-day, scarcely ever trouble about to-morrow.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, temperate and moral; but, owing to their close proximity to the American boundary, they can easily procure liquor. On the whole, there is little room to find fault.

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SECHELT BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Sechelt Peninsula, Malaspina Straits, and contains an area of eighteen hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is two hundred and twenty-eight. There were twelve births and six deaths, an increase of six during the year; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature appearing among them. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition. All of them have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupation.—Fishing, hunting, logging and a little gardening are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have nearly all comfortable dwellings, which they keep in good repair. Their stock are allowed to run at large through the bush during summer and winter, and on the whole do fairly well.

Education.—Only a few of these Indians have ever been to school, no school accommodation having been provided for them. The parents are all anxious to have a school for their children.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They have a beautiful church at their village where divine service is held frequently and much attention is given by them to their pastors.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple, kind people, and are easy to get along with. They are honest in their dealings with their white neighbours and with each other.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people. Drunkenness is practically unknown among them.

SUMASS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated at Miller's Landing on the south bank of Fraser River, at Sumass Bar on the north bank of the Fraser River and at Upper Sumass on Sumass Lake, and contain an area of thirteen hundred and seventy acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of fifty-eight. During the year there was one birth and one death; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature having occurred among them during the year. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition and most of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupation.—Mixed farming and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have all good dwellings and fairly good barns and stables.

Their stock are of good quality and are well taken care of.

Their implements are well taken care of.

Education.—Only a few of these Indians have ever gone to school. Those who have show a marked improvement over those who have not.

Religion.—Of this band twenty-three are Methodists and thirty-five Roman Catholics. They are all very enthusiastic in religious matters, each denomination having its own church.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a simple, easy-going people, rather indolent, but are not troublesome.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate, moral people, a few only of them being fond of liquor.

SLIAMMON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the bank of the Malaspina Straits. It contains an area of four thousand seven hundred and twelve acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of two hundred and twenty-two. During the year there were six births and forty-four deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—While at the canneries during July and August an epidemic of measles made its appearance among these Indians, young and old taking the disease. On leaving the canneries many were still unwell, and when they returned to their village communicated the disease to the other members of the band, bronchitis and pneumonia following after the measles causing a large number of deaths.

Occupation.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting and logging, only a small amount of farming being done by them.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians are improving their dwellings a good deal; their stock all run wild through the brush.

Education.—None of these Indians can either read or write, no school accommodation having ever been provided for them.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics and are much attached to their religion. They have a small church on their reserve, where divine service is held regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are an easy-going, simple-minded people; are rather indolent and are obedient to authority. They are scrupulously honest.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral people, a few only of them being given to the use of liquor.

SEKAW-AH-LOOK'S BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser River between Ruby Creek and Hope. It contains an area of one hundred and ninety-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of twenty-four. During the year there were no births and no deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no contagious disease making its appearance among them. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

Occupation.—Mixed farming and fishing constitute the chief occupations of this band.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings and outhouses.

They take good care of their stock during the winter.

They have a fair supply of farming implements, which they take good care of.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics and are much attached to their religion. They have a small church on their reserve, where they hold divine service regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded, easy-going people; are obedient to authority and are on very good terms with their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral people.

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TOHE-WASSAU BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Gulf of Georgia, near Point Roberts, and only a short distance from the international boundary line. It contains an area of six hundred and four acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of forty-one. During the year there was one birth and two deaths; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their village has been kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

Occupation.—Farming and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians. They fish for the canneries during the fishing season; the rest of the year they work on their farms.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good buildings, barns and stables. They have a good breed of horses and cattle. They have good wagons and other farm implements, which they take reasonably good care of.

Education.—Only a few of these Indians have ever received any education, owing to the fact that the school at St. Mary's Mission is constantly full. A few of them have sent their children to Kuper Island school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They are not very religious in comparison with other bands. They have no church and when they attend divine service they come to Kie-Kiel (Brownsville) which they usually do several times each year, and always at Christmas and Easter.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are on the whole a good-natured, simple-minded people; having enough for the present, it is difficult to get them to provide for to-morrow. They live at peace among themselves and also with their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are moral, but I am sorry to say they are not temperate people. Owing to their location being in close proximity to the centre of the fishing industry, a great many worthless white men who congregate in the locality will procure them liquor any time they have money to pay for it.

YALE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Fraser River about one hundred and twelve miles from its mouth. It contains an area of eleven hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is eighty-nine. During the year there was one birth and three deaths. Two of the deaths were caused by consumption.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—A good deal of consumption exists among the Indians of this band; otherwise no serious illness has appeared among them. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all of this band have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupation.—Fishing and farming are the chief occupations of these Indians. A few of them work as sectionmen for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians all have fairly good dwellings and outhouses.

They do not keep much stock, their reserve not being suitable for cattle. Their horses are the usual Indian cayuse ponies.

Education.—These Indians take a good deal of interest in the education of their children and are anxious to see them on a par in this respect with their white neighbours. Those of them who are Protestants send their children to All Hallows School,

and those who are Roman Catholics send their children to the school at St. Mary's Mission.

Religion.—Thirty-two of these Indians belong to the Anglican Church and fifty-seven are Roman Catholics. They are very much attached to their religion and are good Indians. Each denomination has its own church in the village, where divine service is held from time to time.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a simple-minded good people; are easy to get along with and live at peace with each other and with their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate and moral people.

General Remarks.—The Indians throughout this agency are on the whole making steady progress, more especially in their house life; their dwellings are kept cleaner and better furnished than formerly, good stoves, cooking utensils and furniture of various kinds being found in nearly every house. Those of them who have been educated and who have taken up housekeeping show a marked improvement in their homes compared with their less fortunate relatives who have not received any education.

A serious epidemic of measles broke out among the Indians engaged at the canneries during the months of July and August. As the measles were in many cases followed by pneumonia, numerous deaths resulted therefrom. They got the best medical treatment possible during their illness, but notwithstanding the deaths were numerous.

The three schools in this agency, viz., All Hallows at Yale, St. Mary's Mission School at Mission City, and the Coqualeestza Institute at Chilliwack, have been very well attended and the pupils attending them are making good progress. To the principals and teachers in charge of these schools too much praise cannot be given for the care and attention bestowed on the pupils under their charge.

I have, &c.,

FRANK DEVLIN,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY,
KAMLOOPS, July 16, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my second annual report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The Kamloops-Okanagan Agency is located in and scattered over the greater portion of Yale District, immediately north of the international boundary line, and contains, approximately, twenty-four thousand square miles. The agency contains an aggregate acreage, according to plans, of three hundred and thirty-three thousand nine hundred and fifty-four acres. Some of the plans of additions made to reserves in the Upper Similkameen have not yet been completed. This would enlarge the area somewhat.

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Means of Conveyance.—The Canadian Pacific Railway, with its extension of the Shuswap and Okanagan Branch, and a stretch of steamboat navigation of some seventy miles, encircles the agency, somewhat in the form of a horseshoe, from Spuzzum, on the Fraser River, to Penticton, at the foot of Okanagan Lake, a distance of three hundred and forty-two miles. Other portions, extending beyond and lying within this segment, are reached by stage lines, by saddle-horses, and in some of the more inaccessible portions—particularly along the Fraser River—on foot.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians belong to the Shuswap and Thompson River tribes, and speak the languages known as Thompson and Shuswap. Many of the younger ones speak fairly good English.

Natural Subdivisions.—The agency is divided naturally by the rivers which drain it, into the Fraser, Thompson, Nicola, Similkameen and Okanagan districts.

FRASER DISTRICT.

Reserves.—This district, extending from Spuzzum to Nesikeep, the western boundary of the agency, contains the following reserves, viz.: Spuzzum, Boston Bar, Kanaka Bar, Boothroyd's and Lytton. These reserves are again divided among various bands of Indians.

Natural Features.—The same natural features characterize all of the Fraser reserves: 'bench' lands along the river's banks at various elevations from high-water level to several hundreds of feet in height; in places a succession of benches extending to a background of rugged, timbered mountains. These terraces, with their houses, gardens, small orchards and small cultivated fields, form generally a very picturesque landscape. Below Lytton, outside of the small area cultivated, little open ground or natural pasture exists. From Lytton to Nesikup, up the Fraser, the natural character of the country becomes more open, with fairly good grazing lands. More irrigation, too, is required to raise crops; the facilities for irrigation are good, but the amount of tillable land is limited.

Resources and Occupation.—The bands below Lytton grow principally small patches of timothy and clover hay and vegetables, as well as small quantities of fruit—apples, plums and small fruits. They depend more on mining, when the stage of water is suitable, fishing in season, and hunting to some extent. Also, many of them get employment on the railroad, and give good satisfaction as section hands. Above Lytton, they farm more extensively, and have more horses and larger herds of cattle. They also follow mining and fishing extensively.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic has appeared among them. The villages during winter are kept in fairly good sanitary condition. On the opening of spring the great majority of them abandon their houses and villages and live in tents, either on their little plots of ground or scattered along the river, as their mining operations require. This has a sanitary effect on the older ones, but the children are sometimes exposed to the inclemency of the weather in early spring. Most of them have been vaccinated from time to time.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The majority of their buildings are of hewn logs, very substantially built, and roofed with cedar shingles principally; some of the older ones have dirt roofs. At Klickumcheen and Kapatsitsan a good proportion of the houses are frame.

Of stock, the Indians have a number of horses, mostly for riding and packing, and some cattle. They have sufficient farm implements for their limited requirements.

Education.—A few children from some of the bands have attended the industrial schools at Kamloops, and All Hallows, Yale. Some of the Spuzzum Band have attended the provincial day school recently opened near the latter place.

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Religion.—All the Indians profess Christianity, and belong either to the Roman Catholic or Anglican denominations. They have good churches, and attend service regularly.

SPUZZUM BAND.

Reserve.—The area of this reserve is four hundred and fifty-seven acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-seven. During the year there were six deaths and seven births, making an increase of one.

Progress.—One frame house has been built during the year.

BOSTON BAR RESERVES.

Reserves.—These reserves include Tquayum, Kapatsitsan and Skuzzy, embracing a combined area of six hundred and twenty-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of Tquayum is seventy-four. There have been five deaths and two births on this reserve during the year, a decrease in population of three.

The population of the Kapatsitsan Reserve is fifty-five. There have been twelve deaths and three births during the year, a decrease in population of nine.

The Skuzzy Reserve has become almost deserted, and the population merged in that of Tquayum and Kapatsitsan.

Characteristics and Progress.—These bands are industrious and remarkably well-behaved. As they work largely for wages, they spend what they earn as they go along. During the year four small houses have been built, and two acres of land cleared.

BOOTHROYD RESERVES.

These reserves contain five hundred and sixty and one-half acres, and are occupied by Nkatsam, Sook and Kamus Bands.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the Sook-Kamus Bands is seventy-three. There have been two deaths and two births during the year.

The population of the Nkatsam Band is eighty-seven. There have been two deaths and one birth during the year, a decrease in population of one.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers and law-abiding, causing little, if any, trouble. They make a comfortable living, but do not lay up much for a rainy day. Some progress has been made during the year in house-building.

KANAKA BAR RESERVES.

These reserves contain an area of one thousand and sixty-three and one-half acres. They are occupied by the Hluk-hlu-katan and Siska Bands.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the Hluk-hlu-katan Band is fifty-eight. There have been three deaths and three births during the year, the population thus remaining the same.

The population of the Siska Band is thirty-two. There has been one death and no birth during the year, a decrease in population of one.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are hard-working and steady, and are very well-behaved. Their condition remains much the same from year to year. Three houses—two log and one frame—have been added during the year, and some inside improvements on other buildings.

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LYTTON RESERVES AND SKAPPA.

These reserves, thirty-one in number, contain ten thousand five hundred and sixty and a fraction acres. They are occupied by the Klickumcheen, Nkya, Spapium, Nhumeen, Stryne, Snahaim, Skapp, Yent, Nesikeep and Skuppa Bands.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the KMc-kum-cheen Band is one hundred and thirty-five. There have been seventeen deaths and five births during the year, a decrease in population of twelve.

The population of the Nkya Band is seventy-one. There have been four deaths and four births during the year, the population remaining the same.

The population of the Spapium Band is thirty-six. There has been one death and two births during the year, the population remaining the same.

The population of the Nhumeen Band is thirty-four. There has been one birth and no deaths during the year, an increase in population of one.

The population of the Stryne Band is fifty-seven. There has been one death and one birth during the year. No increase or decrease in the population.

The population of the Snahaim Band is forty-one. There has been one death and two births during the year, an increase in population of one.

The population of the Skapp Band is twenty-one. There have been no deaths and no births during the year and no change in population.

The population of the Yent Band is forty-one. There has been one birth and no deaths during the year, an increase in population of one.

The population of the Nesikeep Band is thirteen. There have been no deaths and no births during the year and no change in population.

The population of the Skuppa Band is eighteen. There have been no deaths and no births during the year and no change in population.

Characteristics and Progress.—All of these bands are industrious and law-abiding and succeed for the most part in making a good living. The opportunities of increasing their tillable land are limited, but some progress is being made in the direction of planting fruit trees and improving their buildings. During the year two frame houses, four log houses, three stables, one barn and one church have been built, besides some fencing and a number of fruit trees planted.

Temperance and Morality.—Few cases of drunkenness occur among the Fraser Indians and they are generally good-living people.

THOMPSON DISTRICT.

This district extends along the Thompson River from Lytton to Kamloops, and includes, with its tributaries, the Bonaparte River and Deadman's Creek, the following reserves: Nicaomin, Cook's Ferry, Oregon Jack's Creek, Ashcroft, Bonaparte and Deadman's Creek. At Kamloops the Thompson is divided into the north and south branches, Kamloops Reserve being situated at the confluence and being bounded on the west and south by these branches respectively. North Thompson Reserve is fifty miles up the north branch, and Neskainlith, Adams' Lake and Knaut on the south branch and Shuswap Lake, the source of this branch.

NICAOMIN RESERVES.

Location.—These reserves, eighteen in number, are situated along the banks of the Thompson, between Lytton and Cook's Ferry, on Nicaomin Creek and on the Lower Nicola River.

Area.—They contain twelve thousand six hundred and twenty-six and one-half acres.

Natural Features.—They consist of small, irregular and detached bench lands lying along the rivers, at different elevations, and mountain grazing lands.

The Indians occupying these reserves are the Nicaomin and Sh-ha-ha-nih Bands.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the Nicaomin Band is forty-eight. There were two deaths during the year and ten births, making an increase in population of eight.

The population of the Sh-ha-ha-nih Band is eighty-one. The deaths during the year were nine and the births six, making a decrease in the population of three.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these bands generally has been good. No epidemic has appeared among them.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming and stock-raising on a small scale, mining, fishing and hunting and working as labourers on the railroad or for farmers and stock-raisers in the Nicola country. Those settled on the Nicola do some freighting and packing.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings are mostly of logs, well put together and comfortable.

Their stock consists of horses and cattle, chiefly the former. The summer ranges are favourable for stock-raising, but the difficulty lies in providing fodder for winter.

Of farm implements they have ploughs, harrows, wagons and harness sufficient.

Religion.—All but two of these Indians belong to the Anglican Church. They have no building. Two belong to the Roman Catholic faith.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are industrious and law-abiding. During the year they have removed some of their houses to a higher level, cleared and fenced some land.

COOK'S FERRY RESERVES.

Location.—These reserves, fifteen in number, are located along both banks of the Thompson River and on the higher plateaus and in the valleys adjacent thereto, from Cook's Ferry to Ashcroft. The reserves in the Oregon Jack's group are also included, making an area of eleven thousand eight hundred and seventy-six acres.

Natural Features.—Bench lands, with open or sparsely timbered bunch grass hills and mountain meadows. Around Cook's Ferry the benches are dry and unproductive. Further up the river in the vicinity of Spatsim they are better adapted for cultivation. The bands occupying these reserves are Nhumsheen and Spatsim, the latter including the small bands known as Paska and Nepa.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the Nhumsheen Band is eighty-three. The deaths during the year were ten and the births nine, making a decrease in population of one.

The population of the Spatsim Band is one hundred and forty-three. There were five deaths during the year and seven births, making an increase in population of two.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming, stock-raising, mining, fishing and hunting and various occupations as cowboys and labourers.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings are mostly of logs and covered with earth. They are inferior to those on many reserves, but building material is hard to procure.

These Indians raise horses of average quality and other domestic animals.

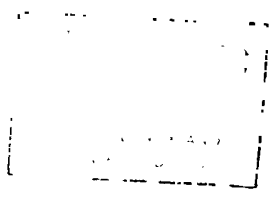
They are well supplied with ploughs, harness and other farm machinery.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and well-conducted. One log house has been built and some fencing done.

Religion.—All of these Indians belong to the Anglican Church. They have two church buildings.



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ASHCROFT RESERVES.

Location.—These reserves, four in number, are situated on the right bank of the Thompson, mostly on an elevated plateau several hundred feet above the river.

Area.—They contain five hundred and seventy-seven acres.

Natural Features.—Open benches and rolling bunch grass hills. The benches are suitable for cultivation, and with water for irrigation would produce well. The hills formerly were good grazing, but the bunch grass has been mostly eaten off. The band occupying these reserves is the Stlahl Band.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty. There was one birth during the year, and no deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic has been among them. Houses are kept fairly clean during the winter, and during the summer they are for the most part abandoned.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming on a small scale, as nearly all their land requires irrigation, and they have but little water; fishing and hunting; as farm hands and cowboys; freighting on the Cariboo road, and cutting and hauling wood to Ashcroft town.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings are mostly of logs, and, with one or two exceptions, of inferior grade. They possess a number of horses and a few cattle. The ranges are becoming bare of grass, and the Indians are unable to provide for much stock in winter. Few farm implements are required.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and well-behaved. They are unable to make much progress on their reserve for lack of water for irrigation purposes. During the year one very neat church has been built of hewn logs, and finished inside with dressed lumber. All the work has been done by the Indians. One stable and one root-cellar have also been added.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Anglican Church. They have one building and are good attendants.

BONAPARTE RESERVES.

Location.—These reserves, five in number, are located on the Bonaparte River, a tributary of the Thompson, and on Hat Creek, a stream flowing into the Bonaparte. They are occupied by the Tluthans Band.

Area.—Sixteen thousand one hundred and thirteen and a fraction acres.

Natural Features.—Some brush lands along the creeks, benches, where irrigation is required, natural meadows and bunch grass hills.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-three. There were two deaths during the year and nine births, making an increase in population of seven.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings are mostly old, small and poorly furnished inside and out. These Indians have a fair proportion of horses and a few cattle. They are fairly supplied with farm implements according to their requirements.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming and stock-raising, fishing and hunting, freighting and packing, and working for stockmen in the vicinity as cowboys and farm hands.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are only fairly industrious, and are not increasing in wealth. During the year one log house has been built, and quite a pretentious frame church is in course of building.

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Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, only two deaths within the year, and sanitary measures are fairly carried out.

DEADMAN'S CREEK RESERVE.

Location.—This reserve is situated on Deadman's Creek, an affluent of the Thompson, and extends from its mouth up some twelve miles. It is occupied by the Skichistin Band.

Area.—The area of this reserve is twenty thousand one hundred and thirty-four acres.

Natural Features.—Rolling bunch grass benches and hills, the benches suitable for cultivation if watered, some brush and meadow lands higher up the creek—a magnificent grazing reserve, but unprotected by fencing.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and thirteen. During the year there were eight deaths and seven births, making a decrease in population of one.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—An epidemic of measles visited this band in May, and three of the deaths accounted for are attributable to this cause; otherwise, the health of these Indians has been good. Sanitary regulations are fairly observed.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings of these Indians are of a poor order of log cabins, roofed with earth for the most part. They have fair-sized bands of good saddle horses, and some cattle.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and have a good church edifice.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding. They have become too much attached to the pursuit and life of cowboys, to the neglect of the cultivation and improvement of their own lands. While they make good wages at this occupation, they do not make any provision for the future.

One log house has been built during the year, and five acres of land cleared and fenced.

KAMLOOPS RESERVE.

Location.—This reserve is principally situated at the junction of the north and south Thompson Rivers, immediately opposite to the city of Kamloops.

Area.—It contains thirty-three thousand three hundred and seventy-nine acres.

Natural Features.—This reserve consists of extensive river flats and benches, containing fine meadow and grain lands, with a sufficient and convenient quantity of water for irrigation purposes; the slopes facing the rivers are open bunch grass hills, furnishing excellent pasturage, and the mountains higher up are timbered.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and forty-six. There were seventeen deaths during the year and sixteen births.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—An epidemic of measles prevailed among this band for a time during the spring, but without any serious consequences. Otherwise, the health of the Indians has been good. Sanitary regulations are fairly observed about their houses and villages. The garbage accumulating during winter is collected and burnt in spring, and as soon as the warm weather sets in a good many of them remove to the fields and mountains and live in tents.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians raise grain, hay and vegetables, horses and cattle; they hunt and fish, and are extensively employed by neighbouring ranchers as farmers and cowboys, in which latter occupation they employ their horses largely.

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Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians' houses and buildings are comparatively of a poor class. Many of the mud-roofed cabins of two decades ago still exist in a somewhat decayed and dilapidated condition. The buildings that have been erected in recent years are of a better order, but compare unfavourably with many other less-favoured localities. In stock, the Indians have a number of fairly good horses, suitable for farm and saddle, and a few cattle. They are well supplied with farm implements, ploughs, harrows, rollers, mowing-machines, horse-rakes, wagons, sleighs, harness and saddles.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church, have one very respectable edifice, and observe strictly the rites and ceremonies of their church. They have the presence of the priest much among them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious—none of them may be said to be indolent—but many of them do too much running about, and consequently spend most of what they make instead of acquiring property. There are few infractions of the law among them, outside of cases of procuring liquor.

CHUK-CHU-QUALK RESERVES.

Location.—These reserves, four in number, are situated on the North Thompson River.

Area.—Three thousand two hundred and thirty-nine acres constitute the area of these reserves.

Natural Features.—These reserves consist of large flats and low benches along the river banks, and of timbered slopes and mountains. The flats afford good tillable land, and the slopes furnish good summer grazing.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and twenty-five. The deaths during the year were fourteen, and births sixteen, making an increase in population of two.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—No epidemic has visited these Indians, the deaths occurring being from ordinary causes, and mostly among children.

Resources and Occupation.—Mixed farming, hunting and fishing, stock-raising, packing, and working as labourers at various occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—They have rather a poor class of log buildings, the older ones covered with earth. Those built in recent years are a great improvement, and are roofed with shingles. They have a few horses and cattle, and are fairly well supplied with farm implements.

Religion.—All of these Indians belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have one church building, and manifest great interest in church matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, law-abiding and good people.

They hunt more extensively than other bands, but this pursuit is to some extent dying out, and they are making progress in improving their houses, cultivating and clearing land.

NISKAINLITH RESERVES.

Location.—These reserves, three in number, are situated on the South Thompson River, three miles from the foot of Little Shuswap Lake, and on Salmon Arm. They are occupied by the Halaut Band.

Area.—Six thousand nine hundred and one acres constitute the area of these reserves.

Natural Features.—On the Thompson, open bench lands, requiring irrigation, and good grazing lands on the mountain slopes. On Salmon Arm, natural meadows, and bottom brush and timbered lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and forty-four. There have been three deaths and four births during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, and sanitary regulations are well observed.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians farm extensively, though crops hitherto have been uncertain, on account of scarcity of water; they raise good horses for work and saddle, and some cattle and hogs, hunt and fish, cut and raft some wood to Kamloops, and work as labourers and cowboys for farmers, woodmen and stock-raisers.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—They have good log and frame houses, good horses and some cattle and hogs, and are well supplied with ploughs, harrows, land-rollers, mowers, reapers, horse-rakes, wagons, sleighs, harness and saddles, and one threshing-machine.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have one large church, are well looked after by the priest, and evince considerable interest in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and very well-behaved. For the past two years most of their spare time from their crops in summer has been occupied in building dams and irrigation ditches to store and carry water to their reserve on Thompson River. These are pretty well completed and will be a great improvement.

ADAM'S LAKE RESERVES.

Location.—These reserves, six in number, are situated on the Thompson River, at the foot of Little Shuswap Lake, on Adam's Lake and on Salmon Arm. They are occupied by the Halkam Band.

Area.—The combined area is seven thousand two hundred and eighty-three acres.

Natural Features.—On Thompson River, they consist of extensive bench land, requiring irrigation, and good grazing lands on the slopes of the mountains, with timber higher up. At Adam's Lake and Salmon Arm, natural meadows, brush and timber lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and seventy-six. There have been five deaths and eight births during the year, an increase of three in population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. No infectious disease has appeared among them, and sanitary regulations are well observed.

Resources and Occupation.—Mixed farming, stock-raising, hunting and fishing, the cutting and rafting of wood, and working as labourers for ranchers and woodmen.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have very good buildings, mostly of cedar logs and roofed with shingles. They have good work and saddle-horses and a number of cattle, and are well supplied with nearly every kind of farm implements and machinery, including a threshing-machine.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have one church building, are well looked after by the priest, and are good Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and good workers, and they cause little trouble to the authorities. They, like the Halaut Indians, whom they adjoin, have been engaged in building irrigation works to carry water into their reserve at the foot of Shuswap Lake, and they have made good progress.

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KUAUT RESERVES.

Location.—These reserves, five in number, are situated at the head of Little Shuswap Lake, on Little River and on Salmon Arm.

Area.—The area of these reserves is seven thousand eight hundred and forty acres.

Natural Features.—The natural features of these reserves are: at the head of the lake, a small area of bench and open grazing land; along the river flats and at Salmon Arm, heavily timbered lands, requiring much labour to clear.

Vital Statistics.—The population is seventy-three. There have been three deaths and six births during the year, an increase in population of three.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. No contagious disease has appeared among them. Sanitary conditions about their houses and villages are good.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians carry on mixed farming and stock-raising; they hunt and fish, derive some revenue from the sale of wood cut in the process of clearing land, and as labourers in various capacities.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have a superior class of buildings, mostly of logs, while several of them are boarded outside with rustic, and lined inside with dressed lumber. They are all substantial buildings, well finished and roofed with shingles. The Indians possess a fair proportion of horses and cattle, and have a number of ploughs, harrows, rollers, harness and saddles.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church, have one of the finest church edifices in the agency and are good people.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and hard-working Indians. They are not so favourably located as many bands, having to clear most of their land; but they are making commendable progress. During the year ten acres of land has been cleared, two houses and one stable built.

Education.—Children from most of the Thompson Bands are attending the industrial school at Kamloops, and a system of shorthand Chinook has been introduced among them by the priest in which many of them are able to carry on correspondence.

Temperance and Morality.—The Thompson Indians are on the whole comparatively moral, but the tendency among several of the bands is towards intemperance. The Skichistin, Tluhtans and Kamloops Bands have probably a tendency in this direction more than others, the opportunities for disreputable whites and half-breeds to traffic in liquor to Indians being greater, which traffic, with the utmost diligence, it appears impossible to eradicate entirely.

NICOLA DISTRICT.

This district extends along the Nicola river and lake from Lower Nicola to Douglas Lake and includes the Hamilton Creek and Coldwater Reserves. It is occupied by the Quinskanah, Quinshaatan, Naaik, Zoht, Myiskat, Spahamin and Hamilton Creek Bands.

QUINSKANAHT BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located along the Lower Nicola River. It contains four thousand five hundred and fifty acres.

Natural Features.—Bottom and bench lands along the river and grazing lands along the mountains.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-two. There have been no deaths and no births during the year.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have good substantial log houses, a number of horses and cattle, and ploughs, wagons, sleighs and harness sufficient for present requirements.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians farm and raise stock on a small scale, freight and pack, fish and hunt, mine a little and work as labourers for white settlers.

Religion.—These Indians are either Roman Catholics or Anglicans, mostly the former. They have no church.

QUINSHAATAN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Cold Water River ten miles from its junction with the Nicola. It contains an area of six thousand two hundred and seventy-six and one-half acres.

Natural Features.—Bottom and bench lands along the river and mountain grazing lands lightly timbered.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifteen. There have been three deaths and four births during the year.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians farm a good deal and raise some horses and cattle. They also fish and hunt extensively and are employed by adjacent farmers as labourers and stock hands.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good log and frame houses, some horses and cattle and are well supplied with farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and remarkably law-abiding. They are clearing and improving their farms, but are not increasing in wealth. During the year they have built one log house and cleared ten acres of land.

Religion.—All but seven of these Indians belong to the Roman Catholic faith; seven are Anglicans. They have a good church and are strict in the observance of religious duties.

NAAIK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve, Mammet, is situated along the valleys and slopes of the Nicola and Mammet Rivers. It contains eleven thousand five hundred and seventy-six acres.

Natural Features.—It contains a happy combination of extensive brush and natural meadow lands along the rivers, extensive bench lands, with abundance of water easily obtained for irrigation, and sloping bunch grass foot-hills, with sufficient timber for all requirements.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and thirty-five. There have been five deaths and eight births during the year, making an increase in population of three.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians raise considerable quantities of grain, hay and other farm products. They have good horses, harness, wagons, sleighs and packing outfits, with which they freight and pack extensively from points on the C. P. R. to Nicola, Similkameen and other places. They also procure ready employment, when not engaged in their own farming, among the numerous white settlers and stockmen of the district. They do not hunt or fish as extensively as many other bands.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have numerous houses and out-buildings of logs and frame and of superior quality. They have many good horses, which they are constantly improving, and considerable cattle and other domestic stock, for all of which they make good provision. With farm implements, such as ploughs, harrows, wagons, sleighs, harness, saddles, mowers, horse-rakes and fanning-mills, they are well supplied.

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Religion.—A considerable majority of these Indians belong to the Anglican Church, the rest to the Roman Catholic. The Anglicans have one fine church and they are regular attendants.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are exceptionally industrious, and some of them are consequently increasing in wealth, others remain in much the same condition from year to year. Their reserve is better protected by fencing than any other in the agency. One log house and kitchen and two stables have been built during the year, and twelve and one-half acres of land cleared.

ZOHT BAND.

Reserve.—This small reserve is situated on Clapperton Creek, near the foot of Nicola Lake. It contains an area of six hundred and sixty acres.

Natural Features.—Some bench lands, inferior for cultivation, and fair grazing mountain slopes.

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirty. There was one birth and no deaths during the year.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians do a little farming and have a few horses and cattle. They do some fishing and hunting, but subsist more on the proceeds of the labour that they do for white ranchers in the vicinity.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are mostly of logs and fairly comfortable. They do not possess much stock, chiefly horses, and they have farm implements sufficient for the amount of farming they do.

Religion.—They belong to the Anglican denomination and have a small church.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding. Several of them are old and little progress is noticeable.

NZISKAT BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated near the mouth of the Coldwater River. It contains an area of three hundred and sixty acres.

Natural Features.—It contains some wild meadow, a small proportion of light bench land, and the rest is inferior grazing and timber lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is twenty. There were no deaths during the year and two births.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians have few natural resources. They farm little and have little stock. The majority of the men are old and two of them blind. One of these does a considerable freighting business with a boy or girl as guide. In other ways by fishing and hunting and by the assistance of their women and children they manage to subsist, but are unable to make any progress.

Religion.—They belong equally to the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches. They have no church building.

SPAHAMIN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, eight in number, are situated chiefly on the Nicola and Douglas Lakes and Spahamin Creek.

They contain a combined area of thirty thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight acres.

Natural Features.—Along the river bottoms and by the margin of the lakes, brush land and low, open flats and natural meadow lands ; on the lower foot-hills, some bench

lands suitable for cultivation, and magnificent stretches of undulating bunch-grass grazing lands, with sufficient timber along the river and towards the base of the mountains.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and seventy-eight. There have been five deaths and eleven births during the year, making an increase in population of six.

Resources and Occupation.—Mixed farming, stock-raising, cattle and horses—the latter extensively—fishing and hunting, freighting and packing, and working as labourers and cowboys for the neighbouring stock-raisers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings, houses and stables are of a superior order, being of logs and frame, larger and better furnished throughout than the majority of Indian houses, those built in recent years showing a marked improvement.

These Indians are the most extensive stock-raisers in the agency, and have the best quality. Some of the best stallions and brood mares to be found in the province are owned by these Indians. Their cattle are also of a high grade.

They are well supplied with farm implements—ploughs, harrows, wagons, sleighs, harness and saddles, mowers, horse-rakes and reaping-machines.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic denomination. They have two fine churches, and are devout and earnest worshippers.

Characteristics and Progress.—Taken as a whole, they are an exemplary band of Indians. They are probably the wealthiest and most independent in the agency. A good proportion of their range land is fenced, and preparations are being made, in the way of cutting and hauling rails, to fence another large tract. During the year a fine house has been completed, and thirteen acres of land cleared.

HAMILTON CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on Hamilton (or Quiechena) Creek, about ten miles from its mouth. It was originally intended for a grass reserve for the Lytton Bands, and is occupied mostly by these bands.

It contains an area of four thousand four hundred and forty acres.

Natural Features.—It largely consists of open, rolling bunch-grass lands, with small benches and flats along the creek suitable for cultivation.

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirty-eight. There have been two deaths and three births during the year.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings on this reserve are few, and consist of small log houses.

The Indians have a number of cattle and horses, for which, owing to the favourable character of the locality, they require little provision or attention during winter. They have sufficient farm implements for the small area they cultivate.

Religion.—They mostly belong to the Anglican denomination—a few to the Roman Catholic Church. They have no church building, but are occasionally visited by a clergyman from Lytton.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of Nicola district are comparatively moral and temperate. Some of them are addicted to drink, when they have an opportunity, but I am pleased to say that there has of late been a marked improvement in this respect.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians has been excellent. No epidemic has appeared among them, and there has been an increase of births over deaths in every band, with one exception—there the population remains the same. The sanitary conditions are good. The Indians keep their houses fairly clean and orderly—in many instances commendably so—and in spring collect and burn

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the garbage that has accumulated during the winter months. To some extent they live in tents during the summer. A great majority of them have been vaccinated from time to time.

Education.—A very limited number of the children of this district are receiving the benefits of instruction afforded by attendance at the industrial school, Kamloops. They have also a system of shorthand Chinook, which has been introduced among them by the priest, in which many of them are able to carry on correspondence.

SIMILKAMEEN DISTRICT.

This district extends along the Similkameen River, from Princeton to the international boundary line, and it is occupied by the Chu-chu-way-ha, Ashnola and Shenosquaukin Bands.

CHU-CHU-NAY-KA BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated along both banks of the Similkameen, principally in the neighbourhood of Twenty-mile Creek.

It contains, according to plans completed, five thousand seven hundred and ninety-two acres. (Some of the plans are not completed.)

Natural Features.—At the juncture of Twenty-mile Creek with the Similkameen, the cañon of the latter opens out into some nice river benches, chiefly on the left bank, which are well watered and well adapted for cultivation. Back of the benches on the steep mountain sides there is considerable open or sparsely timbered land, which affords good summer pasturage.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-two. There have been two births and no deaths during the year.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming and stock-raising, hunting and fishing, mining and packing. The last mentioned trade has greatly increased within the year, as mining properties are being developed in different sections of the Similkameen.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic denomination. They have a church, and, although rarely visited by a priest, they conduct their own services regularly.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians' buildings are mostly of logs, and they are fairly comfortable.

They have small bands of horses and some cattle, also ploughs, harrows, rollers, mowing-machines and horse-rakes, to conduct their farming.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Little progress has been made for some years.

ASHNOLA BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Similkameen, chiefly on the right bank, at the mouth of Ashnola Creek. It adjoins Chu-chu-nay-ha, and extends to near Keremeos.

It contains ten thousand two hundred and five acres.

Natural Features.—Brush, natural meadows and bench lands, the latter requiring irrigation, along the river bottoms and banks, and steep mountain slopes, open or thinly timbered, affording good summer pasturage.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-three. There has been one birth and no death during the year.

Resources and Occupation.—Mixed farming, hunting and fishing, stock-raising and working for stockmen as cowboys, in which occupation they employ their horses.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have a fair class of log houses, quite a number of good horses and some cattle, and sufficient farm implements, ploughs, harrows, rollers, mowers and horse-rakes, also one wagon and some sleighs. They provide well for their stock, as shown by several good stacks of hay remaining on June 30 from last year's crop.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have no building, and are seldom visited by a priest, yet they conduct service among themselves.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and well-behaved, and are generally well-to-do.

SHENNOSQUAUKIN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve extends along the Similkameen Valley, from Keremeos to the boundary line.

It contains an area of nine thousand six hundred and sixty-seven acres.

Natural Features.—Extensive brush and meadow lands along the river bottoms, some higher bench lands, requiring irrigation, and mountain pasture lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is seventy-three. During the year there have been three deaths and six births, making an increase in population of three.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming, principally the raising of hay, stock-raising, hunting and fishing, some packing, and employment as labourers and stock-hands with neighbouring ranchers.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians' houses are built of logs, and many of them are roofed with earth. They are not pretentious, but are warm in winter. They have good bands of horses and cattle, and provide well for them in winter. They are also well provided with farm implements.

Religion.—They profess the Roman Catholic faith, have one church, and are good people.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and law-abiding, and several of them are increasing in wealth, particularly William, Paul, Francis and Johnny Nhumsheen. Twenty-two acres of land have been cleared during the year.

Temperance and Morality.—All these bands are above the average in temperance and morals. Some among them are inclined to intemperance when an opportunity offers. The opportunities for these Indians to procure liquor have of recent years not been many, as licensed houses were remote; but recently the country has been developing, and more licenses are being granted, so that the Indians will require careful attention.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these bands has been excellent, as shown by the fact that only three deaths have occurred among them, and there has been a consequent increase in number.

Education.—They are without any means of education.

OKANAGAN DISTRICT.

This district extends from the head of Osoyoos Lake along the Okanagan River and Okanagan Lake to the head of the latter, and includes the Spallumcheen Band. It is occupied by the Nkamip, Penticton, N-kam-ap-lix (including the Mission Band at Duck Lake and Kelowna), and the Spallumcheen bands.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated around the head of Osoyoos Lake, and extends up the east side of the Okanagan River.

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It comprises an area of thirty-two thousand one hundred and sixty-eight acres.

Natural Features.—It consists largely of bunch grass, prairie and hills. There is some natural meadow bordering on the lake, and higher bench land along Gregoire Creek, and some distance back from the Okanagan River. These bench lands, when watered, are well adapted for growing grain and fruit.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-four. There have been seven deaths and five births during the year, a decrease in population of two.

Resources and Occupation.—Mixed farming and dairying, hunting and fishing, freighting and packing, and employment as farm hands and stockmen.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have a fair class of log and frame houses, good bands of horses, a fair proportion of cattle, and are well provided with ploughs, harrows, land-rollers, mowers, horse-rakes, wagons, sleighs, harness and saddles for carrying on their farming, freighting and packing operations.

Religion.—These Indians all profess the Roman Catholic faith. They have one church; no regular priest officiates, but they are strict in the observance of religious duties.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding. Numerous small orchards of mixed fruits have been planted, and are coming into bearing.

One wagon, three mowers and three horse-rakes have been acquired during the year.

PENTICTON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the south-west end of Okanagan Lake, and stretches south on the west bank of the Okanagan River, and also at Dog Lake. It lies between Trout Creek, on the north, and Marro Creek, on the south, with No. 2 and 3 Reserves adjoining.

It contains forty-eight thousand six hundred and ninety-four acres.

Natural Features.—It consists of extensive natural meadow and bottom lands, at the foot of Okanagan Lake and along the Okanagan River to Dog Lake; higher bench lands, admirably adapted for growing grain and fruit, with good water facilities and magnificent grazing lands on the foot-hills.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and thirty. There have been nine deaths and ten births during the year.

Resources and Occupation.—In the growing of grain, hay and fruit of all kinds and stock-raising, the resources of these Indians are practically unlimited. Besides, they have good hunting and fishing, freighting and packing, and ample opportunities of making a living by working for neighbouring ranchers.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—They have a fair class of log and frame houses, good bands of horses, and small herds of cattle. They have a fair number of farm implements in proportion to the land they cultivate, but not in proportion to the area they might cultivate.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic denomination. They have one church; they are occasionally visited by the priest, and show an interest in spiritual matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some few are industrious, while many others are either indolent, or their nomadic instincts predominate, and they lose the benefits they might secure by proper attention to and use of the opportunities within their easy grasp. They have had the reputation of being good and law-abiding people, but recently the means of administering the law has been curtailed, and with the increased amount of freighting and shipping carried on in their immediate vicinity, the temptation and facilities for doing evil have been correspondingly increased, and

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altogether the tendency of the Indians has been backwards. During the year one log house has been built, twelve acres of land cleared and two second-hand wagons acquired.

N-KAM-AP-PLIX BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, ten in number, are situated principally around the head of Okanagan Lake, and along or adjacent to its shores. They contain a combined area of twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and ninety acres.

Natural Features.—Some natural meadow lands along the lake shores, extensive, receding benches, admirably adapted for grain-growing and requiring little, if any, irrigation, with extensive and excellent grazing lands on the surrounding slopes and hills.

Vital Statistics.—The population (including Duck Lake and Kelowna) is two hundred and thirty-seven. There have been seventeen deaths and eleven births during the year, a decrease in population of six.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians farm more extensively than any others in the agency. They raise horses, cattle and hogs. They are exceptionally well supplied with ploughs, harrows, seed-drills, cultivators, rollers, mowers, reapers, horse-rakes, wagons, sleighs, harness and saddles.

Religion.—All but one, who is classed as a pagan, belong to the Roman Catholic denomination. While some are very zealous, others show little concern about religious matters. They have three churches.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and are becoming good farmers. A marked improvement is becoming apparent in their behaviour, and their condition financially is improving.

SPALLUMCHEEN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, three in number, are situated in the Spallumcheen Valley, and on the Spallumcheen and Salmon Rivers. They have a combined area of nine thousand six hundred and eighty-one acres.

Natural Features.—On the Spallumcheen, open prairie and densely timbered flats. On the Salmon River, mostly bunch grass prairie. No irrigation is required on these reserves.

Vital Statistics.—The population is ninety-six. There have been four deaths and six births during the year, making an increase in the population of two.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians depend largely on farming; they raise some horses, cattle and pigs, hunt and fish, and work as labourers for adjacent farmers. They also derive some revenue from the sale of wood cut off the land they are clearing.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—They have good houses and stables of logs and frame, a number of good farm-horses, some cattle and hogs; and are well supplied with ploughs, harrows, rollers, mowers, wagons, sleighs, harness and saddles.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church, have an excellent church edifice, and are mostly good-living people.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding. Most of the land has been cultivated for so long a time without due regard to summer-fallowing and rotation of crops that it has become overgrown with wild oats, thus depreciating their wheat crop very much, and they have consequently sometimes great difficulty in making ends meet.

Temperance and Morality.—All these bands of Indians are comparatively moral and fairly temperate. Among all of them there are unfortunately a few who are

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addicted to drink when they can get it, and these require close watching. In this respect, the Penticton Indians are at the present time the worst.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—No epidemic has appeared among these bands, the deaths that have occurred among them being from ordinary causes. Sanitary conditions about their houses and villages are well maintained.

Education.—There is no system of education among these Indians.

General Remarks.—In addition to the 'Resources and Occupation' of Indians in this agency, the women of the various bands assist very materially, apart from their domestic duties, in the manufacture of deer-skins into buck-skin, which they sell or make into articles of clothing, moccasins, mitts and gloves, for wear or for sale; by making baskets of cedar roots, mats of rushes, of which they make summer tents and carpets, gathering wild berries, which grow in abundance, for food or sale, and by working for white people as domestic servants.

I have, &c.,

A. IRWIN,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KOOTENAY AGENCY,
FORT STEELE, August 28, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899, an inventory of the Government property, as required by the department, having already been forwarded.

Location of Agency.—The agency is situated in the south-east portion of British Columbia and is bounded by the Rocky Mountains on the north and east and the United States territory on the south and the Okanagan Agency on the west.

Reserves.—The reserves embrace an area of forty-two thousand and sixty-one acres, and in addition a reserve of thirty-three acres and a half as a site for the Kootenay Industrial School.

Tribe.—The reserves are occupied by the Kootenays and a small band of the Shuswaps, known as the Kinbasket Band.

Population.—The combined population of the several bands is five hundred and forty-one, including men, women and children, showing a decrease of two during the past year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been satisfactory; with the exception of an outbreak of measles amongst the Lower Kootenays, there appeared no contagious disease. Vaccination was attended to and a number of the old Indians were re-vaccinated as a precautionary measure. During their residence at St. Eugene's Indian village, they were instructed to keep their houses clean, to have the streets and lanes swept and the refuse removed and burned; all of which was carefully attended to.

More attention is now paid to their dwellings on the different reserves; they are neat and are kept fairly clean and tidy.

St. Mary's Band.—Resources and Occupation.—Since the completion of the St. Mary's irrigation ditch last year, the Indians of this band take a greater interest in farming and have put a larger area under cultivation and they now find that they can raise crops without fear of failure; they also see the necessity of depending more on agriculture as a means of living, as packing, hunting and trapping will in a few years be a thing of the past. The 'North Star' and Sullivan group of mines and the mining town of Kimberly near the reserve give them a good market for all the crops they can raise. During the spring a number of them were busily employed (before putting in their own crops) ploughing and teaming for white men and Chinese at Fort Steele and they made fairly good wages.

Tobacco Plains Band.—The completion of the Crow's Nest Railway has helped these Indians greatly, as it gives them a good market at Elko and Fernie, where the population is steadily increasing. They are devoting more attention to the raising of vegetables, which are in demand, and also to cattle-raising, as their reserve is admirably adapted for the latter industry.

Columbia Lake Kootenays.—The Indians of this band continue to improve their condition and the recent discoveries of rich mineral deposits in their neighbourhood give them a cash market for all they can raise. As heretofore they devote most of their time to farming and cattle-raising and they are almost self-supporting. They are well supplied with ploughs, harrows and wagons, and their farms are well cultivated and their fencing carefully renewed from time to time.

Lower Kootenays.—A decided improvement is noticed in this band for the past year, as these Indians found a ready sale for their hay and potatoes during the construction of the Bodlington and Nelson Railway, which passes through their reserve. The money realized gave them enough to buy food and clothing for themselves and their families.

A few found work with the contractors during construction, who were well satisfied with them and gave them an excellent character for industry.

The Shuswap Band.—The history of these Indians is one of steady improvement. Their farms and houses are neat and well kept and they understand routine cropping, the value of manure and summer-fallowing. Their fencing is well kept up and renewed from time to time when it decays.

These Indians, with the exception of one or two, depend wholly on farming and cattle-raising as a means of support. They have a good market for their produce, which is likely to continue, owing to the important mineral discoveries on the west side of the Columbia Lake, about twenty-two miles from their reserve.

Buildings and Stock.—At the Indian village of St. Eugene a model cottage was built by the Rev. N. Coccola, O.M.I., for an Indian named Pierre, who was the discoverer of the celebrated St. Eugene mineral claim near Moyie Lake. The cottage was part of the remuneration given the Indian for showing the lead. It has two bed-rooms, kitchen, with large room above and a wood-shed and is furnished with chairs, tables and cooking stove, and it is to be hoped that others in the village will build houses of a similar class when their means will permit.

The Shuswaps and Columbia Lake Kootenays during the spring purchased four very good stallions, so as to improve their stock. The Tobacco Plains Indians are giving more attention to cattle and are making an effort to rid themselves of their ponies by trading them off to the Indians from the North-west Territories and to prospectors and others for packing. On all the reserves the buildings and sheds have been kept in fairly good repair and the latter are used for storing their wagons and farming implements.

Education.—The Kootenay Industrial School continues to be ably conducted by the Rev. Principal Coccola and his very efficient staff of assistants, the Sisters of Charity, the good effect of school life upon the children being very perceptible. The

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class work is conducted most successfully and the pupils are fairly well advanced. The boys are taught carpentry, shoemaking, farming, gardening and assist with the care of horses, cattle and poultry. The girls are instructed in dressmaking, mending, knitting, and they show much proficiency in all the different departments of housekeeping, and are excellent cooks.

Religion.—The Indians of the several bands are Roman Catholics. They are most attentive to their religious duties.

The missionary work is under the direction of the Rev. N. Coccola, O.M.I., a faithful and zealous priest, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Ouelette and Meleux, who visit the reserves from time to time, hold service and impart religious instruction.

The Indians usually gather at St. Eugene village three times a year, at Easter, Christmas and Corpus Christi, to take part in these festivals. During their stay their time is wholly given to religious instruction and devotion.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of the different bands continue to improve and are adapting themselves to the change that is taking place through the district, brought about by the advent of the railway. This is readily observed in their change of dress and also in their mode of living, which approaches more nearly to that of their white neighbours.

The Kootenays as a race are law-abiding and industrious, and I am pleased to report that no serious crime has been committed by any of them during the past year.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians continue to maintain their reputation for being temperate and moral. This is in a great measure owing to the admirable teaching of their spiritual advisers, who labour hard to make them useful members of society.

I have, &c.,

R. L. T. GALBRAITH,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY,
QUATHIASKI COVE, October 12, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report, together with agricultural and industrial statistics, and list of Government property under my charge, for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location of Agency.—This agency includes all the Indian villages and reserves that lie between Cape Mudge, on Valdes Island, and Smith's Inlet, on the mainland of British Columbia, and all the villages and reserves in Quatsino Sound, on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Kwawkewlth nation, excepting three bands which are known as Lieukwiltah Indians, but all speak the same language.

Population.—There are one thousand five hundred and fifty-four Indians in this agency, including men, women and children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians generally has been good. There has been no epidemic among them this year; most of the deaths have

been from pulmonary disease. There is some improvement in the sanitary condition of these Indians, though there is room for much improvement in this respect.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians gain their livelihood principally by fishing and hunting. Of late years their earnings have been individually small, though some few among them made very good wages at the salmon canneries. Only two of the bands in this agency engage in fur-sealing, and these go as hunters on the sealing schooners down the coast and to Behring Sea. Some members of nearly all the bands engage in the oulachon fishing at Knight Inlet, so as to obtain a supply of this oil for their own use. The Tanakteeck Indians of Knight Inlet and the Tsawawticneuk Indians of Kingcome Inlet make large quantities of this oil, which finds a ready sale among Indians of other bands. They also cut cord-wood and engage in hand-logging to a limited extent. They earn a good deal of money as canoemen and packers for tourists and prospectors. A limited number of canoes are made for sale every year, and also a few boats. The women make baskets and mats from the inner bark of the cedar and from the cedar boughs and from roots of the spruce-tree. They also put up large quantities of dried berries and seaweed. For winter use they dry large quantities of salmon and halibut, which they eat with the oulachon-oil. They also buy large quantities of the food used by the whites, but they always supplement this with their dried salmon and oulachon oil.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The Indians in this agency, as a whole, still live in their primitive houses, large buildings made from rough cedar boards, which they split out, and the roofs are of the same material. Still, in almost every village there are some small frame houses, often very comfortable and cleanly kept, but it is doubtful if they are as healthy in some respects as the old houses, as the Indians huddle in them for warmth in the cold weather, and they become unbearably hot.

Only one band in this agency has at present any stock, this being the Wi-wai-ai-kum Band, which is located on the Campbell River Reserve, Cape Mudge. What stock these Indians have, about fourteen in number, do remarkably well; little, if any, attention is paid them, and only a ton or two of hay is cut for them, yet so far they have managed to get through the winter without loss. There are only three reserves in this agency on which cattle could be kept, the two reserves at Cape Mudge, and to a very limited extent on that at Salmon River.

These Indians have at present only one plough among them, and no other farming implements, except spades, mattocks, hoes and rakes.

Education.—These people are still very indifferent to the education of their children, who would, with very little encouragement from their parents, attend school much better than they do at present. The industrial school at Alert Bay has a fair number of pupils in it, but several of these do not belong to this agency. The Girls' Home at Alert Bay is not so well attended, it being a very difficult matter to get the mothers' consent for the children to enter the school. Those who do attend the industrial and boarding schools make excellent progress.

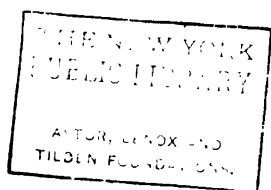
Religion.—Those of the Indians in this agency who profess Christianity, mostly belong to the Anglican Church, some few are Methodists and some are Roman Catholics; but many are still pagans. After having missionaries among them for more than twenty years, they are still very indifferent to all things connected with religion; still there are a few among them who have given up their old heathen ways and set a good example by their mode of life to the others.

Characteristics and Progress.—Though these Indians, as a whole, cannot be classed as industrious, there are many among them who are constantly engaged in work of some kind, and no doubt, if work could be obtained at remunerative rates, there would not be that indolence among them that prevails now, though I am still of opinion that until they are able to break away from the commonwealth to which all seem bound, there will be no real improvement among these people. Considering their isolation and mode of life, they are a very law-abiding people. Signs of improvement



ST. EUGENE VILLAGE, NEAR FORT STEELE.

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among them are not wanting. They live more comfortably than formerly, and it is not uncommon to find a woman working at a sewing-machine, and there is a greater abundance of household utensils to be seen in their houses, generally of the best quality. Unfortunately, three of the largest bands have their summer and winter residences at different places, which is a great drawback to any improvement in their dwellings or mode of life generally. Many of them are good carpenters, and there are a few workers in gold and silver. They have been very quiet and well-behaved during the past year.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been little, if any, intemperance among these Indians during the past year, and certainly not so much open immorality as there used to be.

General Remarks.—At the Salmon River Reserve the Indians, who were kindly assisted by the department, have been busy repairing the dyke, which gave way in several places last winter. They were somewhat discouraged by having some of their fences carried away, and have not done so much in their allotments as they did last year, but as soon as the dyke is perfectly secure, they will be encouraged to do better the next spring.

The Koskino Band met with a severe loss. Eight of their number shipped on the sealing schooner 'Pioneer' a year ago, and since then no news has been received of her, and her owners have given her up for lost. Six of them were married, but none had any children, and only one of the widows is in need of any assistance, which was given her. Altogether, the year has not been a bad one for the Indians generally, and there is no doubt that there is some improvement among them.

I have, &c.,

R. H. PIDCOCK,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY,
METLAKATLA, July 28, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Indians of this agency and their affairs for the year ended June 30, 1899. I also send in connection herewith the annual tabular statement.

Vital Statistics.—During the year just past the Indians of this agency have increased in number by thirty-four, thirty-two being a natural increase of births over deaths, and two were immigrants from other agencies; the births being one hundred and three and deaths sixty-nine.

Beyond the mortality caused by old age and consumption, the principal cause of death was whooping cough combined with measles. A mild form of measles became epidemic last fall and winter, but the close attention to the sick by the doctors, missionaries and hospital nurses, together with the efforts of the Indian chiefs and councillors in quarantining the villages and guarding infected houses, greatly mitigated the effects of the epidemic. About mid-winter it ceased altogether. But few deaths resulted from measles alone, those few being cases of young children neglected through carelessness or ignorance of parents.

The general health of the Indian tribes is good and sanitary rules and principles are being taught to them by precept and example.

Nation.—The five nationalities of the twenty-three bands in this agency have increased or decreased during the year as follows: the Haida nation, which has been decreasing steadily for forty years, has this year, and for the first time, increased, and has added twelve to its number through natural increase.

The Tsimpsen nation has always been increasing, and has this year added twenty-two to its number.

The Oweekayno nation has also increased, to the number of eleven.

The Nishgar nation, hitherto increasing slightly every year, has this year decreased three in number, some of the villages of this nation being the latest attacked by measles and whooping cough of a seemingly more malignant type than that of other places.

The Tallion nation has decreased ten in number. These people are like the Haida nation heretofore, steadily decreasing through the effects of scrofulous diseases contracted by them many years ago.

Occupation.—Agricultural pursuits are languishing, especially during this last year, caused by the fact that nearly all the Indians went to the salmon canning business, and hence gardening was neglected, so that their crops of potatoes and other roots were small.

The earnings of the Indians at the fishing and canning industries, however, have greatly increased, and during the year 1898-99 have been in excess of any former year, because of a better run of salmon at the Skeena and Naas Rivers than for several years before, because of a better run of salmon at the Skeena and Naas rivers than for several years before, and more Indians attended to salmon canning work than formerly, hence there appears an increase in the total earnings of the Indians of this agency upwards of \$30,000. The earnings of the Indians by hunting have slightly fallen off this year, owing to the depreciation in the price of furs.

Other industries have also slightly fallen off in the amount earned by the Indians, as the value of saw-logs, lumber, freighting and fire-wood, boat-building, &c., have decreased somewhat from former years.

Education.—The Indian day schools, fourteen in number, three of which are not yet recognized by the department, are all doing fairly good work in educating the youths of the Indian villages, and the two boarding schools at Port Simpson, together with the industrial institutions at Metlakatla, seem to be a great boon to the Indian children that can gain an entrance to them.

Religion.—The religious disputes and bickerings that have existed for some time at places in this coast have fortunately subsided, which result has been brought about seemingly through the policy of being let alone by outsiders. Those claiming to be Salvation Army people have been placed this year as belonging to the established churches at their respective villages. This result has been brought about mainly through the good sense and moderation of new missionaries sent amongst the Indians.

MASSET BAND.

Masset is a Haida Indian village, situated at the entrance of Masset Inlet, at the northern end of the Queen Charlotte group of islands. It stands in a healthful and beautiful place, a point of land lying between the islet and the open water of Masset Sound. The village consists of seventy-three dwelling-houses, containing a population of three hundred and seventy-eight Indians, a resident Episcopal clergyman, the head teacher of the school, with a native assistant teacher, an Indian council of chiefs, a fire company, and a brass band.

There is a white trader at the old Hudson's Bay Company's store, closely connected with the village, and near-by a white farmer and stock-raiser.

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This village is isolated from any other settlement and has no mail facilities, except by canoe over open water for eighty miles.

SKIDEGATE BAND.

The second Haida village, named Skidegate, is situated on the north shore of Skidegate Inlet, near the middle of the the Queen Charlotte group of islands, on a gentle slope of the mountain, overlooking a beautiful bay with an extensive sand beach in front. The village consists of fifty-nine dwelling-houses (accommodating an Indian population of two hundred and fifty-nine), a church, school-house, and a society hall. A Methodist clergyman and his family reside there on a part of the reserve set apart for the church and mission buildings. A white woman is the teacher of the Indian day school. Near the village is a fish oil manufactory, conducted by a white man, giving almost constant employment to numbers of Indian fishermen and others, where there is also a well-equipped trading store and post office, with a monthly mail.

This village has a fire company and a brass band, and two small Indian trading stores.

KINCOLITH BAND.

Kincolith is the first village of the Nishgar Indians, situated on the north side of the estuary of the Naas River, on a low flat plot of land thrown up at the mouth of a small river, and at low tide there is an extensive sand beach in every direction in front of the village. The village consists of thirty-six commodious dwelling-houses, containing a population of two hundred and fifty-two Indians. There are also extensive mission buildings, a church, school-house, two public society halls, a music hall and brass band, a fire company and a fire company hall. There are several Indian trade stores in the village. A white woman teaches the day school, and the Venerable Archdeacon Collison is their clergyman and physician.

The village municipal business is managed by an elective council.

KITTEX BAND.

Kittex is the next village, situated about fifteen miles further up the Naas River Valley, on the left bank on a narrow bench at the foot of a lofty hill, and consists of six large old style frame dwelling-houses, accommodating an Indian population of thirty-six, all pagans. There is no public building of any kind, no church nor school-house, and the population is yearly dwindling through removals to other villages. It is part of the large Lach-al-sap Reserve.

LACH-AL-SAP BAND.

Lach-al-sap is the third village up the Naas River Valley, situated about sixteen miles up the river on the right bank, sheltered from the cold Naas winds by surrounding dense forests, although on the western side there is considerable open land of good quality and easily cleared. The village consists of twenty-five good modern-style dwelling-houses, a church, school-house, music hall, public hall and Indian trading store. This village has a council of chiefs, a Methodist clergyman, who is also a medical man, and a white woman as school teacher. The population is yearly increasing through accessions from near-by pagan settlements, and numbers at present one hundred and sixty-four souls. It is also a part of the Lach-al-sap Reserve.

KITANGATAA BAND.

Kitangataa is a small village, situated two miles further up the valley on both banks of the river, and consists of six old-style Indian houses accommodating thirty-two Indians, all pagans. They have neither church nor school-house nor any kind of public building. This is also a part of Lach-al-sap Reserve.

KITWINTSHILTH BAND.

Kitwintshilth is situated on a knoll near the lower end of the Naas River Cañon, on the right bank and just opposite an extensive lava bed. It consists of ten dwelling-houses, accommodating sixty-nine Indians, who are all pagans; no church, no school-house, nor any public building. Old Indian Chief Wee-shakes keeps the village in order.

AIYANSH BAND.

Aiyansh is an Indian village of a comparatively new growth, built recently on the site of an ancient village, situated on the right bank of Naas River, about fifty miles above its mouth, on a part of the extensive Kitbach-damaz Reserve No. 1. The village is well laid out in streets and squares, and consists of thirty-four dwelling-houses, mostly two-story buildings, large and some of them quite artistic, accommodating an Indian population of one hundred and thirty-five souls. There is a church, school-house and village hall used as a music-hall, there being a brass band in the village. The school is taught by Rev. J. B. McCullagh, who is also a medical man. This band owns and operates successfully a steam saw-mill, built by their missionary teacher. Surrounding the village is an extensive level plain of good agricultural land. The village has a council of chiefs, of which good old Chief Abraham is head. The Indians all profess to belong to the Anglican Church.

KITLACH-DAMAX BAND.

This is the upper Indian village of Naas River and the last of the seven Nishgar villages, standing on the right bank, about three miles above Aiyansh and opposite the well-known Grease trail, leading from Naas River to the forks of the Skeena River, about a hundred miles across the country. The village consists of sixteen dwelling-houses, some old style, accommodating a population of one hundred and fifty-nine Indians, all pagans. The population is decreasing yearly through removals to villages nearer the coast. These Indians have neither church, school-house, nor any public building.

The well-known old Chief Scotain has lately left this village and moved to Kincolith, leaving Kitlach-damax without a head chief.

There is an abundance of good agricultural land on this part of the reserve on both sides of the river.

PORT SIMPSON BAND.

This is the largest and the principal Tsimpsean Indian settlement, situated on the Tsimpsean Peninsula, on the south shore of Port Simpson harbour, about midway between the mouths of the Skeena and Naas Rivers and adjoining the Hudson's Bay Company's headquarters on the north-west coast. The Indian part of the village consists of one hundred and sixty dwelling-houses, sheltering an Indian population of six hundred and ninety-one souls. Many houses are large, well-built residences, and there are numbers of artistic cottages. There is a large, commodious church, a Salvation hall, three society halls, a school-house, a boys' boarding school, a girls' boarding school and a fire company's hall. On the Hudson's Bay town site is an Indian hospital under the management of Dr. A. E. Bolton and several trained nurses. The Indians

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have the gratuitous assistance of Rev. S. S. Osterhout, who is also a medical man, two school teachers (white) and an assistant native teacher. The village is surveyed and well laid out, easily drained and approachable by sea all along the front. The Indians own and operate a furniture factory and shingle-mill, and have four Indian trading stores, two public restaurants, a paint shop and a glazing and blacksmithing shop, all belonging to and managed by Indians. There is also a music-hall and two brass bands. Their municipal affairs are controlled by an elective council.

Although the area of land reserved for this band is large, there is but little arable land, and it is all used for gardening purposes.

METLAKATLA BAND.

This village is situated also on the Tsimpsean Peninsula, about midway between Port Simpson and Skeena River, on the north shore of a narrow channel named Venn Creek, running inland from Chatham Sound.

This was the noted Indian village on the coast until 1887, when some six hundred and fifty Tsimpsean Indians emigrated to Alaska, leaving a small number (one hundred and thirty) behind, who have increased since then to one hundred and eighty-five.

The village consists of forty-three dwelling-houses, mostly new, a large and picturesque church, three school-houses, comprising the Indian day school, boys' school (industrial), girls' school (industrial), and the white home school on mission property. All these schools are supplied gratuitously to the Indians by the Government of Canada and the Church Missionary Society, of London.

There is also a society hall, a village hall and public guest-houses for the accommodation of travelling Indians. The village hall is also used as a music-hall and fire company's hall, there being an excellent fire company and a brass band at this village. The Indian agent's residence and office is also on this reserve.

There is considerable good arable land in the near neighbourhood, but only a small quantity is used for garden purposes. The municipal affairs of these Indians are controlled by an elective council.

KITKATLA BAND.

Kitkatla is the third Tsimpsean Indian settlement, and is situated on Dolphin Island, lying off the mouth of Skeena River and bounding Hecate Strait on the east. The village contains thirty-three dwelling-houses, all recently erected, modern and artistic, housing a population of two hundred and twenty-nine Indians. They have a large, newly-erected church and a school-house. The Rev. R. W. Gurd is their teacher and physician, assisted by a native teacher. They all claim to belong to the Episcopal Church. The village has a council of chiefs, a fire company, a brass band and three trade stores. There is no agricultural land on this reserve.

KITKAATA BAND.

This is a small Tsimpsean settlement at Hartley Bay, at the entrance to Douglas Channel. The village is known to the public as Hartley Bay Village, and consists of seventeen frame houses, accommodating an Indian population of eighty-four souls. There is a church and a Methodist missionary, who teach the Indian children at the mission house.

There is a saw-mill close to the reserve, which sometimes furnishes employment to the Indians. One of their reserves contains some good agricultural land, which is used for garden.

These Indians have a council of chiefs and an effective fire company.

KITSUM-KALUM BAND.

This is a Tsimpsaan Indian village situated about forty miles up Skeena River, on the right bank, at the mouth of Kitsum-kalum River. Most of the Kitsum-kalum Indians reside at Port Essington, on the estuary of the Skeena River, and have erected houses there on land that is not an Indian reserve. They have been living at Port Essington for years, still retaining and occasionally occupying their houses and gardens at the old Indian village of Kitsum-kalum.

In conjunction with some of the Indians of Kitsalas, also settled at Port Essington, they enjoy the use of a church and school-house, with the Rev. D. Jennings as their clergyman and doctor, and a white woman school teacher. There is a settlement of white people close to the Indian village, a salmon cannery, saw-mill and other industries, which give them employment. They have a fire company and a brass band.

KITSALAS BAND.

Kitsalas is the last of the six Tsimpsaan villages, and is situated about sixty miles up Skeena River, at and below the Kitsalas Cañon.

The Indians of this village have seventeen good houses, besides a few of less value at Port Essington.

The population numbers one hundred and forty-three, and most of them reside part of the year at Port Essington, on the sea coast. There is considerable good agricultural land on their reserves.

KITAMAT BAND.

This is the most northern village of the five bands of the Oweekayno nation, speaking the same language and occupying two hundred miles of the coast line. The village consists of forty-two frame houses, with a population of two hundred and sixty-six, situated at the head of a long and wide inlet named Douglas Channel.

They have a commodious church and school-house, a public hall, which is used as a music-hall by the brass band and by the fire company. They have also a newly-finished temperance society hall.

The Rev. George Ralley is the clergyman, doctor and school teacher, assisted by two white women teachers. There is also a boarding school for Indian boys and girls to the number of twenty-eight, supported by the clergyman and his friends, where the children are maintained at school and taught industries. There is a council of chiefs and an effective police force. They have two trade stores.

On their village reserve there is no garden land, but they have a reserve above the mouth of the Kitamat River containing four hundred and sixty-seven acres, all good agricultural land and not far removed from their village. Here they cultivate numerous small potato patches.

KITLOPE BAND.

This is a small band of Oweekaynos, numbering eighty-five, who formerly lived at the head of Gardner's Channel. They recently moved their village twenty-five miles down the channel to a small reserve named Kem-ano, where they have twelve dwelling-houses. They have never had a white teacher stationed with them for long, and only occasionally a native teacher. This village has a council of chiefs.

CHINA HAT BAND.

The China Hat Indians are mostly Oweekayno-speaking Indians mixed with a few Tsimpsaan, formerly living at the long deserted village of Kit-a-soo. The village is

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situated on Swindle Island and takes its name from Corn Island, which is locally known as China Hat Island. There are fifteen houses of no great value, sheltering a population of one hundred and twelve Indians. They are healthy Indians, however, and are steadily increasing. They have a small church and occasionally a school teacher sent from Port Simpson. There are no public buildings. There are two trade stores kept by Indians. They have a council of chiefs.

BELLA BELLA BAND.

This is a band of thrifty and progressive Indians numbering at present three hundred and fifteen. They have seventy-four dwelling-houses, several of which have recently been built on the new site selected for the rebuilding of their town.

The change of town-site was finally decided upon owing to the small area of the old site and the impossibility of saving their property should a fire take place, owing to the crowded condition of their houses, as well as to the lack of good water for any purposes. The new site is large enough for all future requirements and can be supplied with abundance of good water. The Indian Department has already supplied them with a large quantity of nails for their use—which they acknowledge—a much needed assistance. I have great hopes of the future of these Indians. They have a fine church, an old building used as a school-house, and two good wharves and two trade stores. There is also a white trader who owns land adjoining the old village site. Their municipal affairs are managed by a council of chiefs.

OWEEKAYNO BAND.

This village is situated at the head of Rivers Inlet and stands on a peninsula, being a part of land owned by a salmon packing company, the Indian reserve being further up the river and containing some very good agricultural land. The present village site was acquired by the canning company before Indian reserves were laid out for these Indians and most of the Indians moved there after the cannery was built. The old village site is higher up the river upon the Indian reserve. The canning company is quite willing that the Indians should remain upon its property so as to be near the cannery, where they work each fishing season. The members of this band, from which the whole nation takes its name, are nearly all pagans, and, although missionaries have been amongst them for many years, very few of them have become Christians and their children are exceedingly dull at school.

These Indians are steadily decreasing in number. They have no council of any kind and no public buildings. They improve but little in any way.

KEMSQUIT BAND.

This is the oldest and most northern of the Tallion-speaking villages, situated at the mouth of the Kemsquit or Salmon River, near the head of the North Bentinck Arm or Dean's Channel. The Indians here are still pagans, professing no kind of religion whatever, and, although kindly disposed, they steadily refuse to accept any kind of religious teaching; hence they have no school for their children.

The two old chiefs, King George and Captain John, manage their people's affairs in a quiet way and sometimes express a desire for a schoolmaster to teach their few children, but always with the proviso that he be not a priest. These old chiefs claim that these people of the Tallion nation originally belonged to tribes of the interior of the mainland.

Their houses are old and primitive and the people seem to have little desire to improve. They are slowly and steadily decreasing in number, being now seventy-eight in all.

BELLA COOLA BAND.

Bella Coola is the largest and best Tallion village and is situated on both banks of the Bella Coola River, about two miles above its mouth.

The dwelling-houses of this village number thirty-two, many of them of modern style and comfortable. The Bella Coolas are a friendly band of Indians and get along very well with the Norwegian settlers further up the Bella Coola Valley. Like the Kemsquit Indians, they care but little for religious matters and are still mostly pagana. They have a large reserve of good agricultural land, which they cultivate in many small potato gardens.

They have been gradually decreasing up to the present year, but show signs of recuperating and are likely ere long to increase.

It is still a large band, numbering two hundred and five. They have not done much yet by way of public improvements, but a spirit of enterprise is growing amongst them and there are good hopes for them in the future.

TALLION BAND.

This is the last and smallest band of the Tallion nation. From it the name of the nation is derived. It is a village of old style frame houses standing on low land that is sometimes flooded, hence the village houses are built on posts. This is done in order to be near the river, which is approached over a grass-covered flat half a mile wide. The village is at the mouth of Talcomey River, at the head of South Bentinck Arm. There is a reserve of five hundred acres, taking in both sides of the river, with plenty of good garden lands for the use of the Indians.

Within the whole agency there are four thousand one hundred and sixteen Indians owning property valued at three-quarters of a million of dollars, with a yearly income of \$203,000.

The departmental steamer 'Vigilant' is still in good running order and doing her usual amount of work.

I have, &c.,

C. TODD,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

ALBERNI, October 7, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report to June 30, 1899.

Agency.—The West Coast Agency extends from Otter Point to Cape Cook, comprising two hundred miles of the west coast of Vancouver Island.

Reserves.—There are eighteen tribes in this agency. They have one hundred and fifty reserves and fishing stations, aggregating twelve thousand four hundred and twenty acres, five acres per capita of population. There are two large reserves in Barclay Sound, one at Alberni, belonging to the Tseshahs, containing one thousand and thirty acres, and the other at Numakamis, Sarita Valley, belonging to the Oiahts,

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containing one thousand seven hundred acres of good land. The acreage of the other reserves ranges from two acres to two hundred and fifty acres each. These reserves are mostly rocky, timbered and tidal lands, with only small patches suitable for cultivation.

PRINCIPAL RESERVES.

Tsashaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Tsahaheh, west bank of the Somass River, Alberni, one thousand thirty acres; population, one hundred and twenty-seven: thirty-seven men, forty-two women, forty-eight children and young people.

Opitches-aht, No. 1 Reserve.—Ahahswinis, east bank of Somas River, Alberni, ninety-six acres; population, sixty-four: thirteen men, twenty-seven women and twenty-four children.

Howchuk-lis-aht, No. 2 Reserve.—Elh-ta-teese, at the head of Howchucklesit Harbour, Alberni Canal, four hundred acres; population, forty-eight—fourteen men, sixteen women and eighteen children.

Oiaht, Nos. 7 and 8 Reserves.—Ah-adz-ooas, part of Diana Island, one hundred and fifteen acres, and Haines Island, thirty acres, eastern entrance of Barclay Sound; population, one hundred and seventy-three—sixty-two men, sixty-one women and fifty children.

To-quah, No. 1 Reserve.—Mahcoah, Village Passage, Barclay Sound, one hundred and twenty-four acres; population, eighteen—nine men, five women and four children.

Ewlh-u-ilh-laht, No. 1 Reserve.—It-tat-sp, Ucluelet Arm, Barclay Sound, one hundred and sixty-two acres; population, one hundred and sixty—fifty-three men, fifty-three women and fifty-four children.

Cla-o-quah, No. 1 Reserve.—Opitstat, Clayoquot Sound, one hundred and eighty acres; population, two hundred and forty-six—eighty-two men, one hundred and five women and fifty-nine children.

Kelsémaht, No. 11 Reserve.—Yahksis, Flores Island, Clayoquot Sound, one hundred and eighty acres; population, sixty-nine—twenty-nine men, twenty-four women and sixteen children.

Ahousaht, No. 15 Reserve.—Mahktosis, Matilda Creek, Clayoquot Sound, two hundred and fifty acres; population, two hundred and sixty-six—ninety-one men, ninety-three women and eighty-two children.

Heshquiaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Heshque, Heshquiat Harbour, two hundred and twenty-two acres; population, one hundred and forty-five—forty-six men, fifty-two women and forty-seven children.

Moo-a-chaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Yuquot, Friendly Cove, Nootka Sound, two hundred and ten acres; population, one hundred and eighty-nine—sixty-nine men, eighty women and forty children.

Matchitlaht, No. 15 Reserve.—Cheshish, back of Bligh Island, Nootka Sound, twenty-nine acres; population, fifty-six—twenty-two men, twenty-one women and thirteen children.

Noochahtlaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Nuchatl, Esperanza Inlet, sixteen acres; population, sixty-four—thirty-two men, twenty-six women and six children.

Ehattisaht, No. 10 Reserve.—Oke, Esperanza Inlet, thirty-two acres; population, one hundred and two—forty men, thirty-eight women and twenty-four children.

Kyukaht, Nos. 1 and 2 Reserves.—Aktese, Village Island, one hundred and eighteen acres; Kukamukamees, Mission Island, seventy-five acres, Barrier Islands, Kyuquot; population, three hundred and forty-nine—one hundred and fifty-one men, one hundred and thirty-six women and sixty-two children.

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Chaicclesaht, No. 1 Reserve.—A-co-us, Battle Bay, Ou-ou-kiush Inlet, one hundred acres; population, one hundred and twenty-five—forty-five men, forty-one women and thirty-nine children.

NITINAHT TRIBE.

These Indians live in four villages at the entrance of Juan de Fuca Strait, viz.:

Tsooquahna, No. 2 Reserve.—Two hundred and thirty-five acres; population, thirty: nine men, ten women and eleven children.

Wyah, No. 3 Reserve.—One hundred and thirty-two acres; population, twenty-six men, thirty-one women and seventeen children.

Cloo-oose, No. 4 Reserve.—Two hundred and forty-eight acres; population, fifty-nine—seventeen men, twenty-one women and twenty-one children.

Carmanah, No. 6 Reserve.—One hundred and fifty-eight acres; population, forty-seven—fourteen men, twenty women and thirteen children.

Nitinaht Villages.—Each of these four villages has its own chief, but there is one head chief of the Nitinaht tribe, who resides at Wyah, and to this village nearly the whole of the tribe resort for the fall salmon fishing, and generally stay there part of the winter.

Pacheenaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Pacheena, Port Renfrew, one hundred and fifty-three acres; population, seventy—eighteen men, thirty women and twenty-two children. The Pacheenahts are a distinct tribe from the Nitinahts, with their own chiefs, but are allied to them, and speak the same dialect, and at sealing time all the Nitinahts congregate at Pacheena Reserve, it being the only harbour on their coast.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Population.—The population of the whole agency is two thousand four hundred and eighty-one: eight hundred and seventy-nine men, nine hundred and thirty-two women and six hundred and seventy children and young people under sixteen years of age; decrease of population for the year, one hundred and fifty-four; birth-rate per thousand, twenty-seven; death-rate, seventy-five.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The death-rate for the past year has been exceptionally heavy; as usual, tuberculous diseases prove the most fatal. An epidemic of measles appeared among the Indians congregated on the Fraser River for work at the salmon canneries, and in spite of medical attendance and precautions taken by the Provincial Government to prevent the spread of the disease, it was brought by returning canoes to the west coast. Dr. Rolston, resident medical officer at Clayoquot, attended to the cases there, and visited the sick at the Ahousaht and Ucluelet villages; disinfectants were supplied by the department; Mr. Spain, constable at Clayoquot, and Mr. Koarno, at Ucluelet, helped Dr. Rolston to isolate cases and disinfect houses, and Mr. Russell, Presbyterian missionary at Ahousaht, used his best endeavours to mitigate and prevent the spread of the disease in that place. I myself paid a visit to the Pacheena-Nitinaht village. Owing to these measures being taken, the epidemic did not spread to all the villages, but some cases proved fatal in the infected houses, some patients being taken sick while journeying home by canoe from the Fraser. There is a slow but gradual improvement in the cleanliness of the Indian houses and way of living, especially in those tribes where missionaries are at work.

Resources and Occupation.—There was an increase this year in income derived by the west coast tribes from the sealing industry of \$7,000, although the Indian catch by canoe from shore was only some five hundred skins, the weather being bad and the seals scarce. Sixteen sea otters were taken, nine by the Nootkas, two by the

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Noochatlahts, three by the Ehattisahts, one by the Heshquiahts and one by the Kyukahts. The bow and arrow are preferred by the Indians for hunting these furs, several canoes hunting in company, with marked arrows, the skin belonging to the owner of the first arrow striking the otter; if it is pierced with several arrows, each has a share, according to priority. Shot-guns are used, but Indians generally are opposed to the use of fire arms for sea otter hunting, as they contend that it drives them away. Most of these skins were procured off Bajo Point, on the coast of Nootka Island. Those Indians who went to Fraser River earned very little money, owing to the partial failure of the run of salmon, some of them not earning enough to pay expenses of the journey, and had to ask aid from the department to reach their homes. The small cannery at Clayoquot gives employment for the season to a few men and those women who stay at home. The men who do not seal make a living by fishing, preparing dry halibut for sale and making dog-fish oil. The Nitinahts take halibut and other fresh fish to the Victoria market. The women raise potatoes, in small garden patches particularly at Kyuquot and Nuchatlitz Sounds, where they grow enough for their consumption, spending their spare time in making mats of cedar bark, baskets for dry fish and other purposes, and ornamental mats and baskets of various shapes of coloured glass, which find a ready sale.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Four new frame houses have been built at Ucluelet and another is in course of construction. Others have been painted and finished. Four new cottages have been built at Alberni and five at Kyuquot, seventeen new houses erected altogether, and others lined and finished. At the Opitchesaht village, Alberni, Clutusse, who has built a neat cottage for himself and wife, has put up a picket fence, and the line is laid out to extend this fence along the front of the houses parallel with the road, which will add much to the neatness of the village.

There are fifty-five head of cattle in the agency, and sixteen horses, ten of which belong to the Alberni Indians, who alone have good roads; they also have six buggies and road-carts. These Indians have no work oxen or plough horses, and the only farming implements in use are a few scythes and gardening tools.

Education.—There are five schools in this agency receiving the authorized Government grant to day schools: St. Mark's Roman Catholic, Kyuquot, teacher the Rev. E. Sobry; Clayoquot Roman Catholic school at Opitsat village, the Rev. J. A. Van Nevel teacher; Ucluelet Presbyterian school, Miss Armstrong teacher; the Alberni Girls' Home day school, Mrs. Cameron teacher; and the Nitinaht school at Clo-oose village, Methodist, the Rev. W. Stone teacher; the Presbyterian mission also has schools at Ahousaht and Oiaht, taught by Mr. J. Russell and Mr. McKee, which are both well attended. The progress made by children attending these schools at all regularly is very satisfactory. The principal difficulty to contend with is the necessarily moveable habits of these tribes, who move to the various fishing stations and journey from home in search of work, and generally take their children with them. The Rev. E. Sobry, at Kyuquot, has moved from Mission Island and built a new residence and school-house at Acteese, the main village, where he hopes to get a better school attendance. In Clayoquot Sound a handsome building, forty feet square, with two upper floors, is being built by the Roman Catholic mission for a boarding and industrial school to accommodate forty pupils from the three Catholic missions on the west coast; the site is at Cahkowiss, situated between the Claoquaht Opitsat village and Cloolhpich Kelsemaht village; the building is erected on high ground, with long sandy beach at foot, with stream of good water close by, and is about one mile and a quarter by trail from Opitsat, the principal village of the Clayoquot tribe. At the Alberni Girls' Home, six of the elder boys boarding at the home were allowed to go sealing, and six of the older girl pupils were also provisionally discharged at the holidays. This occurred after I left headquarters to visit the coast tribes. Harry Thomas, a former pupil, who had charge of the outside work at the mission, also left and accompanied his father to the Fraser River fisheries. Miss Johnston, the matron, who acted as principal, has also resigned her position, and Mr. Motion, who has had some years' experience at the Regina School, is installed as principal, his wife taking the post of

matron; and I trust that the change in management will add much to the efficiency of the institution, the present aim being to make it more of an industrial school and have the boys thoroughly instructed in carpentry or other trades. Mr. Russell's school at Ahousaht is the best attended day school in the agency. He is now taking the younger children in the morning, and the elder pupils in the afternoon, and reports the boys as learning rapidly. At Ucluelet the children attend regularly, when not away from the reserve. Some of the pupils read very nicely. Miss Armstrong is doing good work, and has introduced 'kindergarten' methods for the younger children, who accompany their elder brothers and sisters to school.

Religion.—At St. Mark's Roman Catholic mission, Kyuquot, a new and commodious church has been built, 25 x 40 feet, lined throughout. It is situated on rising ground at the back of Actese village, which it overlooks. The Kyukahts are virtually Roman Catholics, having had a resident priest for the last twenty years; but the majority of them seem to take little interest in religion. The Heshquiahts are regular attendants at church, under the ministration of the Rev. Father Brabant, and are all Roman Catholics, and seem to be sincere in their religious belief. Father Brabant has also a church at Nootka, and spends a few months in each year with this tribe. At Clayoquot, regular services are held at the Roman Catholic church at Opitsat village, which are well attended by the Indians. The Roman Catholic church and residence built for the Oiaht tribe at Dodger's Cove is abandoned, there having been no resident priest in Barclay Sound for several years. The Methodist Church is building a residence at Clayoquot on Messrs. Stockham and Dawley's land, on an island close to the Opitsat village, and has an Indian house rented on the reserve for holding services. That denomination proposes to station a medical missionary at that place. The Rev. W. Stone is still at work at Nitinat, and holds regular services in the Government school-house at Clo-oose, and has paid several visits to Clayoquot during the past year. The Presbyterian mission carries on work at Ahousaht, Ucluelet and Oiaht, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Swartout, weekly services and Sunday school for the Indians being held in the school-houses in each place. Mr. Swartout visits the various villages in Barclay Sound, and is becoming proficient in the native language. The statistics as to the religious belief of these tribes can only be approximate, as it is a very difficult matter to arrive at correctly. The Roman Catholic clergy have worked among the west coast Indians for the last twenty-five years. In the earlier times their missionaries suffered many hardships, the only means of transport being by canoe or an occasional trading schooner. The Indians were rough and uncivilized and not such travellers from home; the outcome of this work is that, at the present time, all the adults up to twenty-five years of age and most of the children have been baptized by the priests, and, if they profess no other religious belief, are claimed as Roman Catholics, on the ground that all the Indians on this coast have received more or less instruction in the tenets of the Roman Catholic faith. Of late years, with increased facilities for reaching the west coast, and Indians by travelling becoming better known, other denominations have taken up the work, in some cases partially abandoned by the Roman Catholic missionaries, and those who attend their services and schools are counted as adherents of the church represented.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are, as a rule, industrious and law-abiding; no serious crime has been committed on this coast during the past year. A good deal of their time is spent in their canoes, hunting and fishing, and they are generally a happy and contented people. Some trouble is still caused among them by the belief, fostered by the Indian doctors, that some among them have the power, by witchcraft or conveying poison in food, of causing sickness and subsequent death, but this belief is not quite so general as when I first came to the agency; but the Heshquiaht village is the only place where Indian doctoring is a thing of the past. I do not consider that the tribes are becoming either richer or poorer: very few accumulate money, and the practice of showing their grief by destroying the goods and clothes of deceased relatives, and on the death of a near relation or child of destroying or putting on the grave everything belonging to the dead or that would remind them of their loss, tends

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to prevent the accumulation of property; at the same time there is a gradual improvement among the young men in their way of living and comfort of their houses.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been little drunkenness on the coast or traffic in intoxicants. I may report a marked improvement at Alberni and Ahousaht, and I have met with few cases of immorality.

I have, &c.,

HARRY GUILLOD,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY,
CLINTON, August 2, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1899.

Location of Agency.—This agency is situated north and partly west of the Kamloops-Okanagon Agency, south of the Babine Agency, having the Rocky Mountains as a portion of its eastern boundary and the Fraser Agency for its western boundary.

Area.—This agency contains an aggregate of seventy-seven thousand two hundred and thirteen acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong chiefly to the Salish and Tinnah peoples. A majority of the young men and women speak the English language fairly well.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight, composed of six hundred and ninety-five men, seven hundred and one women and five hundred and thirty-two children.

ALEXANDRIA BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on a plateau a short distance above the level of the Fraser River and about four hundred miles from its mouth, and contains an area of eighteen hundred and forty-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of fifty-five. During the year there were three deaths and four births.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature appearing amongst them during the year. The village and dwellings are kept clean.

Resources and Occupation.—The chief occupation of these Indians is farming. They are also good fur-hunters and quite a number find employment as farm hands with white settlers. The women dress deer skins and convert them into moccasins, gloves and other articles, which are sold or used on the reserve.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have a number of dwellings and stables comfortably made of hewn timber and mostly shingled. They have good horses and a few head of cattle and a fair supply of farming implements.

Education.—Only a few children from this reserve have received the benefits of education; these have attended the Williams Lake Industrial School.

Religion.—These Indians are Roman Catholics. They have a very nice church on the reserve and take a great interest in religious matters. A missionary of the Roman Catholic Church makes regular visits amongst them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. They make a comfortable living, pay more attention to home comforts than formerly, but live fully up to their means.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are moral, but I am sorry to say a few occasionally get drunk.

ALKALI LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on a level bench a few miles east of the Fraser River and about three hundred and twenty miles from its mouth, and contains six thousand five hundred and sixty-seven acres. A large portion of this reserve is fit for farming, but unfortunately water for irrigation is impossible to get and the land is now used for pasturage only.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and sixty-one. During the year there were three births and five deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These Indians were visited by a mild epidemic of measles. Only one death resulted from this cause. The patients were attended to by Dr. Herald, who did not think it necessary to have them isolated. Premises and dwellings are kept clean and vaccination attended to yearly.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians are good farmers, raise fair crops for the amount of land they cultivate, have extensive hay meadows from which they cut quite a quantity of hay for feeding their cattle during winter months. Quite a number of men are employed as farm hands with white settlers and the women are expert at making gloves, moccasins and other articles from the tanned deer skins.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have thirty-seven dwellings, twelve stables and mostly of a very substantial nature of hewn timber and shingled; have good horses, quite a number of cattle, and are well supplied with farming implements, wagons and sleighs.

Education.—A few of the children from this reserve attend the Williams Lake Industrial School.

Religion.—These Indians are devout Roman Catholics, have a fine church on the reserve finished in modern style. A Roman Catholic missionary occasionally holds service there.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers, law-abiding, and are becoming much better off and trying to follow the white settlers' example.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a moral and temperate people. The chief and assistants are always on the alert to check any intemperance or immorality.

AULHAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in a beautiful valley in close proximity to the Chilcoten River and about sixty miles from its mouth. It has an area of nine thousand five hundred and seventy acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of two hundred and seven. During the year there were eight deaths and eleven births.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians was good, no epidemic diseases visited them, and the deaths that occurred were from old age and

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lung troubles. Their premises have been kept clean. Vaccination has been attended to and refuse matter destroyed.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians do considerable farming and stock-raising. They have the best reserve in the agency, with splendid hay meadows. Quite a number of the young men find employment as farm hands or as drovers for stock-raisers; while some are freighters, using their own teams and wagons.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings and horse-stables built of logs.

They have plenty of good horses and quite a number of cattle.

They are well supplied with farming implements and wagons and sleighs.

Education.—None of the children from this reserve have received any education, as there are no schools in the neighbourhood.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on the reserve where regular services are held.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and law-abiding and are becoming much better off.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians as a rule are a moral and temperate people. On rare occasions there are cases of drunkenness.

ANDERSON LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the upper end of Anderson Lake, being the most southern portion of this agency. It has an area of four hundred and eighty-four acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of sixty-six. During the year there was one death and no birth.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians was good, no disease of a serious nature visited them. The only death was from old age. Premises are kept clean and in a sanitary condition. Most of the Indians have been vaccinated by me from time to time.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians do a little farming, have very good gardens and quite a number of fruit trees. Some of the men are employed as farm labourers, while quite a number, during the fishing season, go to the coast and act as fishermen; others engage in gold mining.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings, good horse stables, are well supplied with horses, have a few head of cattle, and farming implements for all their needs.

Education.—None of the children from this reserve have received any education.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, have a small church, where service is regular, and take much interest in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers and law-abiding, earn a comfortable living and seem contented and happy, although I cannot say they are getting much better off.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole these Indians are a moral and temperate people; isolated as they are, there are few opportunities for them to obtain intoxicants even if they were inclined to intemperance.

BRIDGE RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve laid out for these Indians is along the left banks of the Fraser and Bridge Rivers. The lands fit for cultivation are in small patches, but the

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Indians manage to raise a considerable quantity of grain and roots. There are six thousand five hundred and ninety acres reserved for this band.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and two. During the year there were five births and three deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has been very little sickness of any kind amongst these Indians, no epidemic of any kind visited them. The reserve was kept clean, houses made comfortable, and vaccination attended to.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians are very industrious and cultivate and raise fairly good crops. Some work on farms for white settlers; others act as guides to tourists and hunters and some go as far as Cariboo teaming, using their own horses and wagons. During low water they take out quite a quantity of gold dust from the bars of the gold-bearing streams on and near the reserve. The women make gloves, moccasins and other articles from the tanned deer skins, and earn some money picking berries and selling them to the residents of the town of Lillooet.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have good dwellings and horse-stables. They have good horses and a few head of cattle, and are well supplied with farming implements.

Education.—None of the children from this reserve have ever been to school. The Indians would like to have their children educated, but there are no schools where they can send them.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a very comfortable place of worship, where religious services are occasionally held.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers, honest and law-abiding, and are getting very comfortable with their surroundings.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

CANOE CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on a small stream called Canoe Creek, which empties into the Fraser River, about three hundred miles from its mouth. These Indians have good land, fit for cultivation, but unfortunately water for irrigation is scarce. They have ten thousand five hundred and eighty-nine acres reserved for them.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and fifty-eight. During the year there were four deaths and four births.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians is good. No sickness of a serious nature visited them. The villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition. The Indians are vaccinated from time to time.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming, trapping, working as farm hands for white settlers, and as cowboys for stock-raisers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have pretty fair dwellings, mostly of logs, good horse-stables, a great number of horses and a few head of cattle. They have all the farming implements they require, as well as wagons and sleighs.

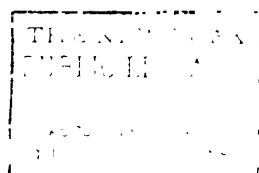
Education.—A number of children from this reserve are being educated at the Williams Lake Industrial School.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They are now building a church, and the carpenter employed to build it was sent one hundred miles to look at a church at another reserve, with instructions, when he returned, to make theirs much better. They take great interest in religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers, law-abiding and honest, but not increasing in wealth.



INDIAN PLACER MINERS ON THEIR WAY TO THE MINES NEAR GLADWIN B.C



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CAYOOSH CREEK, No. 1 BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of Cayoosh Creek, where it joins the Fraser River about two hundred and twenty miles from its mouth. It contains three hundred and ninety acres.

Natural Features.—Bench lands following the rivers and grazing lands along the mountain sides.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is thirty-three. There were no deaths and one birth during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no infectious diseases appeared amongst them, and sanitary precautions are taken.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming, gold-mining, working as labourers, hunting and fishing.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are comfortable, mostly of hewn logs and roofed with shingles. The Indians have a few horses; wagons and sleighs and farming implements sufficient for their wants.

Education.—None of the children from this reserve have received any education.

Religion.—These Indians have a small church on the reserve. They are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers, industrious and law-abiding. They are making progress in improving their houses.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

CAYOOSH CREEK, No. 2 BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about four miles from the other, down the Fraser River, and contains six hundred acres.

Natural Features.—Open bench lands requiring irrigation; on the mountain slopes, good grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is eighteen. There were no deaths nor births during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, and sanitary regulations have been well observed.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming, fishing, hunting and gold-mining are the principal occupations of these few Indians. The women make gloves and moccasins, and earn some money gathering berries.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have fairly comfortable buildings made of logs. They have a few horses; wagons, sleighs and a fair supply of farming implements.

Education.—No children from this reserve have ever attended school.

Religion.—All these Indians belong to the Anglican Church. They have no church on the reserve, but attend worship at Lillooet, a distance of six miles.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, well-behaved, and make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

CLINTON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Clinton Valley, and contains ten hundred and seventy-three acres.

Natural Features.—This reserve consists of a few small flats and meadow lands along the banks of the stream, and timbered mountain sides afford good grazing in summer.

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Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-two. During the year there have been five births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—No epidemic disease visited this reserve, the deaths occurring from ordinary causes.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians raise a good deal of grain, hay and roots; work as labourers at various occupations, are good hunters, and during the winter months sell large quantities of wood in Clinton. The women earn a good deal of money gathering berries and working as domestics in white families.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have very fair buildings, good houses, wagons, sleighs, and a good supply of farm implements.

Education.—A few years ago the children of this reserve attended the public school, but they do not do so any more, as the reserve Indians have removed to a portion of the reserve ten miles from the school.

Religion.—These Indians have a neat little church, and are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers, honest and industrious, and earn a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, a temperate and moral people.

DOG CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on a stream of that name, and contains thirteen hundred and seventy-one acres.

Natural Features.—Open bench lands requiring irrigation; good grazing lands on the hills.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of thirteen. During the year there was one birth and no deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no infectious disease has appeared among them, and sanitary regulations were well observed.

Resources and Occupation.—They farm a good deal, work as labourers on farms, act as cowboys for stock-raisers. They are good hunters.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fair dwellings and stables, a few good horses and cattle and sufficient farming implements for all their wants.

Education.—A few children from this band attend the Williams Lake Industrial School.

Religion.—These people are all Roman Catholics. They have no church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers, law-abiding and honest. They make fair progress in cultivating their lands and in keeping their dwellings in order.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are temperate and moral.

FOUNTAIN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on terraces on the east bank of the Fraser River and about two hundred and fifty miles from its mouth. It contains an area of one thousand seven hundred acres.

Natural Features.—Open bench lands requiring irrigation; good grazing lands on the hills and mountain sides.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and ninety-six. During the year there were ten births and seven deaths.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no infectious disease appeared among them, and sanitary regulations are well observed. Vaccination was attended to.

Resources and Occupation.—The chief occupation is farming, while some are engaged as labourers at various industries, also in gold-mining and teaming.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have very good dwellings of hewn timber and in most cases covered with shingles, good horse-stables, good horses and a few cattle, wagons, sleighs, and are well supplied with farming implements.

Education.—None of the children belonging to this reserve have received the benefits of education.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a very nice church on the reserve, and a well trained brass band.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very intelligent, good workers, law-abiding and industrious, making good progress in cultivating their lands and making their dwellings comfortable. During the year they erected two dwellings and one stable.

Temperance and Morality.—As a whole they are temperate and moral, but are occasionally led astray by unscrupulous white men and half-breeds.

HIGH BAR BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east bank of the Fraser River, about three hundred miles from its mouth, and contains two thousand nine hundred and twenty-four acres.

Natural Features.—Open bench lands requiring irrigation; the supply of water for this purpose is very limited. Good grazing lands and fairly good timber on side hills.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-one. During the year there were four births and three deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good; no contagious disease has appeared among them. Sanitary conditions about their houses are good.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming on a small scale; they hunt and fish, derive some revenue from gold-mining and as labourers, such as farm hands and cowboys.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have fairly good buildings, good horses, a few head of cattle and have sufficient farming implements for their needs.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics and have occasional visits from priests of that faith.

Education.—None of the children from this reserve have ever been to school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Owing to the scarcity of water for irrigating their lands, they are unable to make much headway.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

KENIM LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Bridge Creek Valley, twenty miles to the east of the Cariboo wagon road, and contains four thousand five hundred and six acres.

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Natural Features.—A portion contains bench and grazing lands, some meadow lands along the creek bottom, the rest heavily timbered.

Vital Statistics.—The population is eighty-five. During the year there were two deaths and two births.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no infectious diseases appearing among them.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have good buildings, good horses, quite a number of cattle and are well supplied with farming implements, machinery, &c.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics and have the finest church in the agency and take a great interest in religion.

Education.—Quite a number of children from this reserve have attended the Williams Lake Industrial School.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious, hard workers and law-abiding, and have made good progress on their reserve and buildings.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming, stock-raising, trapping, fishing, hunting, while quite a number are engaged as labourers in various occupations.

LILLOOET, No. 1 BAND.

Reserve.—A portion of this reserve is situated on the west side of the Fraser River, near the town of Lillooet, and the remainder about six miles below on the east side of the Fraser River. The reserve contains nine hundred and forty acres.

Natural Features.—This reserve is situated on bench lands, but unfortunately there is no water for irrigation, except a very small quantity. There is sufficient timber for all requirements.

Vital Statistics.—The population is eighty-one. There were four deaths and four births during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good; no epidemic disease has appeared amongst them. Sanitary conditions are looked after around the village and house, all refuse matter is burnt and vaccination is attended to.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming, gold-mining, hunting, fishing, working as labourers at various occupations, while some are freighters, owning their own teams and wagons, and quite a number make money by supplying the town of Lillooet with fire-wood.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have some very good buildings. In stock they have very good horses and a few head of cattle. They are well supplied with farm implements, wagons, sleighs, harness and saddles.

Education.—A few of the children belonging to this reserve attend the public school at Lillooet.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, have a neat little church on the reserve, and are very strict in observing the rites of their church. Their priest visits them frequently.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, law-abiding, and the majority of them make a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, a temperate and moral people, but, owing to their reserve being situated near the town of Lillooet, worthless white men and half-breeds supply them with intoxicants occasionally.

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LILLOOET, No. 2 BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west bank of the Fraser River and about twelve miles from the town of Lillooet, and contains six hundred and forty acres.

Natural Features.—Open benches, suitable for cultivation.

Vital Statistics.—The population is four. During the year there was one death and no birth.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. Houses are kept clean.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming, gold-mining, fishing and hunting.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The houses are fairly good. There are a few good horses and cattle and a fair supply of farm implements—sufficient for the wants of the Indians.

Education.—The children of this reserve have never attended any school.

Religion.—These Indians belong to the Anglican Church.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, temperate and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral.

PAVILION BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated both on the east and west sides of the Fraser River, about twenty miles above the town of Lillooet, and contain a combined area of four thousand four hundred and fifty acres.

Natural Features.—These reserves are mostly on bench lands, requiring irrigation.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-eight. During the year there were four births and no death.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. Sanitary conditions are well regarded, and vaccination is attended to by me.

Resources and Occupation.—Mixed farming, working as farm hands for white settlers, hunting, fishing, gold-mining, and occasionally some of the young men act as cowboys.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have a poor class of buildings, as a rule. They have some good horses, a few head of cattle, wagons, sleighs and a fair supply of farming implements.

Education.—None of the children from this reserve have ever received any education.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have a small church on the reserve, and are occasionally visited by the priest, and evince much interest in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and law-abiding, making efforts to improve their dwellings and reserves.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are, as a rule, temperate and moral.

QUESNELLE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east bank of the Fraser River and about four hundred miles from its mouth. It contains sixteen hundred and sixty-eight acres.

Natural Features.—This reserve consists of flats along the Fraser River, covered with brush, and on higher benches covered with heavy timber.

Vital Statistics.—The population is seventy. During the year there were seven births and five deaths.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic disease has visited them, the deaths occurring having been from ordinary causes.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming on a very small scale, working as boatmen, working on gold-dredges, hunting, trapping, fishing, and some are employed as farm hands for white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings are mostly of a poor class. The Indians have quite a number of horses, sleighs, and a fair supply of farming implements.

Education.—None of the children from this reserve have ever attended school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and manifest much interest in religion. A priest pays them regular visits.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, but care very little about cultivating their lands. They depend mostly on hunting and fishing, and are not making much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule, they are temperate and moral.

SETON LAKE OR MISSION, No. 1 BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west side of Seton Lake, and contains ten hundred and eighty-five acres.

Natural Features.—Open bench lands, requiring irrigation; timbered mountain slopes, and very poor grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-seven. During the year there was one death and one birth.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good; no infectious diseases visited them. Sanitary precautions have been fairly observed; village and houses kept clean, and vaccination attended to.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming and gardening on a small scale, freighting in boats and canoes, packing to the Bridge River mines, gold-mining, hunting, fishing, and some are employed as labourers at various occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings are fairly good; mostly of hewn timber and covered with shingles. The Indians have quite a number of horses, a few cattle, and farming implements sufficient for their requirements.

Education.—The children from this reserve have never attended school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and have a small church on the reserve. A priest makes regular visits among them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding. They cannot cultivate much land, on account of the scarcity of water for irrigation.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole, they are a temperate and moral people.

SETON LAKE OR ENIAS, No. 2 BAND.

This reserve is situated on the west side of Seton Lake, about six miles from its outlet.

It is composed of bench lands, requiring irrigation, timbered mountain slopes, and no grazing lands.

Only two Indians reside on this reserve.

SETON LAKE OR SLOSH BAND, No. 5.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the head of Seton Lake, and contains ten hundred and eighty acres.

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Natural Features.—Bench and bottom lands, all requiring irrigation, and surrounded by high mountains heavily timbered.

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirty-four. During the year there were two births and one death.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. No contagious disease has appeared among them. The sanitary conditions around their houses are good.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming on a small scale, hunting, fishing, trapping, freighting on boats and canoes, and packing with horses to the Bridge River mines.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have a fair class of buildings, good horses, and a few head of cattle; wagons, sleighs, harness, saddles and a good supply of farming implements.

Education.—No children from this reserve have had any education.

Religion.—All of these Indians are Roman Catholics. They have a small church on the reserve where services are regularly held.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and hard-working Indians. Most of their land has to be cleared. They have made good progress in improving their dwellings.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

SETON LAKE OR NECAIT BAND, No. 6.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the foot of Anderson Lake, and contains eighty-four acres.

Natural Features.—Bench and bottom lands, surrounded by high mountains, heavily timbered.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-nine. During the year there was one birth and no deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature appearing among them.

Resources and Occupation.—Gardening, freighting in boats and canoes across Seton and Anderson Lakes, hunting, fishing, trapping, and work as labourers with white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have very good buildings. A few good horses and sleighs, and a fair supply of farming implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding, but make little improvement in the way of cultivating and clearing their lands; they pay more attention to fishing, hunting and trapping.

Education.—None of the children from this reserve have ever attended school.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. A priest visits them frequently, when services are held at a small church on the reserve.

SODA CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—A portion of this reserve is situated on a bench on the east side of the Fraser River, and the remainder on the Cariboo wagon road, about fourteen miles south of the former. The reserve contains three thousand and five acres.

Natural Features.—The portion along the Fraser River is on bench lands, while that along the Cariboo wagon road is meadow land; good grazing lands at both places.

Vital Statistics.—The population is seventy-six. During the year there were five deaths and four births.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians has been good. In the spring they were visited by an epidemic of measles of a slight form. They were attended by Dr. Herald, who did not think isolation necessary, as all white children in the vicinity had the disease. The sanitary conditions about their village and houses are good.

Resources and Occupation.—Principally farming and teaming, while quite a revenue is obtained from trapping, hunting, fishing and acting as cowboys for stock-raisers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have very comfortable dwellings and horse-stables, good horses and cattle, wagons, sleighs, reapers, mowers, a threshing-machine, and a good supply of farming implements.

Education.—A few of the children from this reserve attend the Williams Lake Industrial School.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and have a neat church on the reserve. One of the priests visits them occasionally.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and law-abiding, and are improving their reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are a temperate and moral people.

STONE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in the Chilcoten Valley, and on the west bank of the stream of that name, and contains four thousand eight hundred and ninety acres.

Natural Features.—The reserve consists of bench lands requiring irrigation, good grazing lands, and on the slopes of the mountains fair timber.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and one. During the year there were three deaths and two births.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good; no sickness of a serious nature appeared among them, and sanitary precautions are well observed.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming, hunting, fishing and trapping, while quite a number are engaged as cowboys.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have fairly good houses, horses, sleighs, harness, saddles, and a good supply of farming implements.

Education.—None of the children from this reserve have ever received any education.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, but much prefer hunting and trapping to cultivating their lands; consequently, they show little progress about the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

TOOSEY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Riskie Creek, a small stream that flows into the Chilcoten River. The reserve has an area of six thousand three hundred and thirty-four acres.

Natural Features.—Open prairie or bench lands, requiring irrigation, and surrounded by good grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-one. During the year there were four deaths and two births.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. No sickness of a serious nature appeared among them. Sanitary precautions are well observed.

Resources and Occupation.—Farming, hunting, fishing, trapping; and quite a number are employed as cowboys, and are also engaged as farm hands with white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have fairly good buildings. They have horses, cattle, wagons, sleighs, harness, saddles, and a good supply of farming implements.

Education.—No children from this reserve have ever attended school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and are constantly being visited by the priests.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and law-abiding. For the last year or more they have been constructing dams and making ditches to carry water to their reserve for irrigating purposes, and when these shall have been completed, they will be a great benefit.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are, on the whole, a temperate and moral people.

WILLIAMS LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Williams Lake Valley, and along the Cariboo wagon road, about five miles from the village, and contains four thousand six hundred and five acres.

Natural Features.—Bottom lands and excellent hay meadows, and surrounded by good grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and thirty-eight. During the year there were seven deaths and no births.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These Indians were visited by an epidemic of measles during the spring, and a couple of children died from its effects. Otherwise, their general health has been good. Sanitary precautions are well observed around their village and dwellings.

Resources and Occupation.—Principally farming, teaming their produce to the mines, working as farm hands with white settlers, hunting, fishing and trapping.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have good buildings. They have horses, cattle, wagons, sleighs, harness, saddles, and a good supply of farming implements of all kinds.

Education.—Quite a number from this reserve attend the Williams Lake Industrial School.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have a very fine building on the reserve where divine service is regularly held.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, law-abiding, good people, and are improving their buildings and reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule, these Indians are temperate and moral, but occasionally there are cases of drunkenness.

General Remarks.—In addition to the other resources of the Indians of this agency, the women of the various bands contribute very much, by the manufacture of gloves, mitts, moccasins and other articles of wearing apparel from the tanned deer-skins which they sell or use, gathering wild berries, which grow in abundance, and are either sold or dried for winter use, and also by working as domestic servants.

I have, &c.,

E. BELL,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
VICTORIA, November 8, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour herein to submit my annual report upon Indian affairs in the province of British Columbia for the year ended June 30, 1899.

The respective reports of the Indian agents in my superintendency, together with their statistical statements, were forwarded to the department immediately upon their receipt at this office.

Population.—I regret having to report a decrease of over two hundred under this head, resulting from an epidemic of measles and typhoid and from the ravages of pulmonary and scrofulous disorders.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—In July and August, 1898, measles and typhoid appeared among the Indians engaged at the canneries on the Fraser River. When discovered, all that could be done to check the spread of these diseases, and for the care of the suffering, was accomplished by prompt medical attendance, assisted in the most energetic and kindly manner by the missionaries and the Indian agent. Through these efforts, aided much by the Indians, who each year gain a better knowledge of the efficacy of isolation and special treatment in such cases, the epidemic was stayed, and the mortality, which at one time threatened to be excessive, was kept in check. Pulmonary complaints and scrofulous disorders also carried away many of the old and delicate during the winter months. Great care is being bestowed upon the instruction of the natives regarding sanitary measures, and it is pleasing to know that they are sensibly realizing the importance of such advancement in the direction of continued health and increased comfort, &c.

The hospitals assisted by the department have done much good in relieving many who otherwise might have perished for want of the care and curative attention so humanely contributed by these establishments.

A limited supply of food, and in some urgent cases clothing, has been from time to time furnished to the indigent sick and aged who were in want and without friends amongst their own people to assist them.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—A steady advance is made each year in the style of houses built and occupied by the Indians. I know of no instance where at the present time underground habitations are occupied by the natives, and, as a general thing, the old-time rancherie buildings are now converted into lumber-sheds, where canoes and boats, &c., are sheltered. These structures were of immense proportions, erected with huge posts and beams, the sides, ends and roof being of equally large slabs of split cedar, roughly hewn; each of these primitive dwelling-houses was occupied by many families, who partitioned off their respective compartments with matting of native manufacture; they had separate fires for cooking and warmth, but were much exposed to cold and dampness. As might be expected, in the spring these place became most offensive from the decaying remnants of fish and flesh, &c., that had been thrown indiscriminately about during occupation, creating, as an inevitable result, a periodical menace to the health of the community so situated.

Substantial barns and stables may now be seen on many of the reserves for the housing of cattle and horses and for the protection of hay and grain, &c. Where pasture land and hay meadows are available, cattle and horses, and, to a limited extent, sheep

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and hogs, are owned by the Indians, who, owing to the pressure brought to bear upon them by the Indian agents and others who have their prosperity at heart, are gradually increasing their cattle and striving to diminish the number of their horses, which have on some of the reserves increased in the course of years almost beyond their knowledge; there is also in some of the agencies a successful effort being made to improve the breed of horses, an undertaking which will, no doubt, be persevered in, as the Indians find that for the latter they can realize a good price, while the native pony is comparatively worthless.

Those bands whose reserves contain agricultural land make good use of it, as a general thing. They are fairly well provided with necessary tools and implements, which they purchase for themselves, it being only in isolated cases that the department is called upon to provide some slight assistance in that direction for the few who are too poor to do so of themselves and yet are willing to work in improving their land, &c.

Education.—The industrial and boarding schools, of which full particulars have been forwarded, as embodied in the different principals' reports, continue to be well looked after by those in charge. More pupils can now be obtained than there is accommodation for, which is satisfactory, when it is considered that at the commencement it was very difficult to persuade the Indian parents to allow their children to become inmates of these institutions.

Religion.—Under this head it may be said that an encouraging advance is observable. There is much zeal exhibited by the Christian Indians in their devotion to the religious services practised by the different denominations to which they have become converts. Many pagan Indians from time to time join one or other of the Christian churches; and, although some still firmly adhere to the superstitious belief and observances of their forefathers, yet it is hopefully considered as only a matter of time when all will be gathered into the Christian fold.

Several new churches and chapels have been built at considerable expense by the Indians, some of them being handsome and substantial buildings, very tastefully decorated and a credit to any community.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of British Columbia, being self-supporting, are fortunately energetic and industrious as a people. In addition to the labour they bestow upon their reserves and home industries, they find remunerative employment amongst the white settlers as farm labourers and stockmen. They also work at saw-mills, on steamboats, on sealing schooners and at fishing canneries; they are good loggers and choppers; work at the mines as miners, packers and boatmen. Throughout the province, many natives engage in freighting, using pack-trains and freight-wagons—their own property—in which business they prove trustworthy and give every satisfaction, delivering the merchandise, &c., entrusted to their care in good order and with commendable punctuality, according to agreement. Numbers are from time to time engaged as sectionmen and labourers upon the Canadian Pacific Railway and upon Government wagon roads, besides following other avocations, useful and profitable, more fully enumerated in the Indian agents' reports.

Temperance and Morality.—To a great extent the Indians of British Columbia have sufficient self-control to enable them to sustain temperate habits even when exposed to temptation. Others, unfortunately, who have contracted a desire for the exhilarating effects produced by an indulgence in intoxicants give way all too readily when it is possible for them to satisfy their cravings.

This baneful habit, however, is not increasing amongst the natives, as in many places a change for the better is observable. In cities, towns and centres of civilization the evil referred to is more apparent, chiefly owing to the cupidity of the degraded white man, who for the paltry gain of twenty-five cents, will lose no opportunity of setting the law at defiance in this respect and doing a great injury to the ignorant Indian, who is incapable in many instances of distinguishing right from wrong when exposed to such temptation.

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There is, I am happy to be able to report, a steady improvement in the morality prevailing amongst the aborigines.

This pleasing feature in the advance of the Indian is due mostly to the untiring efforts of the missionaries in that direction and to the effects of enlightenment, the result of education aided by a close observation of the manners and customs of respectable white people.

General Remarks.—The directions of the department regarding the surveillance of the Indians by the Indian agents is constantly kept in view, the latter being steadily urged to visit their charges as frequently as possible and to impart on such occasions that counsel and advice which their circumstances require. As is to be expected, the spread of the white settlements produces occasional friction between the settlers and the Indians. Where it is possible, these differences are promptly attended to by the agents in the interest of all concerned. The troubles arising from the excessive use of intoxicants are becoming less frequent throughout the superintendency, although owing to the increased demand for sensational reports such happenings come more prominently before the notice of the public than was the case in former years.

Medicines have as usual been supplied to missionaries and others for distribution as occasion called for amongst the indigent sick. The prevalence of measles and other serious complaints increased considerably the expenditure on account of medicine and medical attendance, &c.

Seed and Implements.—The Indians requiring relief under this head are, owing to improved conditions, &c., decreasing; there will, however, always be some deserving applicants for such assistance.

The aid afforded by the construction of dykes and irrigation ditches for some of the reserves by the department, has proved very satisfactory. To a considerable extent the bands thus aided are now in a position to obtain fair crops from land that hitherto was quite unfit for cultivation and consequently unproductive. Such consideration towards the natives creates a healthful stimulus in the direction of increased labour on and attention to their farms, and is thus beneficial not only to the Indians directly profiting by the expenditure, but to others who from example are led to more active efforts on their own behalf.

I am happy to be able to add in conclusion that in my visitation amongst the Indians throughout the superintendency a steady advance was noticeable. The Indians are each year falling more and more into the ways of their white brothers, whom it is their desire for the most part to imitate; no cases of destitution were apparent. Many instances of advancement are to be seen: improved dwellings and more comfortable homes; often are to be seen men, women and children who are better clad and better fed than many whites of the struggling class; substantial fences are being erected for miles in extent; the Indians have productive kitchen gardens, and in some instances flowers are cultivated. Poultry, pigs, and sometimes sheep, give an air of comfort and prosperity to many native settlements. To a hopeful extent children seem clean, well cared for and happy, and the village church bells are ever to be heard at fitting intervals giving evidence of a peaceful, contented and devotional spirit amongst these simple and for the most part untutored people.

I have, &c.,

A. W. VOWELL,
Indian Superintendent, B. C.

REPORTS OF PRINCIPALS
OF
INDUSTRIAL AND BOARDING SCHOOLS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MORAVIAN MISSION SCHOOL,
MORAVIANTOWN, October 2, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the school under my charge:—

The school is carried on in connection with the work conducted by the church among the Moravians of the Thames on their reserve, in the township of Orford, county of Kent.

Land.—The mission farm has seventy acres of land. The produce raised helps to provide food for the children in the orphanage.

Buildings.—The school-house, a rectangular building of wood, 38 x 16 feet, is furnished with desks, blackboard, maps and charts.

The children of the orphanage reside in the building occupied by the superintendent of the farm, and have a dormitory, wash-room and sitting-room of their own.

Accommodation.—There is room for twenty children in the orphanage. The school-room has desks for seating twenty-four pupils.

Attendance.—During the past year there were fourteen girls in the orphanage, all of whom attended school for part of the time, the younger ones beginning on entering their seventh year. Two of the older girls were admitted into the Mohawk Institution at Brantford; another found a home in the United States, but was, after a trial of seven months, returned to her people on the Six Nations Reserve. At the end of the term, one of the smaller girls was removed by her mother. At present there are ten girls in the orphanage. In addition there were six girls who came as day pupils from the reserve. The average attendance, for the quarter ended June 30, was 15 81-100.

Class-room Work.—The pupils were classified as follows:—

Standard I.....	8 pupils.
do II.....	5 do
do III.....	4 do
do IV.....	3 do
<hr/>	
Total.....	20

We were very much gratified with the advancement of the younger pupils, especially in their reading and writing.

Farm and Garden.—The pupils of the orphanage have helped in the work that was suited to their strength. They helped in the milking, attending to the calves, picking up potatoes, husking corn.

Industries Taught.—The matron has taught even the smaller girls to knit and sew, and thus they are taught to care for their own clothing. In addition, they have helped in the ordinary work of the household, and in this way have learned something of cooking, laundry and dairy-work.

Moral and Religious Training.—The school was opened each morning with religious exercises. During the year all but the younger pupils have learned Psalms 28,

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103, 121, Isaiah 55 and John 15. The others learned many texts from wall charts. In addition, they have morning and evening prayers in their own rooms, and have thus learned many hymns and texts of Scripture.

Health.—During the year the health of all has been very good. Nothing more serious than slight colds has troubled any of the pupils.

Water Supply. A windmill belonging to the farm furnishes an abundance of excellent water all the year round.

Fire Protection.—As all the buildings are but one story in height, only the usual precautions are taken that would protect property from fire.

Heating.—The buildings are heated by stoves, burning wood and coal.

Recreation.—During recess the pupils play the usual games of which girls are fond. The pupils of the orphanage have a large family of dolls and some books, with which they amuse themselves when confined to the house. At other times they find the same recreation that other little children do who live on a farm, by playing at housekeeping and making pets of the younger animals.

General Remarks.—Pupils who have left the school to live with relatives seem to be overcome with the influences of the reserve life. We hoped, by finding them homes in private families, we could give them opportunities of further advancement in all those things that build up right character. Opposition compelled us to abandon the plan.

I have, &c.,

T. M. RIGHTS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

ST. JOSEPH'S INDIAN HOME,

FORT WILLIAM MISSION, June 30, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—We have the honour to submit our annual report of the St. Joseph's Indian Home for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The St. Joseph's Home, Fort William, is situated on the south bank of the Kaministiquia River, between East and West Fort William, about two miles from Thunder Bay.

Land.—There is one acre of land, belonging to the school.

Buildings.—The Home is a two-story frame building 70 x 45 feet, painted cream, with basement, and on a stone foundation. The basement comprises two play-rooms, one for the girls and the other for the boys; also two furnace-rooms and bake oven, laundry with stationary tubs, from which water is conveyed to main sewer, kitchen with hot water tank attached to stove, from which hot water is carried to different parts of the building, and refectories for sisters and pupils. On the first floor are boys' dormitory, infirmary, lavatory, music-room, with stage and piano, used for entertainments or concerts given by the children at different periods during the year, chapel where the pupils assemble for morning and evening prayers and a reception-room for visitors. On the second floor there are two dormitories, one for the large and one for the smaller girls, also a sewing-room, two bath-rooms, two clothes-rooms and sisters' apartments. A detached store-house 20 x 12 feet is used for provisions and clothing. The school, a frame building 44 x 20 feet, contains two class-rooms, heated by stoves.



INDIAN CAMP AND THOMPSON RIVER, C.P.R.

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Accommodation.—There is accommodation for only thirty-five pupils.

Attendance.—The total attendance during the year has been thirty, the average nineteen and seven-eighths. We sent one boy to the Rat Portage Industrial School, and two girls are out at service, giving satisfaction.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work covers the full course of the public schools of Ontario. The work during the past year has been satisfactory. Besides the regular school hours the pupils have study from 8.15 to 8.50 a.m and from 4.15 to 4.50 p.m.

Industries taught.—The girls are trained in all branches of domestic work: cooking, baking, laundrying, gardening, sewing, dressmaking, darning, quilt and rug making. All the childrens' clothing, with the exception of the boys' dress suits, is made in the Home. Gardening, cutting and carrying wood and going errands form the principal occupation of the boys when not in school.

Farm and Garden.—We have no farm. In our garden we have potatoes and different kinds of vegetables, all looking well at present.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great attention is paid to the moral and religious training of the pupils. The conduct and general behaviour of the pupils has been commented on several times and is a source of satisfaction to all who come in contact with them. All in general are obedient and require very little punishment.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been remarkably good, scarcely a case of sickness; no doctor called and no deaths. The sanitary conditions leave very little to be desired, as the health of the pupils testifies.

Water Supply.—The water is drawn from the Kaministiquia River by means of a force pump placed in the basement, which conveys the water to a tank fixed near the roof of the building, from which the water supply is distributed by means of lead pipes to different parts of the house.

Fire Protection.—Placed in different parts of the building there are four star glass-lined fire-extinguishers and fireman's axes.

Heating.—The building is heated by two hot-air furnaces, wood being the fuel used.

Recreation.—During the winter the pupils are supplied with different kinds of games, music, singing and as much out-door exercise as possible. In summer months the boys take pleasure in playing, fishing and other sports; the girls rowing, singing, playing and other games. Once a week all take a walk to the grove to gather wild flowers, berries and nuts in season.

We have, &c.,

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MOHAWK INSTITUTION,

BRANTFORD, ONT., August 25, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith a report on the Mohawk Institution for the year ended June 30, 1899.

This institution was established by 'The Corporation for Propagating the Gospel in New England,' briefly 'The New England Company,' in the year 1831.

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Location.—It is situated a mile and a quarter from the centre of the city of Brantford, most of the farm lying within the city boundary.

Land.—The land occupied by the school comprises four hundred and sixteen acres, of which two hundred (the Mohawk Glebe) are rented.

Buildings.—The buildings are of white brick, having a basement, first and second floors, with a third floor in part arranged in case of need as a hospital for contagious diseases.

The basement comprises girls' play-room, boot-room, clothes-room and lavatories, kitchen and dining-rooms for officers and pupils.

The first floor: two school-rooms, sewing-room, officers' quarters, visiting-room and offices.

The second floor: dormitories and sick-rooms in both boys' and girls' departments.

The west wing of the building forms the superintendent's residence.

The laundry, a detached two-story brick building, is fully equipped, and has shower-baths for the girls.

A detached play-house for the boys. The basement, of brick, contains clothes and dressing-room and a lavatory with shower-baths; the upper story, frame, contains reading, play-rooms and band-room.

All floors are of hardwood, oiled, excepting the play-rooms, which have cement floors.

The farm buildings are extensive, having accommodation for sixty cattle and seventy horses, and there are two greenhouses.

Accommodation is provided for one hundred and twenty-five pupils—fifty-five boys and seventy girls.

Attendance.—On June 30 there were fifty-six boys and seventy-seven girls, classified as follows:—

Standard I.....	12 pupils.
do II.....	21 do
do III.....	19 do
do IV.....	24 do
do V.....	23 do
do VI.....	34 do
<hr/>	
Total.....	133

The average attendance for the year was one hundred and twenty-one

Class-room work covers the full course of the public schools of Ontario. The work during the past year has been thoroughly satisfactory.

The school hours are from 8.30 to 12 a.m. and from 1.30 to 4 p.m. in summer; and in winter, from 8.45 to 12 a.m. and 1.30 to 4 p.m. and from 7 to 8 p.m.

All pupils in Standards V and VI have private study from 8.30 to 9.30 p.m.

Pupils form two divisions—A and B. First week, A division attends school in the morning, B division in the afternoon; second week, the order is reversed.

Standard I is in school full time throughout the year, and Standard II during the winter months.

One girl passed the 'Entrance' examination, and another obtained a 'Commercial' certificate (end of second year's course in Collegiate Institute); both have taken six months' special training for teachers' certificates.

Farm and Garden.—This department has been exceptionally successful: after defraying the cost of erecting a large hog-pen, 60 x 14 feet, valued at \$275, repairs to farm cottages, \$133.36; and rebuilding one wall of stable, \$75.22; writing off ten per cent on tools and implements, shows a balance in favour of profit of \$1,756.29. The cash receipts from sales were \$3,353.16, or \$1,059.34 more than in 1897, and the supplies to the institution, \$2,583.49.

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Of the receipts, \$346.37 were for flowers and plants grown in the greenhouses.

Industries Taught.—Industrial work is carried on by the division out of school, all pupils being employed from 7 to 8 a.m. and 5 to 6 p.m.

The girls are trained in domestic work, including sewing, knitting, baking, laundrying and butter-making.

Farming and gardening form the principal occupation of the boys, including the management of hot-houses and a dairy of forty cows.

A few boys are also instructed in carpentry, painting, &c., and, under direction of the trade master, erect and repair all buildings connected with the institution, the mission stations and schools (nine) on the reserve.

Other boys may be apprenticed to any trade they wish in the city shops.

Nineteen of the boys receive instruction from the bandmaster, and form a brass band.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening prayers are conducted for the whole school daily, and divine service at the Mohawk church at 11 a.m. on Sundays.

Religious instruction is given daily in the schools, and on Sunday from 9 to 10 a.m., 2.30 to 3.30 p.m. and 7 to 8 p.m.

The boys are organized as a company of cadets, divided into four sections, under senior boys, who are responsible for the cleanliness and order of their respective sections. Four section monitresses exercise similar supervision over the girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—I regret to say that we had a number of cases of malarial and a mild form of typhoid fever, caused by contamination of our water supply through the high spring floods.

Two girls died during the year, one from pneumonia, the other from blood poisoning from necrotic abscess.

Water Supply.—Water is supplied by a windmill from a well; an entirely fresh supply of water has been provided. To keep up the supply rendered necessary by the introduction of water-closets, a horse-power has been attached to the windmill for use when there is no wind.

Fire Protection.—The buildings are lighted by electricity. Every dormitory is furnished with two or more fire-escapes, and for further protection we have one 'Fire King,' twelve 'Ever Ready Fire Extinguishers,' fire grenades in all principal buildings, axes, and also buckets filled with water, in specified places.

Heating.—The buildings are heated throughout with coal furnaces, furnishing a constant supply of warm fresh air, the foul air being removed by heated flues drawing it off the floors.

Recreation.—The recreation hours are one hour at noon, two hours in the evening in summer and one hour in the winter, and for school divisions throughout the year, from 4 to 5 p.m. also one half-holiday each week.

There is no school from July 16 to August 21; during this time the master and governors take their vacation; each pupil has half a day holiday, the industrial work of the institution goes on as usual.

The boys are furnished in their play-ground with swings and horizontal bars; they also have a field where they play cricket, baseball and football. The girls are provided with swings, croquet, balls, skipping-ropes, &c. Those who prefer to read are furnished with magazines and books from the school library, and the boys have the daily newspapers sent to their reading-room.

I have, &c.,

R. ASHTON,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF SIX NATION INDIAN RESERVE SCHOOL BOARD.

REPORT on the schools of the School Board, Six Nation Indian Reserve, for the year ended June 30, 1899.

This board was established in 1878. The present members are :—

E. D. Cameron, Esq., Indian Superintendent, Chairman.

Rev. R. Ashton, Superintendent of Mohawk Institution, Hon. Secretary.

Rev. J. L. Strong, Missionary.

W. Wilkinson, Esq., M.A., Principal of Public Schools, Brantford.

Joab Martin, J. S. Johnson, N. Monture—Chiefs of the Six Nations.

The nine schools are inspected twice a month by the Rev. I. Bearfoot, the board's superintendent. The teachers are all Indians who have been specially trained at the Mohawk Institution; one holds a public school certificate, and most of the others have attended a high school for terms varying from one to three years.

Attendance.—The table appended shows a decrease of three names on the roll, and of eleven in the average attendance, and of two in the rate per cent of average, making the latter 39·39.

There were two hundred and nineteen school days. Six pupils made full attendance, twenty-four attended two hundred days and over; sixty-eight, one hundred and fifty days and over; two hundred and five, less than fifty days.

Nearly twenty-five per cent of children of school age never enter a school.

The teachers make constant inquiries after absentees, and the board offers to the children money prizes: highest attendance, \$2; next, \$1.50; two hundred days, \$1; one hundred and seventy-five days, 75 cents; one hundred and fifty days, 50 cents.

A contrast between two schools:—

A.—Rate per cent of average upon Register No.....	28·8
Per cent of passes at examination.....	48·3
Amount paid in prizes	\$3.75
B.—Rate per cent of average upon Register No.....	66·6
Per cent of passes at examination	78·3
Amount paid in prizes	\$21.50

Since the organization of the board twenty-one years ago, seven school-houses have been built, and the other two have been improved and refitted.

The average attendance of pupils has increased from one hundred to one hundred and ninety-five, and the rate per cent of average upon Register No. from twenty-two to thirty-nine.

The cost per pupil on the average attendance was \$16.21.

R. ASHTON,
Hon. Secretary.

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REPORT for the Year ended June 30, 1899, Comparative Condition of Schools.

Number of School.	Name of Teacher.	Number on Roll.	Average Attendance.	Rate per cent of average upon Register No.	Number present at Examination.	Standard of Attainment.	Number Presented.	RESULT OF EXAMINATION.					Percentage of Passes upon number presented.	Percentage of Passes, previous year.
								Reading.	Dictation.	Notation.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.		
1	Mr. E. Bearfoot.	38	15.3	40.2	13	{ III II I	3 2 8	3 1 0	3 0 1	3 1 2	3 2 1	0 1 1	68.0	65.0
2	Miss L. Davis.	48	20.8	43.3	26	{ IV III II I	2 6 8 10	2 5 6 3	1 5 3 3	2 3 3 3	1 6 6 5	1 5 7 7	68.3	75.0
3	Mrs. W. Smith.	62	17.9	28.8	31	{ IV III II I	2 2 8 19	1 1 1 0	0 1 2 5	3 2 2 4	1 2 2 4	1 2 6 6	48.3	58.0
5	Mrs. M. J. Scott.	46	22.4	48.6	12	{ V IV III II I	1 3 2 3 3	1 1 0 1 0	0 0 9 0 1	1 3 1 2 2	1 3 0 2 3	1 0 2 2 3	51.1	60.0
6	Mrs. W. Curley.	36	12.5	34.7	10	{ III II I	2 4 4	1 1 0	0 0 0	2 4 4	2 4 4	2 4 4	66.6	44.0
7	Miss E. N. Latham. .	92	31.3	34.0	43	{ V IV III II I	1 1 4 16 21	1 0 0 9 2	1 0 0 2 9	1 0 3 4 7	0 0 4 15 15	0 1 1 4 4	52.7	27.8
9	Mr. J. Lickers.	51	34.0	66.6	33	{ VI V IV III II I	2 5 6 7 4 9	2 4 4 6 4 3	2 5 6 5 5 3	2 5 5 5 4 4	0 4 5 5 5 4	0 3 2 5 5 4	78.3	61.3
10	Miss S. Davis.	65	22.5	34.6	28	{ VI V IV III II I	2 2 2 2 12 7	2 1 0 2 0 0	0 2 2 3 3 6	2 2 2 3 3 8	1 1 1 3 3 10	0 0 1 1 1 10	57.1	45.7
11	Mr. P. Adama.	58	17.7	32.2	26	{ IV III II I	3 3 5 14	1 2 4 1	0 1 2 3	2 2 4 5	2 4 5 5	0 2 4 5	56.6	40.0
		496	195.4	39.39	222		222	67	49	90	92	92	60.8	52.9
Total number in each standard						{ VI V VI II II I	4 9 19 33 62 95	4 7 9 20 27 95	2 8 9 18 12 95	4 9 17 24 36 95	1 6 13 31 41 95	1 4 7 25 55 95		

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BALANCE SHEET Year ended June 30, 1899.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance brought forward		322 26
Department of Indian Affairs	2,950 00	
Methodist Conference	250 00	3,200 00
EXPENDITURE.		3,522 26
By Salaries	2,651 90	
Building and grounds	221 69	
Fuel	68 50	
School requisites	66 17	
Printing and office expenses	14 06	
Prizes	82 50	
Sundries	35 45	
School fees	24 50	
Bank interest	4 32	3,169 09
Balance in bank		363 17
		3,522 26

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION,

MUNCEY, July 26, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—It is with pleasure I transmit to you my annual report of the conditions and prospects of this institution. I am happy to say that the conditions are the most favourable in the fifty years of its history and the prospects are most encouraging.

Location.—Our location on the south bank of the River Thames is beautifully situated. It would be difficult to find a more suitable site.

Our nearest station is the M. C. R. on the St. Clair Branch, about a mile from the institution. We are thus thirteen miles from the rising railway city of St. Thomas and twenty from London.

Land.—The two hundred and four acres of land assigned for the industrial farm is all that could be desired in quality but not in quantity. So to make up for the lack in quantity we lease through the department about three hundred acres of the Oneida Reserve just opposite and reaching from the river bank back to high-water mark. While this land is annually overflowed and swept by the spring freshets, it is nearly as rich as the valley of the Nile. It is the choicest of pasture land and is principally used for that purpose.

Farm.—It will give some idea of our farming operations to say that one hundred acres of timothy clover and millet last year gave us fully two hundred and fifty tons, while one-half of our thirty-six acres of corn filled two silos, which together, accommodate three hundred tons. The balance of the corn properly cured, without

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husking, was passed through a cutting-box, with oat sheaves and hay in equal quantities, and then mixed with the ensilage in equal quantities, twenty-four hours before using. This is a recipe for an abundant yield of milk, butter and beef, if the stock has been carefully selected for these purposes. This feed is still further improved by putting the dry stocks through a ripper before it enters the cutting-box. It is in this way much easier on the cattle's mouths and even quite young calves will clean it up without any loss whatever. This preparation can be used for horses once in the day to great advantage winter and summer and is a very inexpensive food. From a herd of cattle of two hundred and twenty of all ages we have since March of this year sent out for the British market four car loads of heavy cattle and have replenished our young stock by thirty-two calves, mostly ready for the grass. We will probably add to this bunch of calves by purchasing, so as to put a drove of seventy or eighty on the grass when they are one year old. In this way we are able to ship about four car loads each year. Our yield of wheat for years has been over one thousand two hundred bushels per year; while mangels, carrots and potatoes have amounted in all to fully five thousand bushels. One garden of other kinds of vegetables and small fruits, together with an orchard of four acres, is an immense help in providing for the tables of over one hundred pupils and about ten of the staff and in part for their families.

Buildings.—At present, apart from the group of buildings proper, we have two comfortable residences, one for the foreman over all departments on the farm, the other for the foreman over the live stock. When present improvements are completed on the old institution, it will furnish hospital accommodation, there being two wards for the girls and two for the boys, baths, lavatories and all complete. It will also furnish a music-hall and a kindergarten school-room, together with a home for the male cook and family, and the watchman and his household. Our extensive buildings and the amount of loose property, together with untimely visitors, make a watchman a necessity. The work of remodelling the old institution is being pushed forward as rapidly as the multifarious other claims on the staff will admit. With its elevated slate roof, new and modern windows and doors, together with a complete covering of cement finished in squares, it will not be recognized as the building of a former age. With a per capita of only \$60 per pupil to cover all expenses and very largely do all the labour part of the improvements—and no other source of supply but the farm,—it requires the utmost vigilance to cover all expenses. If the department would relieve us of the burden of rent, by adding about two hundred acres to our farm, it would wonderfully assist us financially.

School-room.—Under our system of careful classification we have all the advantages of a graded school, so that two professional teachers have handled an average of over one hundred pupils successfully. Our school days, text-books, promotion papers, examinations for entrance to high school and public school leaving are all the same as the public schools of Ontario. We are subject to the county school inspector. Our long list of successful competitors for the high school entrance examination was only increased this year by one pupil, the lowest in years.

The boys' department, including play-room, lavatory, assembly-room, is all under daily inspection by the male teacher, while the corresponding inspection of the girl's department is a part of the daily charge of the matron.

Accommodation.—Our Government number of pupils is one hundred. Our average attendance for the year has been slightly in excess of that number. When the two attic dormitories are completed and the kindergarten department equipped, we can accommodate fifteen more girls and the same number of boys.

Our pupils represent this past year sixteen reserves. It is very difficult for us to know their whereabouts when they have been absent from the institution for a few years.

Religious Training.—The regular family worship and Sabbath school services are rendered more attractive by the alternate reading of the Scriptures, judicious questions,

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illustrations with the use of maps, blackboards, charts and plenty of music. We are blessed with a missionary and church on two sides of the institution at less than a mile, to which the pupils go once a Sabbath accompanied by an officer. The church that furnishes the best music and the brightest services, with plenty of illustrations, is the drawing card.

Heating and Fire Protection.—The building is heated with hot water, and is provided with a complete system of hose and chemicals on each flat as a protection against fire.

I have, &c.,

W. W. SHEPHERD,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

SHINGWAUK HOUSE,

SAULT STE. MARIE, September 25, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Shingwauk Industrial School for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The Shingwauk Industrial School is situated on the banks of the St. Mary's River, one and a half miles east of the town of Sault Ste. Marie, in the province of Ontario.

Land.—The area of land in connection therewith is ninety acres, which is the property of the school.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of: Shingwauk Home—main block, 74 x 37 feet, three stories; north wing, 21 x 27 feet, three stories; west wing, 32 x 30 feet, two stories; bath-kitchen, 24 x 16 feet, one story; south-east corner wing (principal's residence), 38 ft. 6 in. x 17 ft. 2 in., two stories; visitors' entrance hall, on south-east corner, 17 ft. 6 in. x 17 ft. 2 in., one story.

Drill hall and school, 30 ft. x 60 ft., two stories; chapel, nave and chancel, 57 ft. x 30 ft.; vestry, 7 ft. x 11 ft.; porch at east end, 10 ft. x 14 ft.

Industrial building, 30 ft. 6 in. x 20 ft. 6 in., two stories, and 20 ft. 6 in. x 36 ft., one story.

Factory, 24 ft. x 40 ft., two stories, and 14 ft. x 24 ft., one story.

Hospital, 20 ft. 6 in. x 20 ft., two stories.

Hospital kitchen, 12 x 12 ft., one story.

Cottage, 29 ft. 6 in. x 20 ft., one story; cottage wood-shed, 12 ft. x 10 ft., one story; band-stand, 7 ft. 6 in. diameter inside; dairy, 27 ft. 6 in. x 21 ft.; stables and loft, 20 ft. 6 in. x 43 ft. 6 in.; cart-shed, 16 x 40 ft.; wood-shed, 24 ft. x 16 ft.; farm cottage, 31 ft. x 18 ft. 6 in., one story; barn and cow stabling, 35 ft. x 50 ft.; carpenter's cottage, 24 ft. x 16 ft., two stories, 24 ft. x 14 ft., one story; closets, 16 x 16 ft.

Accommodation.—Under present arrangements, there is sleeping accommodation for sixty-five pupils; in other respects, viz., dining-hall, schools, &c., ninety pupils could easily be accommodated.

Attendance.—The total attendance during the year was seventy-six; eight boys were admitted, ten discharged and two died.

The average daily attendance was sixty-five.

Class-room Work.—The school is divided into senior and junior schools, under the tuition of two male teachers, in separate buildings. The hours of attendance are from 8.30 to 12 and 1.30 to 5 p.m., with fifteen minutes recess during the middle

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of each session. There is also an hour of study from 7 to 8 p.m., Wednesdays and Saturdays excepted.

The subjects taught are Scripture, arithmetic, geography, grammar, history, reading, writing, spelling and drawing.

It is gratifying to note that the second part, II class, is to-day principally composed of boys who, when admitted two or three years ago, were wholly untaught, and many of whom could not then speak one word of English, and shows that teachers and pupils alike have made the most of their opportunities.

The standing of pupils at present in attendance is as follows: twenty-four boys in Standard I; seventeen boys in Standard II; eighteen boys in Standard III; seven boys in Standard IV.

Industries Taught.—Excellent service has been rendered by the following industries, viz.: carpentry, tailoring, shoemaking and farming, which have been in operation during the year, and which have been kept fully occupied with the general work of and requirements in connection with the institution.

In addition to the trades, all the domestic work of the institution, such as scrubbing, washing, bread-making, and laundry work, is also performed by the boys, under the supervision of instructors, it being considered equally important that a boy should be able to scrub a floor properly or bake a loaf of bread, as to be proficient in the use of carpenter's tools, or able to plough a straight furrow.

Moral and Religious Training.—The religious training is that of the Church of England. Two services are conducted each Sunday in the Shingwauk Memorial Chapel, except when the pupils attend St. Luke's Pro-Cathedral in town, which has been frequently the case during the year. Morning and evening prayers are held in the school-room every day, and Sunday-school on Sunday afternoons. The pupils are well-behaved and reverent during the services.

Methods of punishment adopted are fines, impositions, and keeping in to work on half-holidays. Corporal punishment is administered in cases of gross disobedience only, and as a last resource.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils was very good up to November 22, when an epidemic of measles, which had been prevalent in the district and town of Sault Ste. Marie for some two months previous, broke out in the home. Thirty-six of our boys were laid up, but all recovered by the New Year. Two boys, however, died of pneumonia in May and June respectively.

The sanitary condition of the school is good. Drains are kept clean and regularly flushed. Lime and other disinfectants are used. All large refuse is placed in barrels and carted to the farm daily.

Water Supply.—An excellent supply of water is obtained from the river, and is pumped by steam power through iron pipes into large tanks placed in the roof of the main building and laundry.

Fire Protection.—Hydrants are situated at convenient distances outside of the main building and on each flat of the interior, to which fifty feet of hose, with nozzle, kept ready for use in case of fire, can be readily attached.

The Home is also supplied with four chemical fire-engines and firemen's axes.

Heating.—The main building is heated throughout by a hot-water system. The system of heating is satisfactory. Wood stoves are used for heating the factory, boot shop, senior school-room, laundry, hospital and other detached buildings.

Recreation of Pupils.—Out-door games are encouraged and freely indulged in by the pupils. In summer the chief recreations are baseball and football. In-door games are provided for the winter.

I have, &c.,

GEO. LEY KING,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

WIKWEMIKONG, July 1, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on this institution for the past year.

Location.—This industrial school is located on the unceded portion of Manitoulin Island, ten miles north of Manitowaning Agency in the Wikwemikong village, on the hillside which forms the west shore of Smith Bay. The school is operated in connection with the mission, and the Indians, some years ago, granted us the use of about two hundred acres of land for the support of the mission and of the school together.

Buildings.—The boys and girls are educated in two different institutions, about two hundred yards apart, which are managed by two separate staffs of men and women respectively, under the common superintendence of the principal. The boys' school is a two-story frame building, 50 x 100 feet; it contains on the first floor two class-rooms, each 24 x 40 feet, one of which is allotted to the day scholars, and a play-room 48 x 40 feet, with a hall between. On the upper floor is the old dormitory, with a floor area of 3,250 square feet; it is now used as a play-hall for the day scholars. On this same floor is the infirmary, the dining-room and the wardrobe. The boys have now their dormitory in the main building of the mission, where the staff have their lodgings; there also, are the kitchen, the chapel, the library, &c. The girls' school is a frame building, 108 x 50 feet; on the first floor is a class-room, 40 x 20 feet for the day scholars, the dining-room for the girls and another one for the staff; the kitchen and two parlours. On the second floor is another class-room, 40 x 20 feet, the chapel, a sewing-room and rooms for the staff. On the third floor are the dormitories and wardrobes. A few yards apart from this building is the wash-house, with two stories, 40 x 50 feet. Towards the shore stand the blacksmith, tinsmith and paint shops combined. Close to the shore is the carpenter shop, in connection with the saw-mill and wood-working machinery for planing, matching, turning, making mouldings, doors and sashes, &c. The shoemaker shop and the bakery are in the old mission building. There are, besides, in connection with the farm three barn with spacious stables, in the basement of each, piggeries, henneries, a silo, and sheds for agricultural implements and carriages.

The grounds adjacent to the schools and for the immediate use of the pupils are rather limited, and cannot easily be enlarged on account of the hilly nature of the land and the neighbours that surround the school property; but the pupils have the use of a large football ground for their sports, at a distance of less than half a mile, besides an unlimited tract of wooded land for their promenades.

Accommodation.—No more than sixty boys can be accommodated in the school proper, but, using vacant rooms in the mission buildings, we could accommodate comfortably ninety boys altogether. There is accommodation for about sixty girls.

Attendance.—We have had present in the course of the year sixty boys and fifty-five girls, making a total of one hundred and fifteen pupils. The department allows a grant of \$60 per capita for ninety pupils only; the remainder, twenty-five, are provided for at the expense of the mission.

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Class-room Work.—The class-room work is governed by the official programme of studies for Indian schools. The time appointed for it is from 9 to 11.30 a.m. and from 1.30 to 4.30 p.m., with a short recess in the middle of each session. There is also another hour of study at 7 p.m. for religious instruction and private work, such as reading, letter-writing, &c. The boys of the fifth standard were present in class only two hours and a half, the rest of the time being employed at their trades. All the girls attend class the full time, except such as are detained by turn to help in the general housework. The pupils are about equally divided into four sections, and are under the tuition of four different teachers. The lower grades are taught in the same room with the day scholars.

Farm and Garden.—About a hundred acres of the land at our disposal are tilled, and the rest is used as a pasture. The farm is managed with a view of supplying the mission and the school with meat, vegetables, milk and butter. The quality of the land is fairly good, but very stony. The farm is well stocked with cattle, sheep, horses, hogs and chickens. The work is done partly by the boys, with the help of Indian workmen. About two acres are laid out and cultivated as a kitchen garden.

Industries Taught.—Boys in the fifth standard are trained to different industries from 7 to 10 a.m. and from 3.30 to 6 p.m. Others in the third and fourth standard go to their trades from 7 to 9 a.m. and 4.30 to 6 p.m. We had this year four carpenters, two shoemakers, one tinsmith, one blacksmith, one cook and fifteen farmers.

Besides this special training given to a limited number of boys, all the other pupils are employed a few hours daily, each one according to sex and ability, at various kinds of labour, such as sweeping, scrubbing, sawing and splitting wood, dairying, gardening, stock-feeding, helping in the kitchen, in the mill, on the farm, &c. They like these various occupations and become quite industrious.

The laundry work is done at the girls' school, the wind-mill and tank lately erected supplying them with the water necessary.

Morals and Religion.—The pupils are instructed very carefully in morals and religion by their teachers and by the missionaries themselves, and I am pleased to say that great progress has been made in that respect by the pupils in general. Very frequent religious exhortations have been the principal means used to obtain this most-desired result. However, the scattering of the boys all over the premises for their daily work and industrial training, has a tendency towards weakening their spirit of obedience and relaxing the discipline. They attend all the religious services held in the church, and receive twice a week special religious and moral instruction.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been very good this year. All pupils have now been vaccinated. The sanitary condition of both schools is good, owing to their healthy location and their general arrangement. The new dormitory in the mission building has been in that respect a great improvement. There are infirmaries provided for those who may be unwell at times. No refuse matter is allowed to decay around the premises.

Water Supply.—A wind-mill and a large tank erected last year at a cost of \$2,125 granted by the department, supply the water necessary to the whole institution. They constitute also the principal protection against fire. Besides, we have ten Star fire extinguishers, five firemen's axes, and buckets full of sand against lamp explosions, all of which are distributed in the various rooms of the school.

Heating.—Both schools are heated with box stoves, and kept quite comfortable.

Recreation.—Two hours daily, besides Saturday afternoon, are given exclusively to recreation. On the first Saturday of each month all pupils who have deserved it by their good conduct, are allowed to spend the day at home or with relatives or friends. Both schools have good playgrounds, although small, furnished with suitable games and gymnastic appliances. The boys' favourite game is football; they also take much interest in gymnastic exercises. The girls love the swing better and other quieter

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amusements. They have also play-halls for rainy weather, winter and evening recreations.

General Remarks.—This institution is becoming more and more popular among the Indians, and many are very anxious to place their children here, and they bear very impatiently the delay of two or three years imposed upon them, for the want of room, or rather for want of means to support a larger number of pupils.

I have, &c.,

G. A. ARTUS, S. J.,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL,

WINNIPEGOSIS POST OFFICE, July 8, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the Pine Creek Boarding School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The Pine Creek Roman Catholic Boarding School is situated on the shore of Lake Winnipegosis, at the mouth of Pine Creek.

Land.—One hundred and sixty acres of land belonging to the Roman Catholic mission is connected with it.

Buildings.—These consist of one stone building 114 feet long by 49 wide. This building is divided as follows: the kitchen, 20 x 16 ft.; refectory, 46 x 22 ft.; wash-room, 30 x 29 ft.; store-room, 30 x 15 ft.; pantry, 14 x 13 ft.; class-room for the boys, 23 x 22 ft.; class-room for the girls, same width; recreation-hall for the boys, 20 x 22 ft.; recreation-hall for the girls, same width; infirmary for the boys, 17 x 15 ft.; infirmary for the girls, 17 x 15 ft.; sewing-room, 22 x 15 ft.; dormitory for the boys, 45 x 39 ft.; dormitory for the girls, 45 x 39 ft.; and a chapel, 60 x 22 ft. Besides this, there are rooms for all the employees. There are also one carpenter shop, one carriage and implement shed, one ice-house and stables.

Attendance.—The attendance is very good.

Class-room Work.—Almost all the children give full satisfaction, especially the oldest ones.

Farm and Garden.—Seven acres are under cultivation. Roots are the principal products of the farm.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught light housework, care of horses and cattle, and farming. The girls are taught sewing, knitting, cooking, dairying and care of poultry.

Moral and Religious Training.—One hour every day is devoted to moral and religious training.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—All the boys enjoyed very good health. The house is well aired. The food is substantial and exercise is never wanting.

Water Supply.—This is supplied by a pump, which draws water from the river.

Heating.—The house is heated by stoves.

Recreation.—As stated above, there are for this purpose two recreation-halls; also two yards of one acre each.

I have, &c.,

A. CHAUMONT, Ptre., O.M.I.,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BOARDING SCHOOL,

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, July 31, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on matters in general connected with the school under my charge; also a separate statement of receipts and expenditure for the year.

Location.—The school is situated in the east end of the town of Portage la Prairie.

Land.—There are sixteen lots, 33 x 100, which belong to the school.

Buildings.—The building consists of a two-story dwelling-house, which will accommodate forty pupils, a commodious school-room and play-room attached.

Attendance.—The attendance during the year has exceeded twenty-nine. Four of our girls are out at service, and five pupils were transferred to the industrial school at Regina.

Class-room Work.—Classes were regularly conducted both morning and afternoon. Advancement was made by all pupils in the general branches of English.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught gardening and any outside work which we have to do. The girls are taught housework, sewing, knitting and fancy work.

Religious exercises are held every day, all the pupils taking part. Texts are memorized daily. The Shorter Catechism is also taught.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the children has been good. We have had no deaths during the year. The school physician paid his regular visits, and came according as his services were required.

Water Supply.—The supply is excellent.

Fire protection consists of one fire-axe and fire-extinguishers.

Heating.—The dwelling-house is heated with hot air, and the school-room with a wood stove.

Recreation.—The boys play football, baseball, and numerous other games. The girls join in quieter games and take long walks frequently.

I have, &c.,

ANNIE FRASER,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

RAT PORTAGE BOARDING SCHOOL,

RAT PORTAGE, ONT., July 2, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the Rat Portage Boarding School, for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—This school is situated south of the town of Rat Portage, on the shores of the Lake of the Woods. It is distant about two miles from the centre of the town. Communication is mainly by water in summer, as a deep inlet separates the property from the town limits. The shore around is mostly high and abrupt; but the school is on a terrace-like incline, and the eye is regaled with charming scenery during the summer season.

Land.—There are fifty acres of land in connection with this school, the property of the Catholic mission. Much of the land is rock; but fertile strips stretch out here and there and furnish sufficient soil for gardening purposes.

Buildings.—The school buildings are of frame construction, with brick veneer. Inside is plaster-finish, except ceilings, which are of wood. The main building is 36 x 30 feet, three stories high, with an extension 36 x 26 feet, two stories high. There is a summer kitchen attached to the rear of the main building 16 x 14 feet. The other buildings are: a temporary storehouse, ice-house and wood-shed; a cottage 20 x 16 feet, with lean-to 14 x 12 feet, with five rooms, occupied by the principal and caretaker; workshop, 22 x 16 feet; stable, 14 x 12 feet (temporary).

Accommodation.—There is suitable accommodation for forty children, distributed as follows: girls' dormitory on upper flat, 36 x 30 feet, less a room for assistant matron. On the second floor are girls' sewing-room, recreation-room, and two rooms occupied by the sisters. The ground floor comprises dining-room, pantry, parlour and private dining-room, four rooms besides the hall.

Attendance.—Thirty children attended school during the year.

Class Work.—The class work extends over the three first standards. The programme of studies is faithfully carried out. Boys and girls go to class at alternate hours. Mr. Harrison teaches the boys and superintends their work and play. The girls are taught by Sister Duffin, a practical teacher of long experience. The boys prefer class work to outdoor work; so class comes to them as a relief from weightier labours.

Farm and Garden.—Considering that farming can hardly be attempted here, all our attention is centered on the garden. A professional gardener, Mr. Paulis, has been engaged, and a varied-vegetable garden has been put in this year in approved style.

Industries Taught.—No industry is specially taught; it can hardly be expected of a boarding school; but it is the aim of the staff to form the children to habits of industry and thrift. Apart from recreation hours, they are kept busy at some occupation or other; the girls at sewing and housekeeping, the boys at hauling and cutting wood, and at gardening in season. The big girls also learn the art of bread-making, and they have turned out capital bakers.

Moral and Religious Training.—As is meet, the moral and religious training of the children receives special care. It is also our main source of consolation. Respect

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for authority and obedience are continually inculcated and insisted upon. Christian humility, the adornment of the soul in preference to the body, is taught by word and example. Besides a certain time every day is devoted to Christian doctrine ; during which the catechism is committed to memory in the Indian tongue.

Great credit is due to the sisters for their pains and persistent efforts in this regard. The children attend public devotions morning and evening in the chapel.

Ten baptisms took place during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the school has been good for the most of the year, but the coming of spring was marked by eruptions of a scrofulous nature on the part of a good many. However we were called upon to pay tribute to death in the person of a dear little girl of nine years, who succumbed to an attack of pneumonia, after a short illness. A couple of cases of general debility still exist among the girls, and will likely result in necessitating their discharge from the school. The food is sufficient, substantial and varied, and cleanliness of person is insisted upon. The house and especially the dormitories receive thorough ventilation every day.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied from the lake and is hauled to the house by horse and cart. It is not very good during the hot season.

Fire Protection.—No special provision has yet been made in the way of fire protection. There is easy access from the girl's dormitory on the third floor to the flat roof of the extension, and there are several ladders around the house.

Heating.—The building is heated by two hot-air furnaces, which give great satisfaction so far. In addition there is a stove in the boys' hall

Recreation.—One hour is allowed for recreation at noon and the same in the evening. In summer an extra half hour is granted in the evening. Skating and coasting are the boys' principal amusement in winter. Bathing and boating are favourite pastimes during the summer season.

General Remarks.—Our genial inspector, Mr. J. A. Leveque, has paid us regular visits and taken particular interest in the progress of the school. The most notable event of the year was the arrival of the Grey Nuns from St. Boniface on the 2nd of last November to take charge of the domestic management of the institution.

I have, &c.,

C. CAHILL, O.M.I.,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
WATER HEN RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL,
WATER HEN RIVER, MAN., June 30, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The school is situated on Water Hen River Bay.

Land.—There are about ten acres of land belonging to the school.

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Buildings.—These consist of four, the dimensions of which are: 70 x 20 feet, 31 x 24 feet, 18 x 22 feet and 15 x 18 feet.

Accommodation.—Recreation-room, dining-room, sewing-room, kitchen, dormitory and storehouse.

Attendance.—The attendance during the year has been twenty-nine.

Class-room Work.—The subjects taught are English, general knowledge, writing, arithmetic, geography, reading, vocal music, ethics and history.

Garden.—The following vegetables were grown: potatoes, turnips, onions and carrots.

Industries Taught.—Housewifery, sewing and knitting, the care of poultry, and dairying comprised the industries taught at the school.

Moral and Religious Training.—This consists of the Ten Commandments, Lord's Prayer and Scripture reading.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These have been good.

Water Supply.—The water supply is obtained from Water Hen Bay.

Heating.—The school is heated by four stoves.

Recreation.—The children amuse themselves in their own way. Singing, playing cards and other games are indulged in.

I have, &c.,

I. H. ADAM,
Teacher.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

BRANDON, October 24, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The Brandon Industrial School is situated three miles north-west of the city of Brandon, about the centre of the hill that once formed the bank of the Assiniboine River. There are three hundred and twenty acres of land in connection with the school.

Buildings.—Main building, 93 feet front, 33 feet back, with projection 33 feet x 45 feet; principal's residence, 32 feet x 28 feet, containing twelve rooms and two halls; assistant principal's residence, 22 feet x 28 feet, containing five rooms; farmer's residence, 18 feet x 30 feet, containing six rooms; barn and stable, 80 feet x 36 feet; carpenter's shop, 20 feet x 30 feet; ice-house, 14 feet x 20 feet; laundry, 30 feet x 33 feet; root-house, 60 feet x 30 feet; bake-house, 23 feet x 16 feet; school-room, 30 feet x 33 feet.

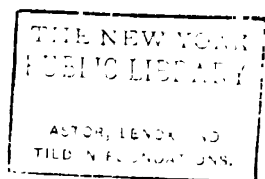
Accommodation.—In the main building there is accommodation for nine single members of the staff. Dormitory room for fifty girls on the second floor and about sixty boys on the third floor. There is sufficient school room for eighty pupils; this, with seventy on duty, would be sufficient to carry one hundred and fifty pupils.

Attendance.—The total attendance during the year has been 21,080; the average attendance, 87.107. Fifty-one of our number are girls; forty-nine are boys.



EAST SAANICH DAY SCHOOL, B.C.

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Class-room Work.—Classes in the morning and afternoon are taught; reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, drawing, geography, English composition and Canadian history, with such exercises in music as are required by the department.

Grade of Pupils:

Standard I.....	38
“ II.....	14
“ III.....	37
“ IV.....	9
“ V.....	2

School hours are from 9 to 12 a.m. and from 1.30 to 4 p.m.

Some of the smaller children are in school during a.m. and p.m., while the greater number of them attend school but half the day, being engaged during the regular hours of each day in sewing, baking, laundry work, cooking, dining-room work, house keeping, farming and carpenter work.

Farm and Garden.—The farm consists of three hundred and twenty acres.

	Acres.
Sown with wheat.....	11
“ vegetables.....	1
“ potatoes.....	6
“ corn.....	6
“ oats.....	35
“ barley.....	3
“ roots.....	5
“ feed oats.....	11
Summer fallow.....	18
Breaking.....	9
Hay land.....	14
Pasture land.....	120
Uncultivated and water.....	80

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farm, garden and carpenter work; the girls, sewing, cooking, dining-room work, dairy-work and general housekeeping.

Moral and Religious Training.—The following are the services held: prayers after breakfast in the school-room; school is opened each day with prayer. Public prayers are held every evening at 8 o'clock. Sabbath, the usual morning devotions; Sabbath-school in the afternoon; in the evening, a service of song, prayer and exhortation.

Health.—During the year four pupils have died. With the exception of an outbreak of scarlet fever, from which two of the deaths occurred, the general health of the children has been good. The drainage system is not working well, and is in great need of immediate attention.

Water Supply.—The water supply is good. A large windmill pumps water from a well on the hillside into two large tanks on the upper flat. From these the water is supplied to all needful places throughout the main building.

Fire Protection.—The fire protection is poor. Two Babcock, three Star and twelve Canadian extinguishers are in the building, but they would be little, if any use, since but one member of the staff understands how to use them in case of necessity. Some three dozen fire-pails are kept full of water, and these form the best and most useful protections. Hose is attached to the water supply, but very little pressure is obtained, except in the basement.

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Heating.—The Smead-Dowd system of heating was the original system in the main building, but it has been so tampered with and mutilated that it exists no longer in its original form. The projection of the main building is heated by two additional furnaces, which have so many disconnected pipes and broken doors, disordered draughts and dilapidated grates, that it is impossible for the circulation of air to take place. Though these furnaces appear to have been kept like Nebuchadnezzar's, seven times more hot than they were wont to be heated, the building itself was far from being comfortable.

Recreation.—Football, for the boys, is their favourite sport. This, with the opportunities afforded in roaming, gathering nuts, &c., gives ample recreation for the boys while the weather is suitable. Some provision, however, must be made for the winter, both for boys and girls. More room is much needed for this purpose, and it will be a great problem to give proper recreation during the long winter evenings without it.

General Remarks.—Having taken charge here on July 1, it is somewhat difficult to formulate a complete report for the past year; hence much of the report is made according to the state of the institution as I found it.

I have, &c.,

T. FERRIER,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
ELKHORN, September 21, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I herewith have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The new home is situated about one-quarter of a mile from the town of Elkhorn, and stands in about the centre of what was formerly known as the Gore, a level piece of excellent turf, some forty-two acres in extent, and bounded on one side by the Canadian Pacific Railway main line. West of this land, and immediately adjoining it, lies our farm of three hundred and twenty acres, which contains excellent pasturage and wheat land.

Buildings.—During the past year we have still occupied the buildings which were rented after the disastrous fire of November 13, 1895, when the boys' home was the only building left standing. As, however, we hope in a very short time to take possession of the magnificent home erected for us, I purpose now giving a description of the same.

The main building, fronting the town, possesses a large back wing and a smaller front wing. It is a three-storied building with basement on stone foundation, having frame walls with brick veneer and a mansard roof covered with metallic shingles, deck of same being covered with galvanized iron. It possesses an octagon shaped bell-tower, also covered with metallic shingles. Its dimensions are as follows:—

Main building, 32 x 113 ft.; back wing, 32 x 40; front wing, 6 x 32; height from ground to top roof, 46 feet; bell-tower, 26 ft. x 6 ft. (average diameter).

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The basement is floored with cement and contains two large rain-water tanks of solid brick, plastered with cement, two store-rooms, a large boiler-room, two lavatories, a pantry, and one large extra room, 32 feet square.

On the first floor are the two school-rooms, one at each end of the main building, and each measuring 24 ft. x 32 ft.

In the back wing of the same floor is the dining-room, 32 ft. x 34 ft., while the remainder of the floor contains the kitchen, office, reception-room, and two spare rooms.

The second and third floors contain each two large dormitories, 32 ft. x 36 ft., and a large number of smaller rooms, to be used as sick rooms, and for the accommodation of the staff, while the third floor also contains a large water-tank lined with lead.

Particular attention has been paid to the matter of stairways and exits. There are two large main stairs running from basement to top floor, one back stair from basement to top floor, and one from front stair from first floor to second floor.

There are no less than eight separate exits from the ground floor, and three from the basement, while two wrought-iron fire-escapes run from top to bottom of the outside of the building.

Not the least noticeable thing about the building is the finished appearance of the inside. Hardwood floors have been put in each of the three stories, while all the corridors, halls and large rooms have a wainscoting of beautifully grained fir. All the woodwork has had several coats of oil and varnish, which considerably brightens up the interior, and makes a fine contrast to the plaster above.

One of the most pleasing features in connection with the building is the fact that a large amount of the carpenter work has been done by our own Indian boys.

Accommodation.—Our new home will accommodate one hundred and twenty-five children.

Attendance.—There are now eighty-nine pupils on the roll, with a daily attendance of seventy-four. These numbers are below our previous average, but it was thought wiser to obtain new pupils when we enter our new building than to obtain them in numbers during the past year, and thus to overcrowd the temporary buildings we now occupy.

Class-room Work.—The work in this department has been under the charge of Mr. H. Stewart, assisted by Victoria Sutherland, one of the senior pupils, as pupil teacher, and has been conducted with success. A manifest interest has been exhibited in all the standards, and good progress been made in reading, arithmetic and composition, as well as in geography, history, and other subjects. Current topics from newspapers were taken up daily and the pupils interested.

Farm and Garden.—There are three hundred and twenty acres of farm land in connection with this institution; we were able to cultivate about thirty-five acres this year, ten acres we have reserved as a vegetable garden, the other twenty-five have been sown in oats, mangels, turnips, pease and millet, which will be invaluable for fodder for our stock. We expect to have about one thousand bushels of roots. We have also put up about forty loads of hay in good condition. Our garden looks well and promises a good yield. It is our purpose to give greater attention to the vegetable garden, inasmuch that all the boys may not be farmers, but that all of them may learn to grow roots successfully. There are two teams at work ploughing and cultivating, and with the assistance of Mr. J. Siple as instructor, we hope to have a fair acreage under crop next season. We have three cows, but the supply of milk is inadequate.

Industries Taught.—Boot-making: very good progress has been made by the pupils working in this shop, instruction being still received by them, although the shop is no longer in connection with the institution. W. R. Bear, ex-pupil of the school, is journeyman foreman of the shop, which is owned by Mr. J. R. Duke, formerly instructor in the school.

Printing.—In this office, which is in a like manner no longer under the control of the institution, steady work has been done by the pupils. Job-work is done of a most varied nature, and the *Elkhorn Advocate*, a weekly local paper, is issued from this office. All the mechanical work, from the original type-setting to the proof-reading, being done by the boys.

Carpentry.—Most excellent progress has been made by the pupils in this shop, under the foremanship of J. Cook, an ex-pupil of the institution. As previously mentioned, a great deal of work on the new buildings has been done by the boys, while in the shop itself cabinet-making, all branches of the wheelwright's art, and repairing of every description has been taught.

Harness-making.—Charles McDonald, Angus Anderson and Fred. Thomas have been working steadily at this trade in the local harness shop, and their employer speaks most highly of the progress made by them.

Blacksmithing.—Alfred Bridges is the only pupil working at this trade and his employer speaks encouragingly of the progress made by him.

Girls' Industrial Training.—The girls receive instruction in knitting, sewing and dressmaking at the hands of a competent dressmaker. They perform all the necessary household work, and among other branches are thoroughly taught cooking and laundry work. Many of the girls are becoming most competent in the various departments.

Moral and Religious Training.—Prayers are held morning and evening in the school-room. On Sundays the children attend St. Mark's church, the rector of which also holds a weekly Bible-class in the home. Sunday school is held in the institution for the junior pupils, the seniors attending St. Mark's Sunday-school. A number of the pupils are regular communicants, while all of them take considerable interest in their religious training. The conduct of the children during the past year has been very good indeed. Punishments have been of rare occurrence and no serious offences have been committed. Both girls and boys have their time fully taken up with either work or play, and thus the main incentive to wrong-doing is done away with.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the year the health of the pupils has been satisfactory; we were almost entirely free from sickness of any serious nature. The sanitary arrangements in the new school are excellent; a large cistern is erected at a considerable distance from the main building, into which pipes are laid that carry off the water from the bath-rooms, kitchen and laundry; this is pumped out on the land for fertilizing purposes. No sewage goes into the cistern. The outhouses for boys and girls are erected at a safe distance from the school buildings so that any danger from defective sanitation is removed.

Water Supply.—The water supply at the new school is excellent and free from alkaline substances. A hot-air Ryder engine pumps our supply to a tank in the top flat.

Fire Protection.—All fire appliances are in good order. The 'McRobie' fire extinguisher is placed in the new building; besides this there are a number of patent fire-extinguishers, fire-axes and other appliances.

Heating.—The heating is done by a system of hot water.

Recreation.—All sports are encouraged in the home; football is the most popular game indulged in by the boys. They have competed with other teams with varying success. They have held the championship of the Western District for three successive years. In the winter skating and hockey are favourite amusements of the boys. The girls have their own playground. Their chief games are croquet and others of a similar nature, while some slight variation is given them in the way of walks and picnics on the prairie.

The band under the leadership and instruction of W. R. Bear, ex-pupil, has made excellent progress during the past year, and in the early part of the summer successfully undertook several engagements to play at other towns, and in every case the

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report of both the boys' playing, and of their conduct while away from home, was most satisfactory.

General Remarks.—We had hoped that we should have been able to occupy our fine new school this year, but owing to our not having the necessary outbuildings and fencing, which were absolutely required to conduct the work satisfactorily, it was considered advisable under the circumstances to remain as we were, until these have been erected, which we expect shortly to accomplish.

During the past year we have been gratified with the steady progress of the school. The members of the staff by their faithful efforts and example are producing most desirable results amongst our pupils, who are contented and happy.

I beg to acknowledge with deep gratitude the kindness of the department and trust with the bright prospects which lie before us, that, under Divine guidance the work may be greatly blessed and prospered.

I have, &c.,

A. E. WILSON,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

RUPERT'S LAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

MIDDLECHURCH, July 10, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The school is situated in a beautiful spot on the bank of the Red River, and is surrounded by beautiful groves. The school is about seven miles from the city of Winnipeg, in St. Paul's parish.

Land.—The land consists of about three hundred and eighty acres.

Buildings.—The main building is of white brick, on a stone foundation, and is three stories high, with a basement. The basement contains the four large hot-air furnaces, engine for pumping water, lavatories for boys and girls, and storehouses. On the first floor is a large and spacious dining-room for the children, offices, sewing-room and kitchen. On the second floor are the officers' quarters and girls' dormitories, bath-room and clothing-rooms. On the third floor are the boys' dormitories and clothing-room.

A little to the north of the main building is a large two-story frame building, with a large basement, used for storing coal. The first floor is used as a recreation-hall for the boys, and the second floor for two class-rooms, the senior and the junior.

There is also a frame house used as a farmer's residence, a carpenter and blacksmith shop, and horse and cow stables.

Attendance.—The attendance has been excellent during the past three months, in which time there have been added fifty-five new pupils. Previously to that time the attendance was very small.

Class-room Work.—The work in the class-rooms has been carried on faithfully and well, the teachers devoting a great deal of time and care to the children, and good results are being obtained.

Farm and Garden.—A large acreage has been sown, and present indications point to an excellent crop. Not so much attention has been given to the farm in past

years as it is hoped will be given in future. It is very desirable to grow sufficient grain to maintain the stock and provide flour for the school.

Industrial Work.—During the past year very little attention has been given to industries, except carpentering and farming for the boys, and all branches of domestic work for the girls.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given in the schools daily by the teachers and from two o'clock to three o'clock every Sunday afternoon. Morning and evening prayers are said daily. On Sunday the parish church, which is adjacent to the school, is attended by all the children, morning and evening.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the school has been good, there being no epidemics of any nature during the year; and with the exception of a few consumption cases, we have been practically free from sickness.

Water Supply.—The water for the building is obtained from an artesian well, and is pumped by a hot-air engine to very large tanks in the top story, and thence distributed throughout the building.

Fire Protection.—There are hose attachments on each floor, connected with a large tank in the attic, which gives considerable pressure, and produces a good stream of water. There are also several hand grenades distributed throughout the building, as well as three large Babcock extinguishers conveniently placed in the building. Fire-escapes are also conveniently placed, so that all the school could easily be emptied in case of fire.

Heating.—The main building is heated by hot-air furnaces, which seem to do their work satisfactorily.

Recreation.—The boys play all games, such as cricket, football, baseball, quoits, and many others, which they enjoy. The girls play croquet, tennis, and such other games as they are fond of. Each day they go for a walk through the beautiful roads along the banks of the river—between four and five o'clock in the afternoon—which they seem to enjoy.

General Remarks.—In conclusion I might say that I have only been principal for the past three months, and during that time have added fifty-five new pupils, making a total of almost one hundred, the full capacity of the building. The children are all happy and contented, and none have given the slightest trouble, but all seem anxious to learn, and seem easily taught.

I have to thank the department for its many kindnesses to me, and the assistance it has given me during my short incumbency.

I have, &c.,

JAS. G. DAGG,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

ST. BONIFACE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

ST. BONIFACE, June 30, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The St. Boniface Industrial School is situated on Meuron avenue, one mile from the town of St. Boniface, and two miles from the city of Winnipeg.

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Land.—Forty acres of land are in connection with the school, of which from ten to fifteen acres only are under cultivation. In order to provide the children with an opportunity of learning farming on a larger scale, it was found necessary to rent some land. Therefore, we have rented some land from the Archbishop of St. Boniface, in close proximity to the school, being only about a mile from it. To reach this land two bridges were required, one of eighty feet over the Seine River, the other sixty feet long, over the Springfield Canal. I expect to have a field of about twenty acres ready for seeding next spring. I considered this necessary for the welfare of the children, as farming affords a good means of support in this country.

Garden.—About one thousand heads of cabbage and three hundred bushels of onions were raised this year; also a quantity of cauliflower, carrots and celery. Of our potatoes, about two-thirds of the crop was ruined by the continual rain.

Buildings.—All the buildings are in good repair. A root-house of 18 x 20 ft. with an implement-shed over it, has been built at one end of the stable. This was necessary, as there was no place to keep the vegetables in the fall. The implement-shed, hen-house, pig-sty and boys' and girls' recreation-halls have all been painted; the two last mentioned in a colour which accords with the brick veneering of the main building; all the others were painted dark red.

Accommodation and Attendance.—One hundred and ten children could be accommodated if they were present; but owing to the difficulty of recruiting new pupils, there are only ninety-six for whom a grant is received. Parents have great objection to part with their younger children; and these children, when they are older, refuse to come. This explains why the attendance is not up to the accommodation.

Class-room Work.—The authorized programme of studies is followed. The progress in English is very fair. Singing, calisthenics, gymnastics, dumb-bell exercises and drill are given daily. When visitors come, they greatly admire the splendid way in which the children perform the various drills. The band also is very good, the children being very fond of music, and are making great progress.

Industries Taught.—Five boys are employed in the carpenter-shop. They put up the buildings, and do all the painting and repairing, as well as making wash-stands, dressers, cupboards, and such like, for the house.

The girls are well instructed in all branches of plain sewing, as making new clothes, repairing the old ones, darning and knitting. All their clothes are made by their own hands, and also most of those worn by the boys. They are also taught household work, scrubbing, dusting and general cleaning, cooking, baking, dairy and laundry work.

Moral and Religious Training.—No trouble is spared to impart to the children a knowledge of Christianity, their duties to God, obedience to the laws of the land, and to their superiors, as well as their behaviour to one another. As a proof of their good-will and obedience, allow me to say that no corporal punishment is ever required. Their conduct is very satisfactory.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—In the spring there was an outbreak of measles, from the effects of which we lost four children. Dr. Steep was most attentive and kind, doing everything in his power. He often came twice a day. Except for the measles, the general health has been very good. The sanitary conditions are good, improvements being added from time to time.

Water Supply.—There is a plentiful supply of excellent water. About two thousand five hundred gallons are kept in the tanks, pumped up from a deep well by a hot-air engine, which always gives entire satisfaction. Close to the girls' recreation-hall a tank of a capacity of about one thousand five hundred gallons was made to gather the rain water from the surrounding buildings.

Fire Protection.—Every care is taken to guard against an outbreak of fire; and the house is well fitted up with extinguishers, 'Carr Chemical Fire Engine,' fire-pails,

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axes, pipes and hose, with hand grenades, are kept in conspicuous places, always ready for use.

Heating.—The main building is heated by a hot-water system, which proved sufficient until it was extended to the boys' and girls' recreation-halls, but since then it has not given entire satisfaction. During the very cold weather last winter, stoves had to be put up in the recreation-halls.

Recreation.—The boys and girls have each a separate recreation-hall, large and well lighted. Outside the grounds are well adapted for all sorts of games. The boys take great pleasure in all boys' games, and play them well, particularly baseball. They also go for rambles in the bush. The girls enjoy all girls' games and amusements; they often go for walks with their mistresses, in which they take great delight.

General Remarks.—The staff cannot but take pleasure in the bright and happy appearance of the children. The boys attract general attention by their proficiency in the rifle and bayonet drill, which they thoroughly enjoy. The band also is very much appreciated.

It is to be hoped that everything will continue to progress as it is doing at present.

I have, &c.,

J. B. DORAIS,
Principal.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
RAT PORTAGE INSPECTORATE,
RAT PORTAGE, ONT., December 12, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my report on the Indian day schools within the Savanne Agency.

There were five schools in operation during the year in this agency, viz.: Wabigoon, Frenchman's Head, Canoe River, Lac Seul, on Treaty Point, and Eagle Lake, all under the auspices of the Church of England. The school on the Wabuskang Reserve, which has been closed for upwards of two years, was to be opened at the end of September quarter.

The number of children of school age within the agency is two hundred and thirty-three: boys, one hundred and twenty-six; girls, one hundred and seven. The number of children of school age on the reserves where schools have been in operation is one hundred and forty-two; that of those enrolled, one hundred and seven, being 71·18 per cent of those that should attend school. The average attendance was 52·09, being 48·73 per cent of those enrolled.

WABIGOON DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on August 17 last, Rev. Messrs. Cooper and Pritchard being present, as well as the chief and a few of the pupils' parents. Number of pupils

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present, sixteen: boys, eight; girls, seven. Number on roll, sixteen, classified as follows:

Standard I.....	7
" II.....	5
" III.....	4
	<hr/>
	16

School equipment sufficient. Mrs. Amy Johns has been teacher for several years; she is a good teacher, is systematic and doing her best in visiting the families in order to bring their children to school. The girls are taught sewing and knitting, &c. The building, a new one, the best in the agency, is neat, clean and in good repair.

FRENCHMAN'S HEAD DAY SCHOOL.

This school is in connection with the Church of England. It was inspected on August 22 last. Number of children present, twenty: boys, nine; girls, eleven. Number enrolled, twenty-five.

Classification of pupils:

Standard I.....	18
" II.....	7
	<hr/>
	25

Some books and other materials were asked for and a list forwarded to the department.

The school had been closed from the end of June quarter, 1898, to December 12. Mr. Arthur W. Brindley, catechist and teacher, late of Emmanuel College, Prince Albert.

The old school-house has been rebuilt since I was there—27 x 24—log, covered with bark; a new floor of dressed lumber has been put in; building partly clap-boarded outside; not finished yet.

CANOE RIVER DAY SCHOOL.

This school is in connection with the Church of England, and it was inspected on August 24 last. Number of pupils present, seventeen: boys, ten; girls, seven. Number enrolled, twenty-four.

Classification of pupils:

Standard I.....	19
" II.....	5
	<hr/>
	24

School materials ample.

'Quoquilt,' an ex-pupil of the Rupert's Land Industrial School, has made, in a workmanlike manner, the following furniture for this school: one teacher's desk, eight combined seats and desks, and one cupboard, thus doing credit to the good training he has received in his trade from that institution. A. R. J. Bannatyne, teacher, married. He succeeded Mr. Boardman, resigned, on January 1 last.

The school building, which is a new one, is in good order and repair, outside as well as inside.

LAC SEUL (TREATY POINT) DAY SCHOOL.

This school is in connection with the Church of England. It was inspected on August 24 last. Number of pupils present, sixteen: boys, seven; girls, nine. Number enrolled, twenty-six.

Classification of pupils:

Standard I.....	14
“ II.....	7
“ III.....	5
	<hr/>
	26

Several pupils from this school have been drafted to the Rupert's Land Industrial School.

This school is kept in operation from the latter part of June until the time the Indians leave for their hunting ground in the fall.

Rev. Thos. H. Pritchard, missionary and teacher.

School material sufficient.

The building, although in use for a number of years, is in a fairly good state of repair inside and outside; a stone foundation has been put under it this summer, and adds a great deal to its solidity and appearance.

EAGLE LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on September 13 last. Number of pupils present, sixteen; boys, seven; girls, nine; number enrolled, sixteen. Classification of pupils:—

Standard I.....	16
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School material ample.

Arthur J. Bruce, teacher, late of St. John's College, married; appointed in January last to open this school.

A new school building had been erected last summer of square logs 19 x 19, shingle roof, plastered inside and outside, ceiling and floor made with matched groove and tongue lumber; building not completed yet.

WABUSEKANG DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on August 28 last. There are fourteen children of school age on this reserve, but for upwards of two years the school has been closed.

B. Prince, late pupil of the Rupert's Land Industrial School, having been appointed teacher in September last, proceeded to that place to re-open the school.

The building, which is an old one, had been repaired at a cost of \$50, and made comfortable for some time to come.

The class work is as yet, with few exceptions, in all the day schools above referred to, of an entirely elementary character. Much attention is rightly given to the various means of cultivating the use of English. The most essential subjects, reading, spelling, writing, and the use of numbers, are being taught well, with fair results.

Cleanliness of the Children.—A noticeable improvement has been remarked in this instance, particularly at Wabigoon and Canoe River schools, the cleanliness and neatness of some of the pupils' clothing, more especially the young girls, was commendable, and I have no doubt that my remarks of last year to the Indians had a good effect in this respect.

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During the past year la grippe or influenza was prevalent amongst the children of this agency, with fatal results in many cases, which was one of the various causes to account for the average attendance being little below that of last year.

I have, &c.,

L. J. A. LEVEQUE,
Inspector Indian Agencies.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL,
BIRTLE, MAN., August 28, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the school under my charge for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The Birtle Boarding School is located within the limits of the town of Birtle. The town proper is situated upon the banks of the Bird Tail River, and is noted for its health, wealth and general prosperity. The school, situated upon the upper bank of the valley, overlooks and commands a most beautiful view of the town and surroundings.

Land.—There are belonging to the school thirty acres of land, and also about twenty-eight acres of rented land. Only about five acres of this land is suitable for agricultural purposes. The rest is only useful for pasture lands.

Buildings.—The school is a large, solid stone building, 80 x 30 feet, and three stories high, not including basement. An addition, 30 x 36 feet, is now in the course of erection.

There is also a fair-sized banked barn, large enough to winter fifteen head of cattle.

Accommodation.—The present building gives fair accommodation for forty children. When the addition is completed there will be ample room for fifty-five or sixty.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year was forty-one.

Class-room Work.—The pupils are classified as follows :—

Standard IV.....	2 pupils.
“ III.....	2 “
“ II.....	6 “
“ I.....	9 “
Class 3.....	5 “
“ 2.....	6 “
“ 1.....	11 “

All of the subjects on the programme of studies are taught more or less, but particular attention is given to reading, writing and the acquisition of the English language.

Garden.—There are about five acres under cultivation as a garden, in which are grown sufficient vegetables for the use of the school, besides enough to fatten several head of cattle each year.

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Industries.—The girls are taught all kinds of housework, as baking, cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, knitting and mending. The boys are taught gardening, care of stock and wood-carving.

Moral and Religious Training.—Besides the usual religious exercises morning and evening during each day, the older pupils attend prayer-meeting on Wednesday night in the Presbyterian church, and once at least to church on Sabbath, and Sunday-school in the afternoon.

All of the pupils attend the Sabbath school.

Health and Sanitary Conditions.—The health of the children during the year has been excellent, there being little if any sickness to speak of.

The sanitary condition of the school is nearly all that could be desired. Situated upon a hill makes it high and dry, and all of the fresh air that is going comes our way.

During the winter, by exercising a little care, the building is easily ventilated, and with only forty-two or forty-three pupils, there is no crowding.

Water Supply.—There is no water supply at the school. All of the drinking water is drawn from a spring in the neighbourhood, which supplies nearly the whole town. The water is always good.

Heating.—The building is heated by two wood furnaces, and generally speaking, they are sufficient. It is only in very severe weather that there is any difficulty in making the place warm enough.

Recreation.—During the summer the boys have their games, such as football and baseball. The girls are allowed out in the open air a good deal, at which times various games are played. In the winter when it is too cold to be outside, they find their recreation in two large play-rooms, which are kept for that purpose.

I have, &c.,

WM. J. SMALL,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

BLACKFOOT BOARDING SCHOOLS,

GLEICHEN, ALTA., July 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of our boarding schools on this reserve, conducted by myself, as agent of the Church Missionary Society, and to acknowledge as heretofore the substantial Government aid received by us during the year.

Location.—The homes are situated at the north and south reserves, about ten miles or more apart, and within a few yards of the Bow River in each case. That at the north reserve (known as Old Sun's School) is almost the centre of the largest village and about four miles from Gleichen, on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The school at the south reserve (known as White Eagle's) has, with the exception of two or three shacks—likely soon to be forsaken, I believe,—no village near it. In each case a few acres of land have been fenced off around the buildings, portions of which are under

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cultivation. The buildings are well situated, both as regards drainage and as a good centre for the children. The post office is Gleichen in each case.

Buildings and Accommodation.—Old Sun's School comprises the boarding school proper, a large school-house, a laundry, coal-shed and small outbuildings. During the year all these buildings were carefully painted. The boarding school, which was originally constructed for the accommodation of boys and girls, has since June, 1897, been used for girls only, the boys having been drafted to White Eagle's School. The building consists of two principal wings, comprising dormitories, bed-rooms, lavatories, class and day rooms, and staff sitting-room. These wings are connected by a large dining hall, kitchen and pantry on the ground floor and an isolated dormitory and clothing-room upstairs. During the year the whole of the south wing was thoroughly repaired, plastered and painted and otherwise improved. We hope it may be possible to do the same with the north wing this year.

The school-house is a sufficiently large and well ventilated building and is heated by a furnace. It is in excellent repair.

A well kept picket fence protects the front of these buildings, and an ordinary wire fence serves the same purpose at the back. The laundry and coal-shed are in need of repair, but are neat in appearance.

There is accommodation here for about fifty children.

White Eagle's Boarding School is a large and handsome building. It has been improved in many ways during the year, but it is sadly in need of at least two good coats of paint, which I hope it may be possible to give it this year. It comprises under the one roof both home and school-room, and has large spacious dormitories, dining-hall and kitchen four bed-rooms, one isolated room, dispensary, staff sitting-room, principal's office and store-room, with useful basement addition. The building, which is for boys only, is capable of accommodating about fifty children. Stable, driving-shed and other outhouses are also provided.

This school was erected in response to a request made by the chiefs to the Superintendent General, on the occasion of his visit to the south reserve in 1893.

Attendance.—At the close of the fiscal year we had twenty-seven boys and twelve girls in attendance, with accommodation for more than twice the present number.

Class-room Work.—The interest of the children in their work and their general progress, particularly in conversational English, has been satisfactory.

Farm and Garden.—At the boys' school there is an excellent kitchen garden of about two or three acres in extent. It is generally considered to be one of the best gardens in the district, and reflects considerable credit on the home. In addition to this the boys have charge of the horses and cows, and do their work well.

At the girls' home a small kitchen and flower garden has yielded excellent results. The bigger girls are taught to take an interest in looking after the cows.

Industries Taught.—The boys are trained in the ways just indicated, and in addition make their own bread, help in the mending of their own clothes, and in the scrubbing. The girls are trained in all household duties, including general cooking, bread-making, laundry work, sewing and dressmaking, waiting at table, and in many other ways. The older ones can mostly act without supervision.

Moral and Religious Training.—The discipline exercised is kind but firm. Discipline is entirely wanting in camp life. Careful Bible instruction is given daily. Every effort is made to train the conscience to act as in the sight of God. The order and discipline has been exceedingly good. Corporal punishment is seldom if ever resorted to. The influence upon the children of several former pupils, who have settled down near us, has been excellent, both from a Christian and social point of view.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—I am pleased to report that another year has passed without a death in our home; and the presence of our mission hospital has been

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of the very greatest assistance in maintaining the present healthy condition of our children. Every attention is given to the sanitary condition of our buildings and their surroundings.

Water Supply.—The homes are supplied with water from wells on the premises. As these are fed from the Bow River, they need more attention than if they were fed from springs. That at the north home is in excellent condition, but the other still needs recribbing and probably deepening a little.

Fire Protection.—Both homes are well provided with hand engines, buckets, grenades and axes sent up by the department, also with good fire-escapes from the upper stories. The buckets are kept full of water and are distributed through the buildings.

Heating.—The north home is heated by means of coal stoves in different parts of the building. The school-house is heated by a furnace in the cellar. The south home has a large furnace in the cellar, and several stoves about the building. The lofty nature of this building makes it difficult to heat satisfactorily.

Recreation.—A good deal is done to encourage the children in outdoor games, but nothing appeals to them so much as horse riding, and when we can obtain ponies for them from their parents they have all they can desire. They are also encouraged in indoor games in bad weather. The present healthy condition of the children is not a little due to their outdoor exercises.

I have, &c.,

H. W. GIBBON STOCKEN,
Missionary in Charge and Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

BLOOD, C.E., BOARDING SCHOOL,

ALTA, July 1, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the annual report of the St. Paul's, Church of England, Boarding School.

Location.—The school is situated about thirteen miles south of Macleod and adjoining the reserve at the agency. It is located on a quarter section of land belonging to the Church Missionary Society, which is well fenced.

Buildings. These consist of girls' home, with mission-house attached, boys' home, church and school combined, hospital partly completed, but not in a fit state for use in winter; laundry, storehouse and stables.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for eighty pupils.

Attendance.—There are at present forty-four pupils in attendance.

Class-work.—Of this we have every reason to be thankful and proud. Our teacher, Miss Wells, duly certificated, has a power of control and of imparting knowledge, beyond description. The advance of the children does herself and themselves great credit.

Farm and Garden.—Some six acres are now under cultivation. Last year we raised all the vegetables required for the school, and have every prospect of doing better this year.

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Industries Taught.—We are not an industrial school, but have ambition, and therefore teach the girls cooking, sewing, clothes-making and general housekeeping. The boys mend boots, clothes, and assist in gardening.

Moral and Religious Training.—Here again our excellent staff greatly assists the principal. I may say that morally the children are wonderfully improved, and that the religious training is bringing forth evident fruits.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—In health our children are improved. Dr. Lafferty has just operated on ten cases of scrofula, but it is too soon to look for results, although all came well through the operation. But a nurse is most urgently needed. As to sanitary arrangements: we have put into the girls' home two earth closets, which will improve the health, and purpose doing the same for the boys. Outbuildings are properly kept, and no dirt is allowed to remain about the buildings.

Water Supply.—There are three wells, but a windmill would be a great boon.

Fire Protection.—We have a chemical engine, fire-buckets, hand-grenades and axes; also a barrel on wheels, with pump and hose.

Heating.—This is done with stoves and furnaces, supplied with a liberal amount of coal.

Recreation.—We try to give what time we can to this; the girls have croquet, the boys football and cricket, but so much time is taken up with work, that little is left for amusement.

General Remarks.—I would state that the children, in my opinion, amply repay the money and labour invested in them, and only wish that all on the reserve were receiving what these here are.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR DEB. OWEN,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

BLOOD R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,

BLOOD RESERVE, October 10, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The school is located about twenty-four miles south of Macleod, one mile from the Upper Agency, within a few yards of the Belly River, on the reserve.

Buildings.—The school building is divided into four parts. The main building, 36 x 36, with three stories, has in the first story the dining-room, a parlour and an office room; in the second story are the chapel, and two rooms for the staff, and in the third story there is no division yet. The second and the third part are two wings to the main building, both with two stories: in the first stories are the class-rooms and the recreation-halls, in the second stories the dormitories. Behind the main building, and adjacent to it, is another part, 20 x 20, with three stories, the first being the kitchen, the second a sewing-room, and the third the teacher's room.

Heavy Shield's day school building has been moved, and is used now as a laundry.

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Accommodation.—The school, being divided so, gives accommodation for sixty pupils.

Attendance.—The school was started on November 1, the building not being completed for the beginning of the fiscal year. Thirteen pupils have been admitted from the starting of the school.

Class-room Work.—Class-room work consists of reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, drawing, vocal music, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—Instruction in the Roman Catholic Church doctrine is imparted to the pupils; morning and evening prayers; half an hour every day devoted to religious instruction, given by the Rev. Principal.

Water Supply.—The river supplies the water for the wants of the school.

Fire Protection.—Fire-extinguishers, hand-grenades, fire-pails and fire-axes are distributed throughout the halls and the rooms; but this will be scarcely sufficient as long as the water supply is not more convenient.

Heating.—The school is heated with stoves.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health and sanitary condition have been very good. No death occurred during the year.

I have, &c.,

J. RIOU, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
BLUE QUILL'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
(FORMERLY LAC-LA-BICHE BOARDING SCHOOL),
SADDLE LAKE, ALTA., June 30, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to forward you the annual report of our school for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The school is situated about six miles south-west of Saddle Lake, one mile north of the Saskatchewan River, on the Edmonton Road.

Land.—A little more than five acres is set apart for the use of the school.

Buildings.—The building is 60 x 30 feet, two and a half stories high; and suitably divided into the various departments necessary for the convenience of the school. The kitchen adjoins the main building by a connecting hall.

Attendance.—The attendance is regular, owing to the fact that the pupils are all boarders at the institute.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work consists of reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, composition, drawing, and vocal music.

Farm and Garden.—A certain portion of each day is devoted to farming and gardening. Besides this, the pupils are taught sewing, knitting, cooking, laundry and all kinds of housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—Careful attention is paid to moral and religious training, discipline and order.



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Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health and sanitary condition of the pupils has been very good, with the exception of a few cases. Two deaths occurred among the pupils.

Water Supply.—The school is supplied with water from a well beside the school, and a small river some distance away.

Fire Protection.—Ladders are attached to the house in case of fire, and, besides this, two stairways lead from the upper story to the ground floor. Fire-pails are always at hand.

Heating.—The school is heated by wood-stoves.

Recreation.—Part of the recreation is passed in out-door exercise, and the remainder in house-games.

Trusting this will be satisfactory,

I have, &c.,

H. GRANDIN, Ptre.,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL,

CROWSTAND P. O., ASSA., July 1, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report of the Crowstand Boarding School for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—This school is located on the border of Côté's Reserve, in the Swan River Agency. The property is situated on the left bank of the Assiniboine River, at a point forty-five miles north-east of Yorkton, the present terminus of the Manitoba and North-western Railway.

Land.—There are two hundred and eighty acres of land, more or less, connected with the school. This land is the property of the Presbyterian Church.

Buildings.—The buildings heretofore have consisted of a two-story frame building, with a log annex, serving as dining-rooms, kitchen, laundry, store-rooms, private bed-rooms, and girls' dormitory; a stone building, 30 x 36 ft. and 2½ stories high, containing a boys' recreation-room, class-room, boys' dormitory and staff bed-rooms. But the condition of the stone building, as well as the log annex to frame building, has been unsatisfactory, and it was decided to take them down.

This is now being done, and a new frame building, with stone basement throughout, is being put up. The size of this new building will be about 38 x 70 ft., and when completed will give ample accommodation for forty-five pupils. The other buildings are: log stables, carpenter shop and log storehouse for clothing, as well as a milk-house and ice-house.

Accommodation.—As I have already stated in the preceding paragraph, when the new building is completed there will be accommodation for forty-five pupils, as well as for the staff necessary to carry on the work.

Attendance.—Throughout the year there have been thirty names of treaty children on the roll, with an average attendance of twenty-seven. There was, in addition,

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an average attendance of seven non-treaty Indian children. The attendance throughout the year was very regular.

Class-room Work.—This branch of the work was carried on under the able management of Miss Petch, who holds a second-class certificate from the Toronto Normal School. Quarterly written examinations were held throughout the year, and the results were quite encouraging. The school was recently inspected by the Public School Inspector, who reported very favourably of the work being done.

Farm and Garden.—About twenty acres of land are cultivated, and of this four acres are given to vegetables. Unfortunately, last year, on account of the drought, and several severe summer frosts, our crops were a complete failure. This year the prospect is much better, and we look for a good crop of vegetables, especially potatoes.

Industries Taught.—With the boys, attention is mainly given to instructing them in farming, gardening and care of stock, along with a little plain carpentering.

In the girls' department, our aim is to give them a good knowledge of every department of housekeeping, as sewing, knitting, washing and ironing, cooking, baking, dairying, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—While we aim at giving the children a practical training in the civilized arts, we also keep in view the missionary aspect of the work. Ethics are taught by precept and example. The children are regularly instructed in the religious teaching of the Bible. Each day is begun and ended with family worship. On Sunday morning two loads of the children are driven to church on the reserve. At three in the afternoon Sabbath-school is held at the school, the international S. S. lessons being taken up, and the Shorter Catechism taught. Again, in the evening a children's service is held. At each quarterly examination a paper is set covering the Sabbath school work for the quarter.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—In July of 1898 a severe epidemic of grippe visited the school, and there were a couple of weeks of deep anxiety; but all recovered, and since that time the general health of the school has been good. A few cases of scrofula developed, and one death from this cause occurred. Every care is taken to see that the sanitary conditions are always as perfect as may be.

Water Supply.—The supply of water is altogether obtained from the Assiniboine River, which flows through our property. This water is judged to be very good.

Fire Protection.—For this purpose two Babcock extinguishers are kept constantly charged, and ready for use. Fire-pails full of water are always kept at convenient points in case of need. Hand-grenades are hung in the several halls, and in the dormitories where they can be got at quickly if there should be occasion for their use. In the new building, there will be a fire-escape from each dormitory.

Heating.—The buildings will be heated throughout by two hot-air furnaces.

Recreation.—Ample and separate grounds are provided for the boys and girls, where, under supervision, they can engage in various athletic and other sports, and are allowed a certain amount of time each day for this purpose.

General Remarks.—The Crowstand school is very much handicapped financially by reason of its isolation. We are forty-five miles from the nearest railway town, as 'base of supplies,' and consequently have very large freight bills to pay. We are unfortunate, too, in our location by reason of the prevalence of summer-frost. For two years in succession our crops have been an entire failure, and considerable additional expense has been entailed.

I have, &c.,

NEIL GILMOUR,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
COWESSES' BOARDING SCHOOL,
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY,
BROADVIEW, ASSA., July 2, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the Crooked Lake Boarding School for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Opening of School.—This school was first opened on December 19, 1898. The structure is not yet completed, therefore we are obliged to carry on the work of the school in buildings already existing.

Situation.—This school is beautifully situated at the south end of Crooked Lake, on Cowesses' Reserve, in the Qu'Appelle Valley.

Land.—The area of land connected with the school is not known.

Buildings.—A beautiful and very commodious building, 57 x 37 feet, will be completed by next October. It will be three stories high, with a nice basement containing the kitchen, dining-room, pantry, dairy, laundry and a cellar, with sufficient room for furnaces. The new building is frame and will be brick-veneered afterwards.

Accommodation.—There will be ample accommodation for forty-five children.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition of the new school will be, I believe, all that can be desired. The house will be roomy, bright and very well ventilated.

Attendance.—The attendance during the six months has been very good. We have fourteen children on the roll. Having received no grant from the department last December, our school boarders have been completely supported at the expense of the mission.

Class-room Work.—As the children are all beginners, the class-room work does not extend beyond the first two standards.

Farm and Garden.—Fifteen acres of land are now under cultivation and we have broken up eight acres more during this summer. This spring we put in nearly ten acres of crop and planted thirty bushels of potatoes. We have in the garden onions, lettuce, rhubarb, carrots, beets, parsnips, pease, beans, cucumbers and melons.

Industries Taught.—The boys are chiefly confined to farming and gardening. The girls are taught domestic work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Every day there is three-quarters of an hour devoted to religious instruction, after school hours.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—All the children have enjoyed good health. The sanitary condition of the surroundings has been carefully attended to.

Water Supply.—Two wells give us all the water we require. The water is excellent.

Heating.—The present buildings are heated by ordinary stoves. The new school will be heated by 'New Idea' furnaces.

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Recreation.—The children have recreation after each meal, and a few minutes during school hours. In fine weather they have their recreation in the open air, always under the eyes of their teacher.

I have, &c.,

T. P. CAMPEAU,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,
DUCK LAKE, SASK., July 1, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The school is situated about half a mile from the town of Duck Lake, facing the lake of the same name, and from its proximity to the C. P. R. station affords every convenience for traffic.

Area.—The land in connection with the school comprises one hundred acres, which belong to the Government, and its legal subdivision is section 4, township 44, range 2, west of the third meridian.

Buildings.—The main building consists of entrance hall, reception-room, principal's bed-room, offices, class-rooms and kitchen. On the second floor are the boys' and the girls' dormitories, which have both been much enlarged. The out-door buildings include the stables, granary, piggery, coach-house, dairy, meat-house, wood-sheds, store-rooms, shed for wintering cattle, bakery and laundry.

Attendance.—The attendance is very good. We have at present ninety-six on the roll—forty-eight girls and forty-eight boys. Owing to recent improvements, more accommodation has been secured.

Class-room Work.—The course of studies authorized by the department is adhered to as much as possible, and in addition the pupils receive vocal and instrumental music lessons every alternate day. On Friday the week's lessons are reviewed, and slight though the reward may be, it is surprising what a spirit of emulation it arouses in the classes. The children speak and write English much more fluently and in a shorter time than one could expect.

The supply of school material so kindly granted has been much appreciated, both by teachers and pupils.

During the spring months the bigger boys could not give the full time to class-work, as their services were required out of doors.

Farm and Garden.—Our garden produce was much better than we anticipated, and sufficient vegetables were obtained to supply the wants of the school. Owing to the protection which our high fence gives, our fruit trees did not share in the general failure, and we were thankful to be able to make a fair share of preserves this year.

Stock.—The stock which last year consisted of one hundred and thirty head of cattle, seventy sheep and four horses, has increased greatly owing to the care given by the bigger boys, who rarely shirked their work, even during the coldest part of the year.

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Industries.—The necessary work of the school, such as painting, carpentering and tinsmithing is entirely done by the boys, under the direction of Mr. Alfred Boyer. The girls, under the supervision of the sisters in charge, are taught all branches of house-work, such as washing, ironing, cooking, dressmaking and tailoring, and all are regularly employed in keeping not only the house in order, but the clothes of all in it in good repair.

Moral and Religious Training.—The general conduct of the pupils has been excellent, and, as in other years, not one case of punishment had to be inflicted. The spirit of faith and religion are carefully inculcated.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—It is with thankfulness we record the prevalent good health. No epidemic has made its appearance in the school, and though we lost three of our young pupils by consumption, we attributed their death to their enfeebled constitution which never recovered from their former weakness, and which a slight attack of la grippe terminated fatally. Their absent places were soon filled with an addition of twelve new pupils, and our Government number is now one hundred. Additional rooms have been appropriated for dormitories, which gives better accommodation in every way.

Water Supply.—We cannot be too grateful to the department for remedying this want. Two artesian wells give a plentiful supply of good water, which never fails summer or winter, and with the aid of pipes, supplies the dormitories, bath-room and kitchen.

Fire Protection.—Two Babcock extinguishers are placed in convenient positions, and a number of hand-grenades are hung up throughout the different rooms.

Heating.—The building is heated throughout by means of a furnace.

Recreation.—Open air exercise is taken freely, the pupils having two splendid playgrounds. The boys indulge in baseball, football, jumping and running, while the girls enjoy a quiet walk in summer and in winter, music and singing.

Remarks.—In concluding my report, I beg to tender my thanks to the department for the kind assistance given during the year. The work, too, being made comparatively easy by the devotedness and interest evinced by our good agent, Mr. McKenzie, and my able and zealous employees.

I have, &c.,

M. J. P. PAQUETTE, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
EMMANUEL COLLEGE,

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., November 29, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the school under my charge for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Location of School and Area of Land.—The school is located about two miles west of the town of Prince Albert. The land in connection therewith is a river lot, having twelve chains frontage and extending back two miles.

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Buildings.—There are three buildings occupied by the staff and pupils. The main building is occupied by the female members of the staff and the girls. The bed-rooms, dormitories and lavatory are in the upper story, and in the lower story are the school-room of the senior classes, the dining-room, kitchen and pantry. In the second building is a dormitory for the younger boys, with a lavatory; also an office and apartment for the principal. The lower floor is used as a school-room for the junior classes. In the third building are dormitories, lavatory, bath-room and recreation-room for the senior male pupils, and also a room for the head teacher.

Grounds.—The grounds immediately attached to the buildings are laid out to afford ample playgrounds for the pupils, both boys and girls.

Accommodation.—We have found it necessary to increase the accommodation in the main building. The loft, the full size of the building, 60 x 30 ft., had never been finished nor utilized. We are having it floored and ceiled, and additional windows put in. It will be used as a dormitory for the girls. Two long rooms, used before as dormitories, are being partitioned so as to make four rooms, one of which will be used for a clothing-room, one for a work-room, one for a bed-room for one of the staff, and the fourth will be reserved for cases of sickness.

Class-room Work.—The pupils all attend school twice daily, with the exception of the elder girls, who assist in the kitchen by turns. The school hours are from 9.30 a.m. to 12, and from 1.30 p.m. to 3. Besides the regular school hours, they have study from 8 to 8.30 a.m. and from 7 to 8 p.m.

Farm and Garden.—Our crops last autumn amounted to one hundred and thirty bushels of wheat, three hundred and ten bushels of oats, five hundred bushels of potatoes, one hundred bushels of onions, and we stored twenty tons of turnips, besides leaving a quantity on the field for the cattle and sheep, as the amount stored was all we required for use. We had twenty-three acres under crop. This season we have eleven acres in wheat, eight acres in oats, four acres in vegetables, and six acres in oats, vetches, brome grass and rape for feed. We have broken six acres of new land and summer-fallowed five acres.

Industrial Work.—All the general work required on the premises is performed by the pupils. The boys attend the horses and cattle, milk the cows, draw water, chop wood, do all the farm work and any ordinary work required. We have a carpenter's shop, and the elder boys are practised in the use of tools. The girls are taught housework, cooking, sewing and knitting.

Moral and Religious Training.—Half an hour each day is devoted to religious instruction. On Sundays the pupils attend two services in the church, which is close by. It is encouraging to be able to report that there has been a marked improvement in the moral tone of the senior pupils, in the course of the past year.

Improvements.—All three buildings have been re-shingled, the plastering repaired, and the whole kalsomined and painted inside; also a new stable has been erected, 44 x 22 ft., with a root-house connected, and a loft large enough to contain twenty tons of hay. We have also put up over two miles of fencing.

Health of Pupils.—The health of the pupils has been generally good, although we have had to mourn the loss of two by death.

Water Supply.—We have three wells on the premises, and an abundant supply of good water.

Fire Protection.—The department has supplied us with Babcock fire-extinguishers, hand-grenades, fire-buckets and axes.

Heating.—Stoves have hitherto been used in all the buildings, but, with the changes and improvements that we are making in the main building, we are arranging for putting in a furnace.

Attendance.—The fiscal year closed with forty-nine pupils in actual attendance, nine of whom are not on the department list.

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Recreation.—The boys and girls engage in the usual out-door and in-door amusements. Music is one of their favourite recreations. The organ in the large school-room is free to them, and almost constantly in use. We have several who are fair organists. Of out-door games, the boys seem never to tire of football, and, in winter, the girls greatly enjoy tobogganing.

All respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

J. A. MACKAY,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
HOBBEMA, ALTA., July 3, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location and Area.—The Roman Catholic Boarding School is situated on Ermineskin's Reserve, about a mile from Hobbema Station. There are twenty acres of land in connection with the building. The garden, comprising three acres, is cultivated by the pupils.

Buildings.—The school building was completed in 1898. It is divided as follows: school-room, dining-room, boys' dormitory, sewing-room, girls' dormitory, infirmary, chapel and kitchen. The reverend sisters have their own private rooms in the building, which they have always had for that purpose.

Attendance and Class-room Work.—The pupils being all boarders, the attendance is very regular. School opens at 9 a.m. till 12 and from 1.30 till 4 p.m. A recess of fifteen minutes is given both in the forenoon and afternoon. Besides these regular school hours, the pupils in the higher standards study from 5 to 5.30 and from 8 to 8.30 p.m. The programme of studies given by the department is exactly followed. Therefore, I have been able to notice the marked progress the pupils have made in all their studies during this last year, and I am more than happy to state it.

Industrial Work.—The boys look after the cattle, and have the care of the stables. They split all the wood needed for the heating of the buildings. They are also quite busy in keeping the yards in a good order. The girls do the cooking, sewing and washing by turns, receiving for the same daily instructions. They have made during this last year one hundred pairs of stockings, and mended all the clothes. Also, in the June quarter twenty-five aprons were made by them.

Morality.—The pupils have half an hour of religious instruction every day. Nothing is neglected to make these young hearts love God and their religious duties. In general, they respond to the attention we give them.

Health.—There were four cases of death during the past year, caused by inflammation of the brain, scrofula and measles. In the fourth case the cause was unknown. With the exception of these isolated cases, the health of the pupils has been excellent.

Sanitary Condition.—The dormitories and all the rooms are high and well ventilated. The chief condition, cleanliness, is maintained as much as can possibly be done.

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Water Supply.—We have two wells near the establishment, which are not sufficient for the wants of the school. On washing-days, we have to take the water at quite a distance.

Fire Protection.—Fire-engines are placed in different rooms, and ladders are attached to the buildings. Tubs are kept full of water.

Heating.—We have ten stoves and stovepipes throughout the buildings for heating, and three brick chimneys.

General Remarks.—The pupils are improving rapidly in the use of the English language, and also in every respect. The inspectors sent by the department declared themselves quite satisfied with the examination the pupils had to pass in their presence. So did Mr. Indian Agent Grant.

In conclusion, I respectfully beg to thank the department for the amount of money we were allowed to spend on school equipment. Our school is, therefore, well furnished with desks, iron beds, hay mattresses, stoves, &c.

I have, &c.,

J. O. PERRAULT, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL,

QU'APPELLE, November 14, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of this school for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—This school is situated on section 32, township 23, range 11, west of the 2nd meridian, about four hundred yards to the west of the File Hills Agency buildings, and has about two hundred acres of land connected with it.

Buildings.—The buildings are: the home, which is built of stone, with a mansard roof, and is thirty feet square, three stories high, well furnished, and very comfortable; the school-room, about fifteen yards to the west of the home, is a frame building on a stone foundation, 34 x 16 feet, with a porch in front, which is used as a wash-room; also a log building, used as a play-room by the pupils; stables and a driving-shed.

Grounds.—About ten acres are inclosed with the buildings for vegetable and flower gardens, playgrounds and yards.

Accommodation.—In the home are two dormitories, with ample accommodation in each for ten children. We have also an upstairs over the play-room, which is used as a dormitory by the larger boys. The school-room is furnished with seventeen double desks of the most approved style, and is bright and cheerful.

Attendance.—The number on the roll is twenty.

Class Work.—In the class-room are taught the usual subjects found in the public school course, with special attention given to composition and the use of the English language.

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Garden.—We have about five acres under cultivation, in which were raised last year over two hundred bushels of potatoes, two hundred bushels of turnips, with all the carrots, beets, cabbage, onions and other vegetables required for table use. We have also a number of flower plots, in which the children are much interested.

Industrial Work.—The girls are taught sewing, knitting and general house-work. The boys do the gardening, attend to the stock, do the milking, saw the wood, make their own beds, help to wash, scrub and do general chores. Six of our boys are out with farmers during the summer, receiving from \$5 to \$18 and board per month, for periods of from four to seven months. They are giving good satisfaction.

Moral and Religious Training.—A part of each day is spent in religious instruction.

Conduct.—The pupils' conduct is good, and very little punishment is required.

Health.—During the year the general health of all has been fair.

Water Supply.—We have an abundant supply of water convenient.

Recreation.—In winter, skating, coasting and other outside sports are engaged in, along with different games during the evening.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. SKEENE,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

GORDON'S BOARDING SCHOOL,

KUTAWA P.O., July 4, 1899,

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this school for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The school is located about twelve miles from the agency, on the west side of the reserve.

Land.—The area of land connected with the school is not known.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of the school, which is built of stone, 42 x 48 feet, two stories high, with basement, consisting of kitchen, dining-room, pantry, dairy and cellar. The first floor consists of principal's room, matron's room, class-room, school-room, and the boys' and girls' lavatories. The second floor consists of three bed-rooms, boys' and girls' dormitories.

The outbuildings consist of the old school, which is used for a laundry, a store-house and play-room, stables to accommodate ten head of cattle and five horses, root-house, 16 x 24 feet, and an ice-house, 12 x 16 feet.

Accommodation.—We have ample accommodation for thirty-five pupils.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the past year has been twenty-three, with twenty-six on the roll, and one day scholar, making a total of twenty-seven.

Class-room Work.—The pupils' course of work is that laid down by the department. Marked progress is noticeable in every division.

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Farm and Garden.—We have about three acres under cultivation, in which were raised an abundance of vegetables for table use. There is also a flower garden, south and west of the building.

Industries Taught.—The boys help to do the gardening, attend horses and cattle, and do the milking and wood-chopping. They also have a plot of their own, in which they take great interest. The girls are taught sewing, knitting, bread-making, butter-making and general housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—Careful attention is paid to moral and religious training.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health during the past year has been good, except in two or three cases of sore necks, and also one who had some brain trouble and died at her home on June 25. The rooms are well ventilated and clean.

Water Supply.—Our water supply was obtained from a slough this summer. It was impossible to get to the well on account of so much water, the well being in a low place.

Fire Protection.—We have twelve fire-buckets which are always kept filled with water and put in convenient places through the building. Besides there are Babcocks and other extinguishers and axes, all of which are kept in readiness. The children are also taught to turn out by a bugle call, and take the places told off to them.

Heating.—The building is heated by stoves and was very comfortable during the winter.

Recreation.—In the winter, coasting and other outside sports are engaged in, also different games during the evenings in the school-room. Football is indulged in, also many other games during summer.

I have, &c.,

M. WILLIAMS,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL,

TOUCHWOOD HILLS, ASSA., July 1, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I acknowledge with gratitude the substantial Government aid received by me during the past year, and I beg herewith to submit my annual report of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The Muscowequan's School is situated on the quarter of section 14, north-west, township 27, range 15. The ground on which the school stands is a piece of table land surrounded by big sloughs, formerly full of water, but now dried up.

Land.—The land connected with the school is a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, and belongs to the Society of the Oblates, to whom nothing is paid for the use and benefits given to the school. There is a large garden, prettily laid out, in front of the house, and beautiful trees are planted alongside of the former; there is an avenue, eighty feet wide, and good fences on each side.

Buildings.—The school buildings include the old church, 24 x 56 feet, which now serves as a school-room, and a new stone house erected two years ago. This new build-

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ing is in size 50 x 30, two stories high and basement. The basement comprises a large cellar, seven feet high, of the same dimensions as the house itself. On the first floor are: a kitchen, dining-room, chapel and two smaller rooms for visitors; on the second floor: girls' dormitory, sewing-room, and sisters' apartment; there is also a large and comfortable attic. The other part of the building, forming an angle, contains on its first floor the class-room; on the upper floor is the boys' dormitory, airy and well lighted. No cellar to that part of the building. Last fall, various rooms in the house were kalsomined, and walls in kitchen and dining-room painted, wainscoting also; in the kitchen and dining-room, floor painted.

Accommodation.—Under present arrangements, there is sleeping accommodation for twenty-five in the boys' dormitory and twenty-five in the girls' dormitory; in the school-room, dining-hall, &c., the same number of pupils could easily be accommodated.

Attendance.—Thirty Indian children attended school regularly during the year, seventeen boys and thirteen girls.

Class-room Work.—Satisfactory progress is noticed, especially in the juniors standard. The programme of studies authorized by the department is strictly followed. English is spoken generally. Special attention has been given to vocal music, writing and freehand drawing. The boys especially show great interest in the latter.

Farm and Garden.—There is no farm attached to the school yet. Gardening is followed by the pupils to a certain extent.

Industrial Work.—The boys help to do gardening, attend horses and cattle, and do the milking and wood-chopping. Girls are instructed in sewing, knitting, baking, cooking, washing and general housework. They help in the making of their own clothes and most of the boys, and have all the mending and darning of both.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils are instructed very carefully in morals and religion, and I am pleased to say that the general conduct has been good and but few punishments had to be administered last year. At times the pupils are cunning, and sometimes forgetful, but they are submissive and faithful. The pupils also attend the religious services held in the church, and show a great interest in the singing part.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—On account of the splendid situation of the school, the health, with the exception of two cases of scrofula and slight colds, has been very good. Sports and work in the open air are the means generally employed to maintain health.

Water Supply.—Water is supplied to the school from three wells: one in the cellar under the kitchen, and the two others on the premises, near the school.

Fire Protection.—The school has been provided by the department with two Babcocks, also fire-extinguishers, which so far have not been necessary, but are kept in readiness in case of need.

Heating.—The building is heated by four stoves with wood fire.

Recreation.—Both boys and girls have large and well laid out playgrounds, and all take their recreations in the open air, even in winter. Skating, football, swing, croquet, arrow-shooting and gymnastic exercises are the principal out-door amusements for boys. Cards, checkers, dominoes, swing and croquet are the girls' favourite amusements.

General Remarks.—The school was examined by Inspector Alexander McGibbon, to whom I beg to tender my sincere thanks for his unvarying kindness and his earnest co-operation in all matters connected with the interests of the school. To our able agent, Mr. Swinford, do we also return thanks for the kind attention given us on so many occasions.

I have, &c.,

S. PERRAULT,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

McDOUGALL ORPHANAGE AND BOARDING SCHOOL,

MORLEY, P.O., ALBERTA, June 30, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The following is a statement of affairs at this institution for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Buildings.—During the past year the buildings have been in fairly good repair; the main building has been suffering for lack of painting. Application has been made for a grant sufficient from the department to cover the expenditure of this. Both outside and interior require painting in the very worst way.

Outside Buildings on Ranch.—These require repairs, and a new horse-stable is required, in fact, is almost indispensable. Application has been made in the estimates for a grant for this. During the year the old shedding has been torn down, and two hundred and twenty-five building logs got out for shedding to shelter cattle. Work will be commenced on these as soon as crops are harvested.

Accommodation.—The accommodation at this institution is very limited for the number of pupils in attendance. During the first half of the year this was not felt so much, but since the increased attendance, we have felt very much crowded. We have accommodation for about forty pupils. During part of the year we have had more than this number.

Attendance.—Never before in the experience of this institution has the attendance been so high and regular. With very few exceptions indeed the attendance has been regular, and matters in this respect most gratifying. During the first half of the year the attendance, on an average, has been thirty-nine, and the latter half about forty.

Class-room Work.—The work done in the class-room has been satisfactory, but, as the majority of the pupils are young, and twenty-three of these have come here since June, 1898, the task of imparting knowledge and understanding to them has been rather a difficult one. It is very pleasing to observe how bright some of these pupils are in acquiring the English language. Every effort is being made to encourage this.

Farm and Garden.—Owing to the abundant and timely rains of this spring and summer, crops are a great success, and while this is exclusively a stock country, and grain will not ripen in this neighbourhood owing to its nearness to the mountains, from all indications at present we shall have an abundance of green feed, such as oat straw, wheat straw, rye straw and bromus inermis.

Our garden is also a great success, and vegetables such in quantity as have never been grown here before are now ensured. A considerable quantity of seed potatoes have been planted, and are a most promising crop.

One mile of five-rail fence has been built during the year, and three-quarters of a mile of three-rail fence. These required repairing in the worst way.

Industries Taught.—As shown on quarterly returns, the girls have assisted in the housework and sewing-room, and the boys have helped on the farm and in the blacksmith shop when required. Satisfactory progress has been made in these lines.

Moral and Religious Training. Under this heading, instruction is given daily, and meetings held on Wednesday evenings and Sundays. Methodist Catechism, Life

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of Christ and Ten Commandments are studied; altogether we are pleased to report good work and signs very cheering under the above heading.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health during the year has been good. We had a severe attack of grippe and pneumonia during the month of March, but with careful medical attendance from Dr. Lafferty, who was untiring in his zeal, coupled with good nursing, all recovered, and we have had no fatalities whatever during the year. The sanitary condition has been good.

Water Supply.—During the past year this has been our main drawback, lack of abundance of water. All of the water required had to be hauled, and in a school like this, with forty pupils, it has been a very hard matter to keep up a supply.

Fire Protection.—Our fire protection consists of two Babcock fire-extinguishers, fourteen bottles of grenade, two axes and twelve fire-buckets. In a country like this, where high winds prevail, considerable care has to be taken with fire lamps and such like.

Heating.—The main building is heated with an E. & C. Gurney furnace, which, with careful attention has given good satisfaction. Wood-burning box stoves have also been used. A coal-burning cooking-range is used in the kitchen.

Recreation.—Owing to our crowded condition, we have felt the need of a recreation-room, but every effort has been made to make matters agreeable for the children in this respect. Games have been purchased for winter evenings' amusement, which the children have enjoyed very much, and quite a home-feeling has been felt amongst the pupils.

I have, &c.,

JOHN W. NIDDRIE,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ONION LAKE R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
ONION LAKE, SASK., July 31, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The school is situated on Seekaskootch Reserve, about twelve miles from Fort Pitt, on the north side of the Saskatchewan River.

Land.—About four acres of land are fenced in for the use of the school; this land belongs to the Indians of the reserve, but is allowed by them to be used for school purposes.

Buildings.—There is a frame building 45 x 35 feet, large and comfortable and given exclusively to the use of the pupils. Another room for the junior class and a boys' recreation-room is needed.

Accommodation.—There is good accommodation for fifty pupils, and if it were not for the boys' dormitory, I might say seventy pupils. For the inconvenience arising from using the refectory as a class-room for the junior division and the senior class-room for a boys' recreation-room, is the same for fifty as for seventy pupils.

Attendance.—The number of pupils authorized by the department and earners of the department grant is fifty, but we have had a few more than that and have been obliged to refuse others for want of space. There have been eleven admissions and seven discharges during the year. Two pupils were discharged on account of ill-health and the others returned home to help their parents.

Class-room Work.—The class hours are from 9 to 11.45 a.m. and from 1.30 to 4 p.m., with a recess of fifteen minutes in the middle of each session. There is also an hour for study given to senior class in winter evenings. The programme of studies authorized by the department is strictly adhered to. The pupils are studious and give full satisfaction to teachers. They are earnestly desirous to learn and a laudable emulation for good ranks in class reigns.

The pupils are not exempt from class for any reason, except on washing and ironing days. All the rest of the work is done out of school hours. No rewards or punishments have been necessary to encourage the English language and abolish the Cree. This last language is never heard except when parents visit the school.

Farm and Garden.—A large garden is made and taken care of by the pupils, also a good large potato field. Both boys and girls work in the garden. Trees have been planted around the school premises, but few thrive; after a year or two they wither away.

Industries.—The girls are taught to sew, knit, darn, all kinds of mending, to cut and make new clothes and to run the sewing-machine. They make all their own clothing as well as suits, shirts, caps, &c., for the boys. General housework in all its forms is taught them and practised daily. Both boys and girls wash and make bread.

The boys have the care of horses, cows, pigs, fowls, the preparing of fuel and the carrying of water. They also do the boot-mending and make some very neat stitching and soling. Pupils change fatigue duties every week, coming back turn about to the same work; this both rests and interests the pupils.

Moral and Religious Training.—Care and attention is given to moral and religious training, discipline and order. The conduct of the pupils has been generally good.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The pupils' health has been generally good. A few cases of scrofula appear now and then. No deaths occurred during the year. The sanitary condition of the school is good.

Water Supply.—Very good water is supplied by a well dug at a short distance from the school. The water is carried to the house with horse and cart.

Fire Protection.—Our well, which has not a very abundant supply of water is, we may say, our only protection against fire.

Heating.—The house is heated by stoves, and a good temperature is maintained throughout.

Recreation.—About three hours and a half of recreation are given daily to the pupils in the winter season and four and a half in summer. All recreations are taken in open air as much as possible, even in winter. Swings, football, racing, jumping poles, bows and arrows, croquet and a beautiful lawn tennis given to the pupils by a friend of the school, are the chief amusements. During vacation they have a picnic each week. This day is spent in the woods and swimming in the lakes. The children enjoy it immensely and we think the exercise and bathing most beneficial for the health. Boys and girls go in different directions under proper supervision.

I have, &c.,

W. COMIRE, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ONION LAKE C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,

ONION LAKE, SASK., June 30, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The following is the annual report of this school for the year ending to-day.

Location and Name of School.—This school is called the Onion Lake Protestant Boarding School, and is situated on the north-east corner of Makaoo's Reserve, No. 120, about four hundred yards to the south-west of the agency buildings.

Land.—About ten acres are inclosed, eight of which are used as a pasture and playground, and about two acres are cultivated as a garden and potato patch.

The land forms part of the reserve, but has been granted to the mission by the Indians and the department for mission purposes.

Buildings.—The building used for the quarters of the staff and the girl pupils of the school, as well as for culinary and laundry purposes and dining-rooms, consists of four buildings put up at different times, all joined together, and forming now one building of over sixty feet frontage on the west side, by over forty feet wide, and is two-story high.

The school is a building 28 x 24 feet, constructed last winter. The upper floor is at present used as a dormitory for the boys. This building is about fifty yards away from the first-described buildings.

In addition to these above-mentioned buildings, there are, of course, the necessary outbuildings, such as water-closets and stables.

I have also all the material now on the ground for the erection of two more buildings of 25 x 30 feet each, and the building of these will be commenced immediately, so as to be completed by the time school opens after the midsummer holidays.

I was unable last winter to finish the school building completely, as the Klondike rush had made it impossible to get lumber from Edmonton, which place is our only base of supplies for such. As soon, however, as school closes for holidays—about July 10—the work of finishing this building will be rushed.

Attendance.—The attendance of the children has been all that could be desired, except in two instances, in which children were taken home by their parents last July and neglected to be brought back when school opened. In one of these cases, the child was returned, but in the other case, in spite of all my efforts, the parents refuse still to bring the child back or to let any one else bring it. In this instance, the parents took away two children, and in the end of September last, one of them was burned to death at a camp fire.

Accommodation.—Although at present we have enough room for all hands, we have none to spare. When the new buildings are finished, we shall have ample accommodation for at least sixty scholars and the necessary staff.

Class-room Work.—In all branches of common school education the children are making very pleasing progress. They seem very bright and intelligent and willing to learn. Mrs. Matheson, who had charge of the class-room work during the first ten months of the year, is a professional teacher, and the children made great progress.

For the last two months an Indian boy, James Brown, who was transferred to this school from the Battleford Industrial School last August, has had full charge of the

school, and has done splendid work. He is a credit to the institution in which he was trained. He is now discharged from this school, as he is eighteen years old, and is qualifying to enter college this fall, with a view to further study.

Farm and Garden.—Although the area of land cultivated is small, only about two acres, still we are able to raise all the vegetables and root crops we require or care to use. In fact, we had potatoes and turnips to give away this spring, being, I believe, the only place inside an area of one hundred miles that had a sufficiency, owing to the poor and dry season last summer. This will show that the work must have been carefully and efficiently done, and it was done by the children themselves, of course under careful instruction and oversight.

Dairying.—This branch is most carefully taught. Up to April, we only had the old-fashioned methods, but now have improved machinery. We make all the butter and cheese used on the whole place, and, as we number over fifty souls, we use considerable. The raising of pigs and poultry also forms part of their teaching in this line.

Industries Taught.—The range of industries, other than those mentioned, is very limited, carpentering being the only trade taught to any extent, although leather-making, or tanning, and shoe or harness-repairing and mending is also occasionally taught.

Moral and Religious Training.—This part of their education is the one over which our greatest effort and most careful watchfulness is constantly exercised. We fully recognize that without a careful moral and religious training, our work in all other lines is worse than wasted. No effort is spared to instruct them thoroughly in the Bible, and to give each child, as far as his years will admit, a thorough grounding in Protestant Evangelical truth and faith. It is a matter of surprise and pleasure to find how clearly they grasp these truths and practise the lessons taught them.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the children is good. Perhaps having a doctor for one of the staff may have something to do with the fact. Of all the children who have belonged to this school since we first began the work, nearly seven years ago, not one has died, except the one mentioned above as being burned to death. In only one case have we discharged a pupil on account of ill-health, and that one, although a very bad case of scrofula, bids fair to recover and live for years yet. The above facts also speak for the sanitary condition of this school.

Water Supply.—We have three very good wells, and to these I am going to add another alongside the school-house. In digging a hole there last fall—or winter—I struck water in abundance, apparently a spring, at a depth of less than five feet.

Fire Protection.—Inside the main building of the mission I have a good double-action force pump, with sufficient hose to reach any part of the building. I also have a force pump to place shortly in a well outside the building, and have plenty of hose for proper working in case of fire. In addition, I have two small fire-extinguishers furnished by the department, ten fire-buckets and plenty of barrels to hold water, in case of danger.

Heating.—All our heating is done with stoves. Particular care is taken to have good brick chimneys, and wherever a pipe goes through a wall or partition, a large square is cut out of the wood and carefully filled in with brick.

Recreation.—Ample scope is given the children for all harmless recreation. Football, baseball, swings, running, jumping, wrestling and club-swinging form their chief amusements out doors, while in-doors they have books and papers, musical instruments, chess and checkers. In addition, I occasionally furnish them more profitable recreation with cross-cut saws at the wood pile.

General Remarks.—Under this head I have nothing to say, except to thank the department very sincerely for the kind and courteous manner in which it has invariably met all my plans or wishes in this work, and I feel that if success does

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not follow the effort for the education and training of the Indian children in the boarding and industrial schools under its direction, that no blame can be laid on the department, but that rather the failure lies with those to whom is intrusted the work of supervising and teaching in the different schools.

I have, &c.,

J. R. MATHESON,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
PEIGAN C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,
PEIGAN RESERVE, July 4, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report on the above institution for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—This school is built on the banks of Pincher Creek, and is situated on the north-east quarter of section 12, township 7, range 29, west of the 4th meridian.

Land.—The school owns forty acres of land, being legal subdivision 9 of the section above-mentioned.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of a boarding school proper, a carpenter's shop, stable, and other necessary buildings.

The boarding school is 78 x 32 feet, thirty-two feet over all. It is built of wood, and is lathed and plastered throughout. It contains kitchen, dining, play and sleeping-rooms for the children, and rooms for the staff, as well as store-rooms and lavatories.

A new summer kitchen has been erected during the year.

Accommodation.—This school has accommodation for forty pupils, viz.: twenty-four boys and sixteen girls; also accommodation for a staff of six persons.

Attendance.—The attendance has been fair, owing to a number of the boys being transferred to the Calgary Industrial School, but the outlook is bright, for the places of those transferred to Calgary are soon to be filled.

Class-room Work.—The children have made good progress, especially in English.

Farm and Garden.—Owing to having no fence around the garden, it was thought desirable to leave it until such time as wire could be purchased, and a proper fence erected, to keep out the cattle which belong to ranchers in the vicinity.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught how to take care of cattle, pigs and poultry; they do all the baking and the work on their own side of the school; also washing, and assist with the mending. The girls are taught housework, knitting and sewing, and assist in the kitchen.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given daily by the principal, both morning and evening, and everything is done by both precept and example to improve the morals of the pupils.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been fair, scrofula and consumption being the most prevalent. There were four deaths during the year,
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one boy and one girl died from consumption, and two boys were killed in a snow-slide. The sanitary condition is excellent, the building being well ventilated throughout.

Water Supply.—All the water is drawn from a drive well in the kitchen, and is always pure, even when the Pincher Creek is dirty and flooded.

Fire Protection.—Fire-extinguishers are kept in convenient places throughout the building.

Heating.—The building is heated by means of hot air, from two large furnaces in the basement.

Recreation.—The pupils have ample grounds to play in. The creek flows close by the school, and in summer swimming is a constant delight. All kinds of outdoor games are played, such as football, hockey and others.

In cold weather gymnastic exercises are practised in their play-rooms.

I have, &c.,

W. R. HAYNES,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

PEIGAN R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
MACLEOD P. O., ALTA., August 13, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the Sacred Heart Boarding School, conducted by the Roman Catholic Church on the Peigan Reserve.

Location.—The school is situated on a fine elevated ground, in a very healthy location and in the centre of the reserve, in close proximity to the agency buildings, near Old Man's River.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of a large house, 90 x 30 feet, the kitchen and pantry not included.

Accommodation.—The building affords accommodation for forty children.

Attendance.—We have twenty-five pupil boarders—seven boys and eighteen girls.

Class-room Work.—The work in the school has been steadily pursued; the progress is good and encouraging. From the first day of this school the programme of the department has been followed.

Industrial Work.—Our children have special hours during the day for manual work. The girls are kept busy knitting, sewing, mending clothes, cooking and doing general housework. The boys are too young to do any serious work. The two oldest commence to sweep and clean their recreation-room and dormitory, make their beds and do some little work around the house or in the garden.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils was generally good last year. We have only to record some slight indispositions. We had to send to the Blood hospital a girl for scrofula.

Heating.—Coal stoves are used for heating purposes.

Fire Protection.—One fire-extinguisher and pails of water are always kept at convenient places.

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Moral and Religious Training.—We take special care to instruct our pupils in moral and religious truth.

Recreation.—We have two recreation-rooms, one for the boys and the other for the girls. We have also a nice prairie around the premises where the pupils play in fine weather.

I have, &c.,

L. DOUCET, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,

WHITEWOOD P.O., ASSA., Nov. 1, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following annual report of the Round Lake Boarding School for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The school is situated in the Qu'Appelle Valley, at the east end of Round Lake.

Buildings.—The buildings are frame, on stone basements. The main building contains kitchen, laundry, dining-rooms, girls' room, sewing and store-rooms, pantry, girls' sleeping apartments, together with the principal's apartments; also large basement and cellars. This building is capable of accommodating sixty children.

The school-house is fitted up with school-room, two class-rooms, teacher's room, farmer's room and the boys' sleeping-room, capable of accommodating twenty boys. There are also outer buildings, barn, stable, implement-shed, &c.

The buildings are valued at about \$7,000.

Sanitary Conditions.—The location is well drained towards the lake and river. Every impurity is removed and the buildings and surroundings kept clean. The rooms are large with plenty of light and good ventilation. The persons and clothing are also kept clean. An abundant supply of good food, outdoor exercise and sport when weather allows, amusements and recreations indoors in bad weather, plenty of sleep and the cultivation of cheerful dispositions.

Fire Protection.—We have two chemical fire-extinguishers, one dozen fire-extinguishing chemicals placed in convenient places, a good supply of water and fire-buckets and a fire-axe. The stovepipes and flues are kept clean and in good order and particular care is taken about fires.

Attendance and Progress.—The school was open during the whole of the year. There were thirty-four names on the roll; four scholars were sent home, as they were consumptive and scrofulous. Of these four, one died. The other three are living, but have running sores and for that reason are not allowed to mingle with the healthy children. The health of the rest has on the whole been good. The average attendance was about twenty-eight. The progress made by the pupils in the school-room has been encouraging.

Industries Taught.—The girls receive instruction in general housework, baking, laundry work, cooking, sewing, knitting, &c. The boys have been taught farming, including dairy work and the care of cattle.

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The Farm.—There is a half section of land in connection with the school, about eighty acres of which is under cultivation. There is also one hundred head of cattle, two yoke of oxen, two span of horses, binder, mower, seeder, ploughs, harrows, wagons, &c. Each boy is expected to work one hour each day without remuneration, and for any extra work he receives pay. A boy who is capable of working a team receives ten cents an hour. On account of dry weather and the general failure of crops and hay, farming did not bring us much profit during the year.

I have, &c.,

H. MCKAY.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

SARCEE C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,

CALGARY P. O., ALTA., June 30, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the following report on this school, under my charge, for the fiscal year ended to-day, June 30, 1899.

Location and Area of Land.—The school is situated on the south-east corner of the reserve, and near the agency buildings.

It has about eight acres of land in connection with it.

Buildings.—The school is under one roof, the boys' and girls' wings being separated by school-room, dining-room and kitchen. The boys' wing, 24 x 50, consists of work-room, lavatory, store-room, office, bed-room and school-room, 24 x 20, downstairs; and boys' dormitory, bed-room and clothes-room upstairs.

The girls' wing, 22 x 24, consists of work-room, lavatory, sitting-room and bed-room downstairs; and girls' dormitory upstairs.

The dining-room is 18 x 25, and the kitchen 18 x 18.

Accommodation.—The school could be made to accommodate thirty pupils.

Attendance.—There have been no absences during the year. The number of pupils on the roll is fifteen.

Class-room Work.—This has been conducted regularly throughout the year, and good progress made.

The grading is as follows:

	Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I.	5	2	3
“ III.	3	1	2
“ IV.	6	3	3
“ V.	1	1	..
	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 8

Farm and Garden.—The garden connected with the school is about one acre in extent, in which most kinds of vegetables are grown.

Trees have been also raised from seed kindly supplied by Mr. Mackay, of the Indian Head Experimental Farm, who has also given many trees and shrubs on different occasions. Moderate success has been had in this industry. Three hundred maples and artemisias, grown from seed sown three years ago, have been planted out this spring for the purpose of forming hedges and wind-breaks, and over one thousand maples will be ready for transplanting next spring.

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Industries.—The boys of this institution being small, no showy results can be looked for in their department. It is endeavoured, however, to teach them to see the pleasure of the work that they do, to watch with interest the growth of the plants and the seeds they sow, and the benefit to be derived from careful weeding and cultivation; this interest and observation leading to a good and thorough rudimentary knowledge.

With the assistance of the teacher, they have sown all the garden seeds, and have planted the trees and seedlings. The boys also help in the stable work, and most of them can milk cows as well.

The girls help in the cooking, washing, mending and ironing for the institution. The bread-making and most of the cooking for the pupils is done by them. All the girls can sew and knit well. They make a great part of their own clothing, and also knit their own stockings and mitts, besides mitts for their parents.

Some of the girls can cut out and make their own dresses in a most creditable manner, two of them requiring little if any assistance.

The willing and happy way in which the pupils do their respective duties is most pleasing.

Moral and Religious Training.—All the pupils attend daily prayers and instruction in the Holy Scriptures, and on Sundays attend the church services. Most of the pupils are good Christian children.

Punishment is meted out when deserved, detention during play-hours being chiefly resorted to.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been very good, only one severe case of sickness having occurred during the year. The sanitary condition appears to be in every way satisfactory.

Water Supply.—The water supply is bountiful, and is drawn from a well thirty feet deep, by means of a double-cylinder hand-pump.

Fire Protection.—Barrels are kept filled with water in different parts of the building, also fire-buckets. Every precaution is taken by pupils and staff against fire, and pupils are not allowed to empty any hot ashes without first extinguishing them by water. All lights and fires are out before the staff retire. No matches are allowed in the pockets of the pupils under any pretence; severe punishment being inflicted if this rule is broken.

Heating.—This is done by stoves, except in the boys' wing, where a large 'Syndicate' stove is cased in and made to perform the work of a furnace. The heating is satisfactory.

Recreation.—The boys play football, cricket and other manly sports. The girls play croquet, skipping, and also take walks with their matron, who gives them, on such occasions, useful observation lessons from the flowers, trees and insects. The pupils also take great delight in reading, and devour with great interest children's histories, Henty's works, and the lives of noble men and women. All reading of an unelevating class is carefully kept away from the institution.

Staff.—The members of the staff, who all work in perfect harmony for the welfare and advancement of the pupils, are three in number: Miss Crawford, girls' matron; Miss Marriott, boys' matron; Percy E. Stocken, principal and teacher.

General Remarks.—In conclusion, I would gratefully acknowledge the kindness of the department in supplying us with a new set of model desks for the class-room; also how much I am indebted to the agent, Mr. A. J. McNeill, for his earnest co-operation with me in all matters connected with the school.

I have, &c.,

PERCY E. STOCKEN,
Principal.

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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE,
'VIA' EDMONTON P. O., ALTA.,
August 1, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the annual report of the above-named school for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The Saint Bernard's Mission is situated on the north-eastern banks of Lesser Slave Lake, on a beautiful hill which slopes towards the Lake and commands a view of the surrounding country.

Land.—The area of land connected with the school is about nine acres and belongs to the mission.

Buildings.—There are three buildings, one of which is not entirely completed. This structure is 72 x 28 feet, and of three stories; the two others are respectively 30 x 24 feet, one being of three stories, the other two. All are well aired and have plenty of light.

Accommodation.—One house serves as dormitory and refectory for the boys, and kitchen; the other as dormitory and refectory for the girls; there are also two classes for the younger children in this building. Several rooms are occupied in the convent, among them one as a class for the most advanced pupils, another as a recreation hall.

Attendance.—The greater number of our pupils enter school in September and leave at the end of June. The average attendance is between thirty and forty pupils. About twenty remain during the summer months.

Class-room Work.—Their class-room work is done neatly and with much application.

Farm and Garden.—About two hundred and ninety-five acres of land are under tillage, the farm comprising two hundred and fourteen acres; the rest is cultivated as a garden.

Industries Taught.—The young girls learn the culinary art, washing, ironing, sewing, dressmaking and in a word everything that a good housekeeper should know. The boys are early accustomed to work on the farm and some have commenced carpentry.

Moral and Religious Training.—Their moral and religious training is based upon the pure and unsullied doctrine of Holy Scripture. All the children are Catholics.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—With the exception of a few slight colds, the pupils have all enjoyed perfect health during the past year. The climate is most healthy.

Water Supply.—Very good water is supplied by wells dug close to the house and also by the lake.

Fire Protection.—The wells are our only protection against fire.

Heating.—Our houses are heated by stoves, in which we burn pine, spruce and birch. The surrounding forests abound in trees of this kind.

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Recreation.—During the summer months the children amuse themselves with footballs, swings, skipping-ropes, bow and arrows, marbles and boating. In the winter they have tobogganing, skating and indoor amusements common to their age.

General Remarks.—During the month of June Hon. Mr. Laird, ex-lieutenant-governor of the North-west Territories, passed through this country and paid a visit to our pupils. We were very much honoured by this visit.

J. M. DUPE,
For Rev. Father Falher, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL,

ST. ALBERT, ALTA., July 1, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report of the St. Albert Boarding School for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The school is situated about nine miles north of the town of Edmonton, Alberta, in the St. Albert settlement, and on the banks of the Sturgeon River.

Land.—The area of land in connection with the school, and owned by the Sisters of Charity, is three hundred and thirty-five acres.

Buildings.—The buildings are as follows: two main buildings, one for boys and the other for girls; the outbuildings consist of a bakery, laundry, implement-shed, meat-house, ice-house, granaries, horse and cattle stables, besides numerous smaller buildings.

Accommodation.—The school affords accommodation for one hundred and twenty-five pupils.

Attendance.—The present attendance is seventy-eight.

Class-room Work.—We follow the public school programme for the Territories.

Farm and Garden.—There are two hundred acres of land under cultivation, and with the exception of three, who are hired, the work is done by the boys. The number of boys engaged in agricultural work varies with the seasons.

Moral and Religious Training.—Careful attention is paid to moral and religious training; the conduct of the pupils being generally good, punishments are rarely resorted to.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils was good until early last spring, when we had an epidemic of influenza. All recovered with the exception of one little girl, on whose lungs it settled. Our school is well ventilated and is provided with water-closets and bath-rooms.

Water Supply.—The water supply is obtained by a hot-air pumping engine, giving five hundred gallons of water per hour.

Fire Protection.—We have a tank of fifteen hundred gallons capacity in the attic. The water is forced there by the hot-air engine, and from this tank it is distributed throughout the buildings. We also have twenty-three grenades and a hose.

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Heating.—The building is heated by a hot-air furnace and stoves.

Recreation.—Three times a day, after each meal, during which the pupils indulge in usual outdoor games.

I have, &c.,

SISTER L. A. DANDURAND,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ISLE-A-LA-CROSSE BOARDING SCHOOL,
MISTAWASIS P. O., July 1, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Land.—The space of land on which the mission, comprising the school, is situated, covers about fourteen acres, and has always been the private property of the missionaries.

Location.—The Isle-à-la-Crosse Boarding School is built on a peninsula at about two hundred and forty-six feet from the edge of the lake which surrounds it.

Buildings.—The house occupied by the children is 80 x 30 feet, with class-rooms, refectory, parlour, dormitories, recreation-rooms and garrets; the whole being well aired by means of doors and windows.

Accommodation.—Our rooms enable us to receive fifty children.

Attendance.—As the twelve children admitted to school by the Indian Department are boarders, they attend school regularly every day. There are seven other children under our charge, for whom we received nothing, and they also attend school like the others.

Class-room Work.—The subjects taught are: religious instruction, grammar, spelling, reading, history, geography, writing, useful knowledge, arithmetic and singing. Gymnastic exercises are given to the smaller boys and girls.

Farm and Garden.—The work of the farm is done by a brother, with the help of a few men, and the largest of the boys. The garden is kept by a sister, who sometimes has the help of the larger girls. Their garden was partly laid waste by worms, which are found by thousands during the months of June and July.

Industries Taught.—The children are shown how to sow and gather in the potatoes and barley. The eldest girls learn kitchen-work, washing and sewing; the younger girls learn sewing and knitting, and help in the weeding of the garden.

Moral and Religious Training.—The children being under the care of the Sisters of Charity, I can certify that the superintendence is well kept. The first thing they are taught is to behave themselves well here, and to do so later on, and with a few exceptions, they all give satisfaction.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The children have enjoyed good health all the year, except a few slight coughs and headaches, not serious enough to prevent them from attending school.

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Water Supply.—The water is taken from the lake surrounding the peninsula of *Ile-à-la-Croise*.

Fire Protection.—There is no fire protection.

Heating.—Stoves heat the rooms; wood is the fuel employed.

Recreation.—Recreation is taken during two hours each day, in a nice yard in front of the school. During summer, the children often take walks, or bathe in the lake, under supervision. In the winter, they have the lake on which to take sanitary exercise.

General Remarks.—The progress of our school, although fair, is probably not such as could be compared with that of other Indian schools.

His Lordship Bishop Pascal examined the school last month, and expressed his approbation of the knowledge displayed by the pupils.

I have, &c.,

J. M. PINARD, Ptre., O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

LESSER SLAVE LAKE C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,

ATHABASCA, November 10, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the Lesser Slave Lake Church of England Boarding School for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The building faces south, looking towards Buffalo Lake, which is about a mile off. Lesser Slave Lake is about six miles from the school buildings.

Land.—The land on which the building is erected belongs to the Church Missionary Society.

Buildings.—The Home is a two-storied building, 24 x 30 feet, with a kitchen attached, 12 x 15 feet. The rooms are as follow: girls' bed-room and play-room, boys' bed-room and play-room—the latter room being used for a dining and school-room—matron's bed-room, teacher's bed-room, with a small room used as a sitting and dining-room, and also a temporary school-room, 13 x 24 feet, joining the building, and which has just been finished.

Accommodation.—We have had as many as thirty-five in the Home, and consequently we have been greatly pressed for room.

Attendance.—For the first quarter, ended September 30, 1898, we only had three boarders, but there were thirteen day pupils; few of the parents are willing to leave their children with us all summer; hence the reason for this small number. The average attendance for the three other quarters was as follows: thirty, thirty and twenty-seven respectively.

Class-room Work.—English, general knowledge, writing, arithmetic, geography, recitation and religious instruction were the subjects taught during the year.

Farm and Garden.—We raise enough potatoes and vegetables for our own consumption, and keep ourselves supplied in milk.

Industries Taught.—No industries are taught.

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Moral and Religious Training.—The children are instructed on Church Missionary Society lines, and we have a church built on mission land.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—We had sickness in the Home during part of the winter, but no fatal cases. There are two outhouses, some distance from the building.

Water Supply.—In summer the water is supplied from a river half a mile away by means of a water-cart; during winter we use ice.

Fire Protection.—Two ladders fastened on the roof of the building are the only fire protection.

Heating.—Wood-stoves are used for heating the buildings.

Recreation.—Tobogganing, football and indoor games form the principal amusements.

I have, &c.,

C. D. WHITE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

BATTLEFORD, SASK., June 30, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The following report on this school for the fiscal year just ended is respectfully submitted.

Location.—The school is located on the south bank of the Battle River, about two miles west of where it falls into the North Saskatchewan. It is nearly two miles due south from the town of Battleford.

Land.—There is a tract of land reserved, in the immediate vicinity of the school, of nearly five hundred acres, but only a small portion of it is suitable for farming purposes. We have thirty-three acres under cultivation. The department also owns a good hay marsh, containing about three hundred acres, distant three miles from the school. From this we get most of the hay required for the stock.

Buildings.—The main building—with some additions and alterations found to be necessary for its present uses—is that formerly occupied as a residence by the Hon. David Laird (our present Indian Commissioner), when he was Lieutenant Governor of the North-west Territories, and Battleford was the capital. The portion used in those days for the council chamber and legislative hall is utilized in these latter days for our class-room work. The building, as it now stands, contains class-rooms, dining-room, kitchen, staff-rooms, dormitories, wash and bath-rooms, sewing-room, clothing-room, &c. Apart from this, and from each other, are the principal's residence, two buildings for married employees, carpenter shop, with printing office upstairs, blacksmith shop, with paint-shop upstairs, and implement-shed as a lean-to, store-room, stable, pig-pen and well-house, laundry, bakery, hen-house, warehouse, root-house and other outbuildings.

Accommodation.—The school has accommodation for the authorized number of pupils—one hundred and fifty—but we have never succeeded in getting the number much over one hundred, although there are more than enough children in this immediate agency alone to fill the school, if only we could persuade the parents to allow them to be placed in the school. Many of the children referred to are growing up in

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heathen ignorance, and have never been to a school of any sort. This condition of things has been going on for years past.

Attendance.—Four boys and nine girls were admitted during the year, while six boys and ten girls left during the same period. The total number of names remaining on the roll at the end of the year is one hundred and two—sixty-one boys and forty-one girls—representing three tribes: Bloods, Crees and Stonies. The average attendance for the year is slightly under one hundred.

Class-room Work.—This is carried on by two teachers—each in a separate room. Standards one and two are in one room, while three, four, five and six are in the other. The course of studies prescribed by the department is adhered to. The hours are nine to twelve and half-past one to half-past four, with fifteen minutes' intermission in both forenoon and afternoon. All pupils—excepting the youngest or most backward—attend on the 'half-time' system.

Industries Taught.—Farming and gardening, blacksmithing, carpentering, painting, printing, care of horses and cattle, pigs and poultry; dairy-work, sewing, mending, cutting-out and making clothes, cooking, washing and household work in general.

Moral and Religious Training.—This is carefully attended to, as being the sure way to the useful life which, we hope, is to characterize these pupils when they strike out into the world to do for themselves.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of all, generally speaking, has been very good. The ventilation of the buildings and all sanitary arrangements are good.

Water Supply.—We get all the water from good wells on the premises.

Fire Protection.—We have a supply of Babcocks and a few household fire extinguishers, ready for use; also hand-grenades, buckets and axes in different parts of the building, besides hose connected with water-tanks, which are always kept full of water. These tanks are situated near the top of the main building.

Heating.—The premises are heated by stoves and furnaces; the fuel used is wood.

Recreation.—There is plenty of this, in the way of swings, lawn tennis, cricket, drill, walks, football, &c. In this last game the boys won a silver tankard, challenge cup and set of championship medals last winter.

General Remarks.—I have pleasure in bearing testimony to the faithful work of the members of the staff; their efforts—combined for the common good and welfare of the pupils—have, under the good hand of God, been crowned with success. The pupils are progressing well, and the future is hopeful.

I have, &c.,

E. MATHESON,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

CALGARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

CALGARY, ALTA., June 30, 1890.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of this institution for the fiscal year ended to-day.

Location.—The official designation of the school lands is as follows: that portion of the following quarter sections: S.E. quarter section, township 24, range 1, W.

of 5th meridian; N.E. quarter section, township 23, range 1, W. of 5th meridian, which lies on the south of the Bow River.

The corner of one of the quarter sections is cut off by the Bow River, leaving us about two hundred and ninety-two acres of land.

The main building is built close to the river, though not close enough to be in much danger from floods. Our experience of the flood last year, which was one of the highest on record, is test enough.

The other buildings, the carpenter shop, and stables, and dairy and meat house, will form a line or street of houses in the rear, away from the river.

The land is evenly divided between that fit for cultivation and the uplands only fit for grazing.

The soil on the available land for cultivation is light, sandy and cold. With thorough cultivation and large doses of manure it will improve in time.

There are no hay lands in connection with the school, and the difficulty of obtaining hay in the near vicinity is apparently increasing, as the land in the district is fast being taken up by settlers and stock-raisers.

We are now entirely closed in by settlers on all sides

Buildings.—The main building is still in an unfinished condition. It is only one-third of the original plan, and consequently is not so convenient for the purpose of a school as it would otherwise be. With the increase in our numbers at the end of last year we have felt this very much during the past winter. Not only are the internal arrangements from this cause not so satisfactory as one could wish, but as one end of the building and a part of one side, are boarded up with ship-lap, which has shrunk from exposure, the whole house is very difficult, almost impossible, to keep comfortably warm in winter.

The remaining buildings in connection with the school are:—

1. A large comfortable dwelling-house, about three-eighths of a mile from the main building, which was already on the land when purchased originally, and is still occupied by the farm instructor and his family. This house has been painted externally and repaired generally inside and is in fair condition.

2. A stable close to the farmer's house, which was also there when the school started, and which requires a good deal of repairing. It is also much too small for our use.

3. A large stable in course of erection about two hundred yards from the main building, which will give us ample room for our present stock, when completed. It was hoped that this building would have been finished long before this, but, owing to a famine here in certain classes and dimensions of lumber, the work has been inevitably delayed. It is hoped that in the course of the next month or so the work will have made a great advance.

4. A house, divided downstairs into a meat store on one side and a dairy on the other, with a large ice storage chamber above. This is also in course of construction and for the same reason as mentioned above, much longer in building than would otherwise be the case.

5. A large, completely fitted, carpenter shop. This has a cellar, frost-proof, beneath it, where we store our vegetables for winter use. The upper story of this building is used partly as a paint shop, where the work done in the shop below is completed; and one division of it as a storeroom for goods not actually in use or not issued.

6. There are a number of rough slab shacks with sod roofs close to the farm house, but in such a bad condition that they are useless, besides being unsightly. We shall have no particular use for them when our new stable is completed, so it is proposed to pull them down, and use the slabs in building a close board corral as a shelter from the wind, near the new stable.

Grounds.—All our land is fenced completely. The uplands are divided from the bottom lands. The latter forming our garden and the former our pastures. Through both pastures a spring creek runs. These pastures give good water and feed for the

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stock throughout the summer. The bottom land is cut up by a public road leading through it and by the approach to the main building. A nice level piece of land is handy to the building in the rear, which forms a convenient and commodious recreation ground for the pupils.

In the matter of beautifying the grounds we have been able to do very little so far, partly owing to the scarcity of water and partly owing to the pressure of work in the direction of getting the lands into shape for more important business—the farm work. With the construction of the irrigation ditch which is now being done by the Irrigation Company, the former difficulty will be in a measure obviated. When once we feel in a position of safety as regards the matter of growing fodder sufficient for our stock, the less pressing and more æsthetic side of the work will receive closer attention.

Accommodation.—The largest number of pupils we have had in actual residence at any one time has been forty-six. Fifty would be quite as many as could be possibly found room for in the present state of the building.

With the addition of the next wing, according to the original plan, the school would accommodate close to one hundred. The present staff occupy all the available rooms for them at present.

The number of pupils allowed by the department during the past year has been limited to forty; and, in consequence, we have had to refuse several most desirable applicants for admission.

Attendance.—There are now forty-one pupils on the roll; of whom, one is at home on the Sarcee Reserve on sick leave, and is not likely ever to recover sufficiently to return to his duties.

We commenced the year July 1, 1898, with forty-five on the roll. One Peigan died here suddenly, and one died at home when on sick leave, from pneumonia. Another Peigan boy was discharged, by direction of the department, on account of ill-health, and two were discharged—both Blackfeet—at the request of their parents. One Blackfoot boy was admitted.

Enrolled	45
Admitted	1
	—46
Died.....	2
Discharged	3
	— 5
	—
Remaining in school	41

Class-room Work.—The work in the class-room has been carried on with assiduity and eagerness by our capable teacher, Mr. Mills. Having lived for some years past in constant touch with the Indians, he understands them, and is known too to many of the parents of the pupils we have here, as well as to the boys themselves, before they come.

The one aim we have at present in the school constantly in view is teaching English. In every way we can think of, the necessity for the acquisition of English is impressed on the pupils. Every encouragement is given to them to speak it and reasonable restriction is placed on the use of their own tongue. Many of them show a superior knowledge of English, speak it well, correctly, and clearly, and use it more than their own Blackfoot or Sarcee in their intercourse one with another.

General information, likely to be of use to them in after years, is imparted, and the school work, as a whole, is planned with the view of best suiting their future conditions. The interest the pupils themselves take in their work in school is shown by their eagerness to learn, the attention they pay, and the results, which in many cases are most gratifying.

Industries.—This means here, where we have no girl pupils, that the boys perform all the household work (under supervision), which usually falls to the lot of girls in mixed schools.

The work in this direction is divided up evenly, each boy taking his turn week and week about at some one or other household duty. They wash, iron and mangle their own clothes and the house linen; the scrubbing, sweeping, dusting, and cleaning the house is done by them. A mending class is held once every week, when the week's washing is darned and mended by them all, each boy attending to his own clothes.

The cooking and the baking is done by the pupils, three of whom are in rotation, always at work in the kitchen, under the superintendence of the matron, in this department.

Boys are detailed to lay the tables, to wait on their fellows at meals, to wash the dishes and clear up afterwards, and a boy is detailed to run the hot-air pumping engine which supplies the whole building with water by means of two large tanks in the attic.

Farm and Garden.—This portion of the institution is still under the charge of Mr. R. H. J. Young, and is progressing very favourably. Last year we harvested three hundred bushels of potatoes, one thousand pounds of cabbage, two hundred pounds of parsnips, seven thousand pounds of beets, one thousand pounds of carrots, all of which were used, and kept us supplied with fresh vegetables during the entire past winter. Onions were a failure for some reason or other. During the growing season, both last year and again this year, the tables are regularly supplied with vegetables as they become fit for use. Our potatoes kept well all through the winter, and we have now a sufficient supply to last till the new ones come in. They are of the first table quality.

Besides the above, the following was raised for use on the farm itself: thirty-five tons of hay, three hundred bushels of oats, one hundred and twenty-five bushels of turnips, besides sugar beet, mangolds and field carrots. About one thousand gallons of milk and three hundred and fifty pounds of butter were also provided for our home use.

The stock now belonging to the school is as follows: one heavy work team of horses and one light team; one old ox, to be fattened and killed for beef this fall; four dairy cows and three heifers, one steer and two calves, which are the progeny of the four cows purchased. Owing to the difficulty of finding hay in the near vicinity, the growth of fodder is receiving special attention.

There are close to forty acres under cultivation this year, which includes oats, rye and tares, with brome grass for fodder, turnips, mangolds, carrots, sugar beets, &c., for cows' winter feed, and the remainder made up of garden stuff for the house. The prospects for a fair crop are good, though the very late summer is keeping things back at present. Our earliest potatoes were cut back by the frost during the last week of June.

I have already noted the fact that an irrigation ditch is in course of construction. It is an extension of the Irrigation Company's system, and will provide us with a sure and certain supply of water for use, more especially on our grass and fodder crops.

I may add that all the boys take turns at milking and feeding stock, and looking after them generally, and all, with the exception of six, who are working constantly in the carpenter shop, take alternate weeks at the other farm-work—ploughing, harrowing, &c.

Carpenter Shop.—The work here is still under the direction of our first instructor, Mr. C. F. Pippy.

The work in this department is most gratifying. The instruction the pupils are here receiving is very thorough and the work turned out is a credit to the boys and their instructor. Stress is laid on their instruction in keeping their tools in good order and condition, such as setting and sharpening their own saws, and in making substitutes for tools, such as they could make for themselves after leaving the school.

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All the general repair work of the institution is done in the shop, not only in their own actual line, but also in the thousand and one small things which are continually cropping up.

Part of the work of the shop has supplied us with storm sashes for every window in the house, with mosquito screens in the same way, as well as screen-doors. Tables have been made, chairs repaired (the boys turning the parts required), besides the manufacture of sharp tools and the work done on the new buildings. These new buildings, like their present shop, will be entirely the work of the pupils with their handling or misplacement has been obtained for them.

I must mention that in this department exceptional care is taken of the tools themselves. Though there is a very large assortment, yet the loss from careless handling or misplacement has been practically nil.

Fire Protection.—We are well protected from fire. The two tanks in the attic, on which our water supply depends, are kept constantly filled. From these there runs a two-inch iron pipe, descending to the basement of the building. On each flat there is a hose connection fixed on this pipe, with the hose on a reel handily placed. This hose is long enough to reach any corner of the flat on which the connection is made.

There are fire-pails in convenient spots, always kept filled with water, and three hand chemical fire-extinguishers ready charged.

This completes the protection of the main building at present, and the department is sending three additional 'Stempel' extinguishers for our use. In the carpenter shop there are three more chemical extinguishers and three fire-pails.

The old fire-pails have been exchanged for special ones, with round bottoms, which cannot therefore be used for any other purpose.

Water Supply.—For our water supply we depend on a well close to the main building. From that it is pumped to the attic by the hot-air engine already mentioned. From these tanks in the attic it is distributed to the kitchen, bath-room, basement, fire pipe, and into our two furnaces. The well seems to be sufficient for our needs, but the engine has several times caused us considerable trouble through breakdowns. It has been almost entirely under the care of the pupils, and as on it depends our heating in winter, as well as our supply of water for culinary purposes, it will always be a source of anxiety while under their care. Several times we have been obliged to get all the water from the river owing to a small bolt giving way, and having to wait till it had been specially repaired or made in town. The water itself appears clear and good.

Sanitary Condition.—We have no system of sanitation except one waste water pipe from the kitchen sink, and in which also is discharged the water from the baths and wash basins. This has given us a certain amount of trouble lately. It discharges directly into the river and has been choked up by silt. The river end is now opened and taken up waiting for lower water when we hope to obviate the difficulty for next winter.

All refuse is destroyed and all outhouses kept clean; disinfectants, especially chloride of lime, being used freely everywhere.

There are no indoor conveniences of any kind. This is a drawback in the winter time, more especially for the ladies of the staff.

Heating.—The heating of this building has formed part of a special report by the chief inspector, so that a more detailed account is not necessary here. I may state, however, that owing to a variety of causes we found it most difficult to keep the house at even a medium temperature during the cold spells of last winter.

Health.—The record for good health has been fairly well sustained during the year past. We have had two severe attacks of pneumonia and inflammation of the lungs among the pupils, but both cases recovered. One boy died very suddenly while in school from rupture of the bowels, and another while at home.

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No epidemics or contagious diseases have to be recorded. There have been the usual unimportant indispositions. It will be in place for me to record here the great care and attention the medical officer, Dr. Lafferty, has bestowed on the pupils. He has just completed an examination of the whole school, and finds the health and strength of the boys, with hardly an exception, very good.

Conduct.—The conduct of the pupils has been uniformly good. There are no serious cases of wrong-doing to report. Minor breaches of discipline have been met with minor punishments and these have in all cases had the desired effect. The boys are willing, obedient, cheerful at their work, and we find them exceptionally amenable to discipline.

Recreation.—The chief recreation with the boys is football. At this they are willing to spend all their spare time. During the summer months trout fishing in the river affords them congenial occupation. In winter, football and skating are their favourite sports, and indoors in inclement weather they play chess, draughts, sing or read.

At Christmas time many of the pupils took part in a concert at which a number of visitors were kindly present. Football matches have been played against outside teams, and though not always successful, the lads have always rendered a good account of themselves. Endeavour is made to teach them to take part in these and such like contests in a gentlemanly and sportsmanlike manner.

Moral and Religious Training.—Daily service is held morning and evening, at which all inmates of the institution are expected to be present. The usual Sunday services, such as in any country church, are held. The interest the pupils take in these services, the attention they pay, and the care they take in preparation, and in choir practice, shows their appreciation. Several of the elder ones have come forward for baptism of their own free will, and most of them, we trust, are trying to lead good, Christian lives.

Our aim is to make them good Christian men, men of action, men of thought; we try to teach them habits of self-dependence, not to be always waiting to be told what to do, but to think for themselves, and we attempt to show them the beauty of a good life, well and usefully lived.

Routine.—Our routine at present, during the summer, is: rouse, 5.30 a.m.; breakfast, 6.30 a.m. (before which the milking and feeding of stock has been done); morning prayers, 7 a.m.; work parade, 7.30 a.m.; school, 9 a.m.; work and school dismissed, 11.45 a.m.; dinner, 12 noon; work parade, 1.15 p.m.; school, 2 p.m.; work and school dismissed, 5.30 p.m.; supper, 6 p.m.; evening prayers, 8 p.m., after which some of the pupils bathe, whilst others go to bed.

Staff and General.—I have already had occasion to mention certain members of the staff by name. I may add to what has already been said that I am deeply grateful for the hearty help and co-operation the staff have given, and the evident interest they take as a whole for the well-being of the institution and the pupils under their charge.

I think the year has been one of decided improvement in many ways. There is a certain character of trustworthiness and manly uprightness growing amongst the older boys which gives me great encouragement for the future.

In conclusion, I would like to record the kindness of Inspector Wadsworth, who has just left us after inspection, and who is always ready to give all the assistance his experience enables him to do in any matters on which I have consulted him.

I have, &c.,

GEO. H. HOGGIN,
Principal.

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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

QU'APPELLE, August 1, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—This school is situated in the Qu'Appelle Valley, four miles east of Fort Qu'Appelle and eighteen miles north of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is in a central position for the Assiniboine, Crooked Lakes, File Hills, Muscowpetung and Touchwood Hills Agencies.

The site is picturesque, the buildings being on a slightly elevated flat between two large bodies of water; fronting to the west and south on the Qu'Appelle Lake, with the village of Fort Qu'Appelle in the distance: to the north are steep hills of various formation, some three hundred feet high, divided by a broad, wooded valley running in a northerly direction and containing a small creek: while the eastern view presents the Katepwe Hills and Lake in the distance, and in the immediate vicinity the village of LeBret.

Land.—The area of land belonging to the school and surrounding it comprises about six hundred and fifty acres: of this, about one hundred and twenty-five acres are under cultivation in two fields and two gardens; the remainder, consisting of hills and broken land, is only fit for grazing. Six miles to the north, the school owns one hundred and sixty acres, of which thirty acres are cultivated, the remainder being cut up by shallow sloughs, which yield a fair amount of hay in wet seasons. Besides the above, we have fenced in and reserved for hay purposes, three hundred and twenty acres of scrubby, rolling land.

Buildings.—The main building is frame, brick-veneered, and consists of additions to the first one, built in 1884 for the accommodation of thirty pupils; it covers a lot of ground, and presents a very straggling appearance; its worst defect is the difficulty of heating it comfortably during the long winters.

The other buildings, all frame, are: carpenter shop, bake-shop, blacksmith shop, with tinsmith shop above it; laundry; windmill and engine-house; house on farm; one building above the root-house, brick veneered, containing the boys' junior school-room and a storeroom on the ground floor, and the paint-shop and shoemaker's shop upstairs; ice, store, milk and fire-engine shed; hen-house; closets; granary; pig-sty; barn, and implement shed. All these buildings are in good repair.

Accommodation.—The accommodation is ample for two hundred and twenty-five pupils, the authorized number.

Attendance.—Under existing circumstances, the attendance has been satisfactory, averaging 102·25 boys, 114·45 girls; total, 216·70.

The recruiting of healthy pupils is yearly becoming more difficult.

Class-room Work.—Of the two hundred and twenty-five pupils enrolled at the end of June, one hundred and one were boys, and one hundred and twenty-four were girls. The grading, under the schedule of studies prescribed by the department, was as follows:

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	Standard.	Girls.	Boys.	Total.
I.....		35	21	56
II.....		27	16	43
III.....		35	41	76
IV.....		14	11	25
V.....		13	12	25

The first and second standards attend class six hours each day, when practicable, in order to become as proficient as possible in the use of the English language before learning any industry. The higher standards attend class half each day, and work at trades the other half, as a rule. In busy seasons on the farm and garden, all the boys are engaged the whole day at outside work, under the supervision of their teachers.

The pupils are taught in four rooms: senior and junior for both boys' and girls' divisions.

Farm and Garden.—This year we have about one hundred and fifty-five acres of cultivated land, made up as follows: sixteen, barley; seven, brome grass; twenty, breaking (disked twice); half an acre, carrots; one, corn; thirty-one, fallow; four, garden; two and three-quarters, mangolds; sixty, oats; four, pease; seven and three-quarters, potatoes; three and a half, turnips.

Eighteen boys have worked regularly under the farm instructor certain portions of the year. All the boys assisted, when necessary, on the farm and in the garden. The girls milk during the summer months. Noxious weeds on the farm and lake shore were giving us so much trouble that we had to devote more of the boys' school time than was desirable in an endeavour to eradicate them. Excess of water in the spring-time destroyed a dam on the creek running through the school grounds, causing considerable damage to part of the garden by washing away a large area of the top soil, uprooting fruit-trees and bushes in its path, and necessitating much extra labour for repairs at a very busy season of the year. This part of the garden promises the largest yield this year.

Stock.—Our stock are in good order, and comprise one bull, sixteen milch cows, twenty-eight swine, nine sheep and a lot of poultry.

We have been unfortunate with our horses, losing two from glanders, and two colts that were running out, from distemper. We have four Canadian work-horses and one driving mare, two colts and four native horses.

Industrial Work.—1. *Blacksmith Shop.*—Eleven boys worked at this trade and did a good deal of custom and Indian reserve work, besides all required for the school.

2. *Boot Shop.*—Sixteen boys assisted the shoemaker making and repairing boots and harness.

3. *Bake Shop.*—All baking for the institution is done here, besides which the baker and his assistants cut the meat into suitable sizes for the kitchen.

The old brick oven fell in this spring and was replaced by a portable steel oven.

4. *Carpenter Shop.*—Twenty-two boys were attached to this shop, as next to farming this is the most useful industry they can acquire. A great variety of work was done both for the school and outsiders, in carpentry, cabinet-making, and repairing vehicles and implements. The carpenters are now busily employed in the construction of a large stable.

5. *Paint Shop.*—The furnace and night watchman instructs the boys in this department; as we have not enough big boys, and it is not likely any will follow the trade for a living; none are permanently attached to this shop. Besides doing the painting, plastering, stone and brick-work, the fire appliance is also kept in working order by the furnace and night watchman.

Tinsmith Shop.—Usually some of the blacksmith boys work with the tinsmith when he requires any help. Besides making a considerable portion of our tinware,

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the tinsmith does the plumbing and repairs kitchen utensils, roofs, sinks, tanks, stoves, &c., and attends to the wood-sawing and pumping engines.

Girls' Work.—Under direction of the reverend sisters the girls learn all kinds of housework, cooking, dairying, laundry-work, and make their own clothes, and greater part of those worn by the boys, becoming experts in the management of the sewing and knitting machines.

Out Pupils.—Five boys were hired out with farmers and seventeen girls were in domestic service, the wages ranged from \$6 to \$25 per month and board; several girls have been in continuous service for over four years.

Religious Instruction.—A course of religious instruction is given to the whole school during the winter months after class hours.

Conduct.—The conduct has been satisfactory.

Discipline.—As there is a regular system and an efficient staff there is no trouble in maintaining order; corporal punishment is only resorted to in cases of insult or gross disobedience; there was one case during the year.

Health.—The general health has been excellent. We had some cases of influenza and some of pneumonia in the winter and spring; also a few accidents, though with quick recoveries; and the usual minor complaints to be expected where there are so many children. Three pupils died in the school, one boy of consumption, one boy of acute Bright's disease, and one girl of tubular inflammation of the brain; the two last were never really well after having had the influenza. The physician in charge inspects frequently, and conditions conducive to health are maintained by an abundant use of vegetables and wholesome food, well prepared; by cleanliness of person and premises, by clothing adapted to the seasons, and by plenty of outdoor exercise, drill and calisthenics. The physique of pupils who have been here some time has been much improved.

A few applicants had to be refused admission as physically unsound.

Sanitary Condition.—The construction of a solid dam at Katepwe, nine miles away, at the end of the lake east of the school, by deepening the water in the vicinity of the school over two feet, has greatly improved our sanitary environment, by allowing the action of the waves to wash away the matter which formerly accumulated in the bay immediately facing the school, on our west, and which, besides being unsightly and malodorous, had a pestilent tendency, and menaced our water supply. The freezing of the sewage in the conduits last winter caused inconvenience and necessitated a lot of unexpected labour in repairing and deepening the drainage system. The closets for the female department are very unsatisfactory, being too small, and the old-fashioned pit kind; they are only about one hundred yards from the well from which we obtain our water supply. The cost of a better system would not be great. The ventilation of the building is good, though not perfect, as regards the older portion.

Water Supply.—Water for domestic use and fire protection is obtained from one well by means of a hot-air pumping engine.

Fire Protection.—Fire protection is ample, and of the best description, and is under the charge of the night watchman, whose duty it is to inspect it regularly.

Heating.—The male department is heated by stoves; furnaces for this purpose would be a great improvement in regulating the temperature and lessening the danger of fire. Owing to the construction of the building, it is difficult to maintain a regular temperature, and our fuel bill is very heavy.

Recreation.—Outdoor games have not been in a very flourishing condition, as there has been too much work for the big boys to be able to spare time for games; with little practice they have been successful in five games, all they played, against neighbouring white clubs, in the football field. Very little cricket or baseball was played.

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In winter both boys and girls skate regularly on the lake, and the boys do a lot of coasting as well. The girls have swings, games and pet animals in their tree-shaded playground. Gymnastics are indulged in in the winter evenings, and the library books are well patronized. The indoor games in vogue are such as are usual in white schools.

The brass band is a source of much pleasure to pupils and visitors, and maintains its high efficiency, though there have been many changes, caused by the discharges, in the course of the year.

Admissions and Discharges.—Thirty-five children were admitted during the year—sixteen boys and nineteen girls. Twenty-nine pupils were discharged—eighteen boys and eleven girls. Of these several were married, and some are preparing homes, though others are making no progress, as, having no means to start with for themselves, they have to live with, and are detrimentally influenced by, their pagan relatives and surroundings.

Ex-pupils.—The majority of those who were able to, have a home of their own; many are hard-working, thrifty and progressive, and are turning to profitable account the training they have received; but much depends on their environment, whether they are married, and the interest taken in them after they leave school. We have several of the second generation in school, and they are bright children.

General Remarks.—Several half-breeds, belonging to the reserves, now taking treaty and classed as Indians, hope to withdraw and obtain 'scrip,' the principal incentive with many being freedom to purchase intoxicants without restraint. Several are inferior to the more advanced Indians in intelligence, character and progressiveness, and cannot appreciate the advantages of a permanent home for their families and education for their children. If many withdraw from the treaty and have to take their children from school, our attendance will be affected.

Some public entertainments were given during the winter to appreciative audiences.

The whole school spent two days at the File Hills Agency on the occasion of the very successful agricultural fair held there by the Indians in June, under the auspices of their agent, Mr. W. M. Graham.

A very large number of visitors called at the school during the year.

There have been a few changes in the staff during the year, amongst others, Mr. Redmond, our farm instructor, appointed in 1884, left to farm on his own account.

In conclusion, I would say that the Indian agents on the surrounding reserves have given me every assistance; that when there has been necessity for their services, the North-west Mounted Police have always been prompt and efficient, and that my present staff and employees are performing their duties in a satisfactory manner.

I have, &c.,

J. HUGONNARD,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

RED DEER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

RED DEER, ALBERTA, July 21, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The school is situated on the banks of the Red Deer River, about three miles west of the Red Deer village.

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Land.—Four hundred and eighty acres are owned by the school and six hundred and forty acres are reserved as hay lands; about one-half of the land owned by and reserved for the school is covered with willow and small poplar. The quality of the soil is first-class, but is very difficult to work on account of the bush, and the breaking of land is very expensive; we are badly in need of a range for our cattle.

Buildings.—The main buildings in which are found dormitories, school-room, dining-room, kitchen, sewing-room, office and quarters for inspector or travelling officials, consist of a stone building, 48 x 66 feet, and a brick building, 42 x 48 feet. All the other buildings are of frame or squared log, and are as follows: principal's house, two cottages occupied by some members of the staff, carpenter's shop, blacksmith's shop, used at present as a store-room, pig sty, two stables, hen-house, dairy and small storehouse.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation in the buildings for ninety pupils; the present number authorized is eighty-nine.

Class-room Work.—The school hours are from 9 a.m. until 12 noon; and from 1.30 p.m. until 4.30 p.m. All children attend school three hours for five days each week. Written examinations are held every three months. All the classes are mixed. The progress made has been fair.

Farm and Garden.—Every endeavour is made to teach the boys to be farmers. The instructor leads his boys and works with them, showing them the best ways of working. As a result, in spite of the rough nature of the land, we have broken thirty acres, and fenced with a good wire fence almost a mile. We have also graded a road and broken up the land in front of the buildings, intending to make a lawn.

Industries.—*Carpenter Shop.*—We have a carpenter's shop in connection with the school, and seven boys have received instruction in this trade; the carpenter instructor and his boys do all the building, painting and repairing.

Housework and Sewing Room.—The girls are all taught housework, sewing and butter-making, under the supervision of the matron and her assistants.

Moral and Religious Training.—The greatest attention is paid to the religious training of the pupils. Regular religious services are held each Lord's Day, including a Sunday school, when truths are pressed home by all the members of the staff.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health during the year has been good; we have had very few cases of serious sickness. There have been no deaths. The greatest care is taken to have the school kept in a good sanitary condition.

Water Supply.—Our water supply is still very defective. All the water we use has to be carried in pails or hauled in tanks. I expect, however, soon to have an engine which will pump the water from a large well near the river or from the river itself.

Fire Protection.—Babcock's Star fire engines, grenades and pails filled with water are placed in convenient places. The hose-pipe arrangement which is placed in the main buildings will be of the greatest value as soon as we have a water supply.

Recreation.—Care is taken that due time is given to recreation. Football remains a very popular game in the summer, while in the winter the pupils enjoy skating and hockey. The boys are taught to swim. In the winter evenings the children are engaged in musical drill and the getting up of concerts.

General.—Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining fresh pupils. The parents are not opposed to the school and some seem to see the great advantage of education and industrial training, but very many are indifferent. In the case of some families, compulsion should be resorted to.

I have, &c.,

C. E. SOMERSET,

Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

REGINA, ASSA., July 27, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—This school is situated on elevated land, about five miles west of Regina.

Land.—The area of land in connection with the school is three hundred and twenty acres. In addition, a section of school land immediately west of our own land is held by lease. This is used for grazing purposes.

Buildings.—The buildings are as follows: the main building, built of brick with stone foundation, principal's residence, large frame building for workshops, cottage for carpenter instructor, laundry, bake-house, ice-house, root-house, cottage hospital, implement-shed, two stables, piggery, and some smaller buildings, such as a well-house and a garden-house.

Accommodation.—There has been ample accommodation for all who have been in attendance. The dormitories have not at any time been over-crowded. There is room in the school for one hundred and fifty pupils.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year was about fifty-three boys and forty-three girls, or a total of ninety-six. This was a reduction, compared with the previous year, of nearly nine of an average attendance.

Class-room Work.—During the summer the pupils are taught in one department, but during the winter term, when all out-pupils have returned, there are two departments. Pupils attend school for three hours, five days in the week. Saturday morning, all boys and girls are expected to be at work, but Saturday afternoon is regarded as a half-holiday. The school hours are from 9 a.m. to 12 o'clock and from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. The programme of studies authorized by the department is adhered to. Quarterly written examinations are held, and promotions made accordingly. Present-day history is a branch of study not overlooked. Care is taken to procure books, papers and other miscellaneous literature suitable for the pupils. It is our constant endeavour to foster a love for reading. In many cases, stories and books are outlined, and the papers and books are then given to the pupils in the evening hours.

Farm and Garden.—Farming is regarded as the most important industry in the school. It is assumed that the vast majority of educated Indians, for some years to come, will make their living by mixed farming. Other industries, such as carpentry work and harness-repairing, are found to be of great value in this connection. If the graduate, in after years, be more or less isolated, he must do as much of his own repairs, both in wood and leather, as he possibly can.

The acreage for this present year is as follows: wheat, twenty-nine acres; oats, twenty acres; feed of stock, twenty acres; potatoes, ten acres; rye, six acres; brome grass, twenty acres; turnips, two acres; garden, one and a half acres. This year's summer fallow will measure about sixty acres. Last year's returns included three hundred and ninety-eight bushels of wheat, five hundred and eighty-six bushels of oats and eleven hundred and twenty-five bushels of potatoes.

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Industries Taught.—For six days in the week regular duties in one of the various departments are assigned each pupil able for work. The bake-shop and the printing office have, for a considerable time, been managed successfully by pupils alone. In the early spring, the carpenter shop was put in charge of a graduate, who is now a member of the staff and doing most creditably. Work in the shoe shop and harness shop is confined to general repair work. The girls have been taught in all branches of household duties. The larger ones have been assigned to responsible places in the kitchen, sewing-room, laundry, and directly under the matron's care. We have endeavoured to make them thorough housekeepers.

Moral and Religious Training.—In every possible way, efforts have been made in the direction of true character-building. By public and private talks with pupils, the necessity of truthfulness, diligence, faithfulness and all those other qualities that enter into true character, have been dwelt upon. A mid-week prayer-meeting is held, in which pupils take part. Regular services, including a Sabbath school, are conducted in the assembly-room on each Sabbath.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been very good. We have less signs of scrofula than ever before. Only healthy pupils are admitted to the school, and by careful attention to each pupil it is our constant effort to keep them healthy and strong. We were deeply grieved to lose through death a most highly esteemed member of the staff, Mrs. Moffat, who died of pneumonia on January 7.

We consider the sanitary condition to be better than ever before. All rubbish that can be burnt, is burnt and got out of the way. Cleanliness and order in every department is insisted on. Disinfectants are freely, but not extravagantly, used.

Water Supply.—We have two good wells, one in the garden and the other a few hundred feet from the main building. A Ryder hot-air pumping engine has recently been placed over the nearer of the two wells, and pure drinking water is pumped into our large attic tank with the greatest ease.

Fire Protection.—This new engine enables us to keep our tanks full, and in this way we have a safety we never felt when water was pumped by windmill power. We have also a full supply of hand-grenades and other fire-extinguishers kept in convenient and well-known places. Great care is exercised in endeavouring to prevent any destruction through fire.

Heating.—There are three double furnaces and one single furnace under the main building. In the other departments, stoves are used. Wood is purchased from the Indians, or in car-load lots from Duck Lake or Prince Albert. During the year two hundred and eleven tons of coal were used—mostly soft coal from Lethbridge.

Recreation.—The girls take great pleasure in long walks, accompanied by one of the lady members of the staff. Most of the boys are fond of athletic sports. Baseball is played by a number of the boys, but their most popular game continues to be football.

General Remarks.—Our graduates have, on the whole, acquitted themselves well, but a few have disappointed us.

The school paper, 'Progress,' has been widely circulated, and brings us a number of valuable exchanges. It also keeps ex-pupils in touch with the school.

In closing this report, I wish to bear testimony to the zeal and efficiency of all the members of the staff. They have manifested deep interest and earnestness in the work.

I have, &c.,

A. J. McLEOD,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

HIGH RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

DUNBOW, ALTA., September 18, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my ninth annual report in connection with the above school for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The school is situated in a valley on the west bank of High River close by where it empties into the Bow, and is twenty-five miles south-east from Calgary.

Land.—There are nine hundred and sixty acres of land owned by the Government in connection with this school. Four hundred and eighty acres surround the institution, and the same number are across High River twelve miles south-east. This latter is chiefly hay land, and is used entirely for that purpose, and the pasturing of our cattle during the summer months. In time, when our herd increases sufficiently, I expect to keep most of our cattle all the year round at the hay camp.

Buildings.—Besides the two main buildings, which contain the dormitories, the class-rooms (separate), common dining-hall and chapel, rooms for members of the staff and offices, there are a number of other buildings. Looking down from the surrounding hills, the institution has the appearance of a compact little village. As we approach the school the first building met with is the bakery and flour store, 45 x 15, and in line with this are the following : blacksmith's shop and iron-shed, 25 x 16; carpenter and shoemaker's shop, 24 x 30, two stories, the carpenter's shop on the ground floor; paint, coal and lumber shed, 56 x 8; men's quarters, a brick-veneered cottage, one story and a half high, 32 x 26. Then follow the two main buildings—boys' and girls'—next to the girls' building is the brick-veneered hospital, 25 x 30, and the engine house, 36½ x 16½. Behind the engine house is the laundry, 25 x 30, two stories, with drying-room up stairs. The next row of buildings in rear of the laundry consists of the poultry-house and yards, 81 x 27; the stores, one 12 x 28, and one 36 x 18; ice-house and refrigerators, 32 x 16; coal and wood shed, 36 x 14. Next in order, and to the rear again, are the carriage, tool and implement shed, 125 x 23; horse and cow stable, 80 x 32; new granary and root-house, 24 x 40 x 10—granary on top capable of holding over five thousand bushels of grain—the root-house built of substantial stone walls nine feet high, will hold over four thousand bushels. At the back and to the sides of the stables and granary are the hay and cattle corrals, then comes the old granary, 30 x 15 (to be used as a cow stable), calf-shed, 70 x 12, and last of all the pig-pen, 15 x 17. I had as many of the outbuildings repainted as was possible with the means at my command, and both main buildings were renovated to a large extent on the inside. The grounds are kept clean and tidy, and I endeavour to improve them each year by planting trees, laying out flower beds, &c.

Accommodation.—There is good accommodation for one hundred and fifty children, and I only wish that it was taken advantage of.

Attendance.—The average daily attendance for the year is ninety, and the number at present in attendance ninety-one, being thirty short of our authorized number. Of those at present in attendance twelve are to be discharged in the beginning of July, thus further reducing the number of pupils to seventy-nine, fifty-one short of the number we are permitted to take in.

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Recruiting for these schools is becoming a serious matter and deserving of deep consideration. It is to be regretted that an institution fully equipped is unable to do the work expected of it through lack of material to work on.

Admissions	6
Discharges	14

Class-room Work.—Progress has been satisfactory in three class-rooms, and the programme of studies laid down by the department is followed. The pupils were graded as follows at the last examinations:—

Standard I.....	24
“ II.....	25
“ III.....	17
“ IV.....	19
“ V.....	6

Examinations are held twice a year, prizes are awarded and distributed, and I must say there is great emulation amongst the children, especially in the senior division.

Farm and Garden.—Two hundred and twenty-five tons of hay were put up last summer, but unfortunately we lost over fifty tons by a prairie fire in the month of November, and consequently were obliged to purchase two hundred dollars' worth this spring.

We threshed one thousand and ninety-one bushels of oats, and two hundred and ninety bushels of wheat. Twelve hundred bushels of turnips and mangolds, five hundred bushels of potatoes, twenty bushels of carrots and about three hundred head of cabbage were put away for winter use.

This spring one hundred and fourteen acres have been put under cultivation, all on the school property.

	Acres.
Oats.....	62
Bromus and oats.....	10
Barley.....	5
Rye.....	20
Potatoes.....	5
Turnips and mangolds.....	10
Corn and pease.....	1
Garden.....	1
Total	114

Five acres of land were broken. So far we have had very seasonable weather, and the prospects of a bountiful harvest are good.

Stock.—Ninety-eight head of school cattle, and seventy-two head belonging to the boys were wintered at the school. The boys do all the work, under supervision, in connection with the feeding and care of stock in winter. We received \$45 worth of meat from our herd, and sold animals to the value of \$388. Our live stock has increased about \$1,500 in value since last year. There are twenty-five horses, one hundred and eight head of cattle and fourteen pigs at present belonging to the institution, and the cattle of the boys, purchased from their own earnings, number fifty-eight head.

Twenty-nine head have been taken to the Blood Agency by their owners—ex-pupils—and seven to the Blackfoot Agency. All the boys work on the farm, the nature of the work performed depending on their strength. The smaller boys help

in weeding the roots and gardens, feeding pigs and other light work. Every boy in the senior division is taught how to milk.

All our hay, coal, lumber and a large quantity of our supplies are hauled by the farm teams in charge of the boys, and they work teams in ploughing, mowing and seeding, thus gaining a knowledge of all branches of farming.

Industries Taught.—Carpentry.—This is the only industry taught outside of farming. There are six apprentices regularly employed in the shop. The new work done during the year consisted in raising the roof of the girls' building, putting in the necessary partitions to make extra rooms, and building the new granary and root-house. All buildings and furniture have been kept in a state of thorough repair, new articles of furniture have been made, and a hay-stacker and sweeps for the farm. From the end of July till October 1, the apprentices in this shop are allowed to hire out for haying and harvesting. Besides that they put in a couple of hours daily at farm work while at the school.

Sewing Room.—The girls make all their own clothing as well as a large portion of the boys'. All are taught cooking, baking, dairy and laundry work. They are kept continually employed at other household work when not in class or recreation. Their work in the sewing-room is really very heavy for the number of girls, especially as there are so many young ones.

Baking.—The tradesman does all the baking for the school, besides cutting up the beef, and when not so engaged does any other work required of him.

Shoemaking.—The shoemaker's shop was re-opened in November last, when an ex-pupil, L. Dennetry, was engaged to do repairing. No new boots were made and no apprentices were placed in the shop. In May we engaged an other ex-pupil, W. McGirr, to take charge of the shop, as the other young man being married, wished to go home and build himself a house. Both gave entire satisfaction, not only as regards the quantity but the quality of their work. W. McGirr is still in charge of the shop.

Moral and Religious Training.—In summer all the children attend mass at six o'clock. Prayers are said morning and evening in the dormitories. On Sunday there is divine service twice—morning and evening—and at other fixed times throughout the week. Catechism is taught and the children get a regular course of instruction on their religious duties.

The conduct of the children has been very satisfactory during the year. In no case did we have to employ severe measures. Discipline was efficiently maintained by reprimands and short detentions during play hours. The system of employing monitors was continued.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The epidemic of measles reported last year continued into the month of July, and I regret to have to report two deaths from secondary illness following the measles. The epidemic was completely stamped out by the middle of July. Two pupils died of consumption, making the total number of deaths during the year four; outside of this and a few cases of severe pneumonia, the children have enjoyed good health, particularly during the latter half of the year. Concerning some scrofulous patients, I am happy to be able to report that Dr. Lafferty has met with great success in the cases he has treated here. If the cure proves to be permanent, it will be a great boon to many Indian children who are precluded from the advantages of education owing to their diseases.

The sanitary arrangements leave nothing to be desired.

Water Supply.—Our water supply is excellent, the tanks in the different buildings being filled by means of our steam engine. The flow of water in the well is practically inexhaustible.

Fire Protection.—Great precautions against fire are taken. Babcocks, grenades, fire-pails and axes are distributed throughout the building in convenient places. All

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sources from which a fire might arise are constantly watched and frequent admonitions are given to both pupils and staff.

Heating.—The boys' building is heated by hot-air furnaces and stoves, and the girls' altogether by stoves. I think a more economical means of heating might be instituted, either hot water or steam. The first cost might appear to be large, but there would be such a great economy in fuel that it would pay for the extra cost in a few years. The hot-air furnaces are not satisfactory. They consume a lot of coal without compensating results, and they have to be supplemented with stoves. Our fuel bill for the years 1897-8 and 1898-9 has been \$1,621 and \$1,350. This is f. o. b. at our nearest railroad station, Dewinton, in car-load lots.

Recreation.—The children have an hour every day at noon, and from half-past six till bedtime in the evening. The principal outdoor games are, in the spring and fall, football, and in winter hockey. Both the football and hockey teams have a very creditable record and have always been admired for their clean, gentlemanly play. The football team were in the final contest for the cup last fall and had to play a second time against the team of 'E' division, N. W. M. P., when they were beaten by one goal. The hockey team won five matches out of eight, playing the best teams in Alberta. These games I consider a great factor in the training of our boys, and the small expense incurred in keeping them up is, I believe, fully justified by the results. The girls indulge in more moderate exercises. Our endeavour is to give all pupils as much outdoor exercise as possible.

General Remarks.—The system of placing pupils out to work during haying and harvesting has been continued with good results. Reports received of their work and conduct are favourable. As far as possible they are allowed to make their own terms with their employers. They, as a rule, prefer to work for married men.

Ex-pupils.—The reports concerning these are getting more satisfactory each year. Pupils returning to the reserve are apt to run wild for a year or so, but as they get older they settle down and begin to utilize the knowledge they have acquired at these schools. The more pupils graduated from the industrial schools the better reports will be received of those already discharged. If the industrial schools of the Territories were kept working to their full capacity, it would not be many years before a very noticeable change occurred among the reservation Indians.

I have, &c.,

A. NAESSENS,
Principal.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

BATTLEFORD INSPECTORATE,

PRINCE ALBERT, November 4, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the inspection of Indian schools throughout this district for the year ended June 30, 1899.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE,

situated near Prince Albert, was inspected in December, 1898. Principal: the Venerable Archdeacon McKay.

Enrolment of pupils: treaty children, 44; non-treaty, 9; total, 53. Classified thus:

Standard 1.....	21
“ II.....	8
“ III.....	12
“ IV.....	6
“ V.....	5
“ VI.....	1

These are arranged in two divisions, the senior being under the charge of Mr. E. McKenzie Ellis, and the junior, of Miss M. Kirkby. Both are properly qualified, and in spite of frequent changes of teacher for the senior division, the work has been carried on throughout the year with moderate success, as was evident from the results of the examination. At an entertainment which I had the pleasure of attending on the evening of December 27, the pupils acquitted themselves very creditably in music, recitation and dialogue.

Farming and gardening are taught practically and well, though without the employment of a special instructor. A liberal supply of grain and vegetables is raised, answering all the needs of the school, and that from a comparatively small acreage. There is a carpenter's shop, moderately well equipped, but no regular training is given. The girls throughout the different departments of housework are under competent direction, and are receiving a useful training.

ST. MICHAEL'S BOARDING SCHOOL,

situated at Duck Lake, was inspected in January.

Principal: the Rev. M. J. P. Paquette, O.M.I.

The classification of the pupils enrolled at the above date was as follows:—

Standard I.....	50
“ II.....	24
“ III.....	19
Total.....	93

The services of a very competent teacher, Mr. Thomas Dwyer, have recently been secured for the senior boys. But while the pupils throughout the three divisions are

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receiving a thorough training in manners and morals, and the school in other respects is under very efficient management, yet the results of the class-work are disappointing. This is, in part, due to disadvantages in respect to space and equipment.

The main building has been enlarged and improved and beautified in many ways; but the accommodation is still, in some particulars, insufficient for the attendance.

No land is cultivated for grain, but gardening, the care of stock, and carpentry, each under an instructor, are systematically carried on. At the local agricultural exhibition, the school won some fifty prizes, chiefly with the products of these industries. Nor is attention limited to the merely useful, for a large and attractive flower garden adorns the premises.

SADDLE LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.

Inspected March 27; the Rev. H. Grandin, principal.

Classification of pupils:

Standard I.....	19
" II.....	6
" III.....	13
" IV.....	5
" V.....	3
	—
Total.....	46

There are also in attendance six non-treaty children.

The pupils are divided into two forms and are under competent instruction. Chief attention is given to the reading, understanding and use of English, in which the pupils acquitted themselves particularly well at examination. Their obedience and conduct were faultless.

This school was formerly located at Lac la Biche, but was removed in the summer of 1895 to the Blue Quill's division of Saddle Lake Reserve, six miles west of the agency buildings.

The new building, which is of frame on stone foundation, is well designed and comfortable, consisting of the following rooms in addition to the apartments of the staff:—

Ground floor: height of ceiling, 10 feet; boys' recreation-room, 16 x 30 feet; pupils' dining-room, 24 x 30 feet.

Second story: height of ceiling, 9½ feet; senior class-room, 12 x 27 feet; junior class-room, 15 x 30 feet; girls' recreation-room, 14 x 23 feet; hosiery, 8 x 14 feet.

Third story: height of ceiling, 8 feet; boys' dormitory, 28 x 30 feet; girls' dormitory, 30 x 32 feet. The kitchen and bakery are detached from the main building.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOARDING SCHOOL, UNION LAKE.

Inspected April 6; Rev. J. R. Matheson, principal.

Pupils, classified:

Standard I.....	7
" II.....	2
" III.....	4
" IV.....	2
" VI.....	1
	—
Total.....	16

Non-treaty children in attendance, 26,

The class-room work has suffered much from change of teachers, but in spite of this some progress was shown. A well arranged time-table was in use, based on the authorized programme. The pupils have regular practice in singing, and take much pleasure in this part of their exercises.

A new building has been erected during the year, affording downstairs a class-room, 24 x 28 feet, and with ceiling 10 feet high, and upstairs a similar space, which is used as a boys' dormitory. This was much needed, for the entire school accommodation was, and still is, over-taxed.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL, UNION LAKE.

Inspected April 7; Rev. W. Comiré, O.M.I., principal.

The treaty children enrolled are classified as follows:—

Standard I.....	16
“ II.....	14
“ III.....	5
“ IV.....	9
“ V.....	5
“ VI.....	2
Total.....	51

There are in addition twelve non-treaty pupils in attendance.

Two members of the staff are regularly occupied in the school-rooms. The classes were examined in all subjects and showed fair progress. The pupils receive careful training in vocal music, and have some practice in reciting and declaiming.

The well-being of the pupils is carefully looked after as to food and cleanliness, while their clothing is comfortable and neat, even so far as to be quite attractive.

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This institution was inspected in June, 1899, and visited incidentally on several other occasions during the year.

Staff.—The Rev. E. K. Matheson, principal; Mr. R. F. McDougall, head teacher, just resigned; Miss I. B. Brokowoski, assistant teacher; Mrs. M. A. Ward, matron; Miss E. Shepphird, assistant matron and nurse; Miss N. Hayes, seamstress; Miss C. Thornton, cook; Miss B. Plumb, baker and dairymaid; Miss E. Schofield, laundress; J. A. T. Long, general assistant and book-keeper; J. H. Scott, farmer; E. Brown, carpenter; P. Taylor, blacksmith.

The lack of permanency of the staff has for some time rendered the management of the school much more difficult than it otherwise would be.

The pupils are classified as follows:—

Standard I.....	32
“ II.....	8
“ III.....	31
“ IV.....	23
“ V.....	5
“ VI.....	2
Total.....	101

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The results of the class examination were most satisfactory, and indicate that good methods of instruction have been diligently practised, and that the pupils have been well employed. The same enthusiasm which was manifested at last inspection has continued, with a most beneficial effect on the progress, spirit and bearing of the pupils. The two boys in Standard VI have gone in some particulars beyond the limit prescribed for Indian schools, and one wrote successfully at the recent public school leaving examination. Among other features of the examination, a general knowledge test was employed, in which the pupils of Standard VI and several of those in Standard V took highly creditable marks, showing that their information was by no means limited to the bare contents of their text-books.

Farming and gardening operations are entirely too limited, being insufficient to supply the needs of the institution in the shape of vegetables for the table and grain for the stock. This season, however, the garden has been under very careful cultivation, and the boys are receiving an excellent practical training in this important branch.

The live stock, consisting of sixteen cows, four oxen, four horses, fifty pigs, and a considerable number of fowl, is well cared for by the boys, under careful supervision.

Twenty-four boys are under the farmer's charge; eleven are instructed in carpentry and eight in other trades. The girls, by turns, are taught all departments of housework, and it would be well if the same plan were carried out among the boys' industries, since those industries, such as farming, stock-raising and carpentry, which a few require to learn, are required equally by all. For the present or the next generation it is not advisable that the Indians should be induced to go abroad from the reserves to compete with skilled workmen in the various trades. The encouragement given by the department to agriculture and stock-raising on the reserves is in harmony with natural conditions, and is in the Indians' best interests. I am glad to be able to say that, so far as trades are concerned, in connection with this school at least, attention is not practically limited to the useful industries above named.

The school premises have been greatly improved during the year by laying out of grounds, fencing, gravelling of walks and tree-planting.

DAY SCHOOLS.

The day schools are struggling along under many difficulties and disadvantages. As the children are under the parents' control, the teachers have daily to combat the natural indifference of the Indian towards education. Again, the brightest and healthiest children being taken to recruit the boarding schools, the material remaining on the reserves is for the most part of the poorest quality. In spite of these and other disadvantages, in most instances a work of much value is being done by these schools, and their influence over the lives and manners of the Indians is distinctly beneficial.

THE DAY SCHOOLS OF CARLTON AGENCY,

namely, Mistawasis', Ahtahkakoop's and Wahspaton's, were visited at various times. These are all well conducted, and good work is being done. In Ahtahkakoop's the attendance is larger and more regular, averaging in some months as high as seventeen, and the pupils are particularly well advanced. The school at Sturgeon Lake has been re-opened, but, as it is not actually on the reserve and is within reach of less than half the children of school age, the attendance is necessarily small.

JOHN SMITH'S DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected December 6, 1898. Miss M. Thompson, teacher. Number of pupils enrolled, 24; average for twelve months, 10; present at inspection, 11. Pupils classi-

fied: Standard I, 11; Standard II, 2; Standard III, 8; Standard IV, 3. Progress, fair.

A very suitable new building has been erected, well built and properly equipped.

WHITECAP'S DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected February 8. Mrs. W. R. Tucker, teacher. Number of pupils enrolled, 11; average attendance for twelve months, 8; present at inspection, 10. Progress, fair. Much attention is given to cleanliness, and with very good results. The school is here playing an important part in the civilizing of the Indians.

WHITEFISH LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected March 16. Miss M. B. German, teacher. Pupils enrolled, 21; average for twelve months, 6; present at inspection, 6. Progress, fair. The attendance is very irregular, as the Indians' homes are very scattered.

GOODFISH LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

Situated on Whitefish Lake Reserve. Inspected March 20. Mr. Vincent Smith, teacher. Pupils enrolled, 24; average for twelve months, 11; present at inspection, 16. Progress, good. Pupils clean and tidy. Attendance register well kept, giving full information. School-room tastefully decorated.

SADDLE LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected March 28. Rev. A. G. McKittrick, teacher. Pupils enrolled, 12; average for twelve months, 7; present at inspection, 10. Non-treaty children, 6. Progress, fair. Children untidy.

RED PHEASANT'S DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected, April 25. Miss M. Willson, teacher. Pupils, enrolled, 19; average for twelve months, 11; present at inspection, 14. Progress, fair. Pupils clean and neat in person and in clothing.

LITTLE PINE'S DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected May 10. Mr. C. T. Desmarais, teacher. Pupils, enrolled, 14; average for 12 months, 8; present at inspection, 9. Progress, unsatisfactory. Cleanliness of pupils neglected.

POUNDMAKER'S DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected May 12. Miss V. Arcand, teacher. Pupils enrolled, 17; present at inspection, 6, the day being very stormy. Progress, good. Cleanliness of pupils well attended to. School-room well kept.

SWEET GRASS' DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected May 17. Mr. J. Pritchard, teacher. Pupils enrolled, 11; average for twelve months, 9; present at inspection, 9. Progress, unsatisfactory. Washing and combing of pupils neglected. Health of pupils, bad.

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THUNDERCHILD'S DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected May 18. Mr. P. McDonald, teacher. Pupils enrolled, 13; average for twelve months, 7; present at inspection, 9. Progress, fair; condition of school somewhat improved. Not sufficient effort put forth to keep up attendance.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CHISHOLM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
QU'APPELLE INSPECTORATE,
FORT QU'APPELLE ASSA., August 23, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of inspections of schools in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, during my inspection of agencies and reserves, from October, 1898, to August, 1899.

FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL

was inspected on October 14 and December 24, 1898. Number of pupils present, 12 and 19; number enrolled, 17. On the first occasion five boys were out working with farmers. The classification was :

Standard I.....	7
" III.....	4
" IV.....	4
" V.....	4

Alex. Skeene is principal and teacher, and the school is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. Equipment and school material ample. The pupils were clean, well dressed, and were making capital progress, Mr. Skene being a most competent teacher.

The five boys were visited at the places they were working and all were found comfortably located amongst the best farmers in the surrounding districts, all of whom spoke in the highest terms of the boys. They were earning from \$10 to \$16 per month and board.

The house proper was in excellent order, beds and bedding clean, neat meals well cooked and served. Miss Webster was matron and deserved credit for her excellent management.

There is a good-sized garden in connection and large supplies of all kinds of vegetables were secured for the use of the house; a new range for the kitchen, and a large iron tank to hold the water from the roof had been added to the equipment during the year.

ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL

was inspected on November 17, 1898. Rev. Hugh McKay, principal, and Mr. D. McKay, teacher; Mrs. McKay, matron of the house. Number of pupils present, 28; number on roll, 35. Seven were absent, five on account of sickness and two on leave; 22 were in Standard I, 6 in Standard II and 7 in Standard III. Equipment and material sufficient. These are supplied by the mission. The pupils were orderly and were comfortably dressed, and good faithful class-work was being done.

The house department was all that could be wished for, clean and tidy throughout and ample accommodation for all. The dining-room was particularly attractive; tables had white table cloths, these with white crockery dishes gave a home-like appearance to the place. There is a farm in connection and a large herd of cattle, also sheep, pigs and poultry, including turkeys and geese. The boys have a fine opportunity here of acquiring knowledge of farm work and the care of cattle, besides the ordinary class work. The institution is under the Presbyterian Church and is the second oldest boarding school in the Territories, the McDougall Orphanage, Morley, being the pioneer.

BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL

was inspected on January 23, 1899. W. J. Small, B.A., principal and teacher; Miss McLaren, matron; Miss McLeod, assistant matron; Hugh McKay, a Regina graduate, in care of the cattle and general assistant. Number of pupils present, 45; number on the roll, 45. Forty being the limit allowed, only pay for this number is received. The pupils are classified as under:

Standard I.....	32
“ II.....	8
“ III.....	4
“ IV.....	1

Equipment sufficient, also school material. Good progress was being made, although it was difficult to get new pupils to speak out, especially the older ones; no difficulty with the younger boys and girls, but there is a shyness about the older ones which is hard to get over. At a recent examination of the school, conducted by Rev. Mr. Murray and Dr. Hall, the following pupils recited the Golden Texts for the year without a mistake: Daisy Bunn, Bertha Hunska, S. Blackbird, Lucy Blackbird, Jacob Blackbird, Flora Bird, Lydia Brandon, Fanny Singoose recited forty without a mistake. Jim Esuanaget, forty-five; Geo. Hunter, thirty-five; Young Singoose, twenty-five, and others less. Six pupils from the school were at the time earning good wages in respectable families in the neighbourhood, Miss McLaren keeping in touch with them, regularly inquiring how they were getting on. The building was in the pink of neatness and cleanliness and pupils seemed happy. A reed organ had been added during the year to the school equipment, and many of the girls make good use of it. An addition is being made to the building, which will give an upstairs dining-room, also more classroom and dormitory space for boys. These extensions will cost \$4000 or \$5000 and are to be paid by the W. F. M. S. of the Presbyterian Church. A new henery had been built during the year. There is a six-acre garden which gave a good yield of potatoes and other vegetables for the use of the house. The pupils have sufficient recreation. Whilst they cannot boast of the expensive luxuries, such as brass bands, curling, bicycles, and such like, they have the good old-fashioned 'coasting' down the hills, which is capital exercise for them, and they can have that here to their hearts' content, and if they cannot buy a sleigh, they can make one. This institution is doing splendid work and its influence for good is felt on the reserves represented.

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KEE-SEE-KOO-WENIN DAY SCHOOL

on Okanese Reserve, was inspected on February 10, 1899. . . Number of pupils present, 6 ; number on roll, 13 ; classified as follows :—

Standard I.....	1
“ II.....	7
“ III.....	5

Equipment (except desks) sufficient. School material ample. The school-room was comfortable, although it was 49 degrees below zero outside. R. C. McPherson is the teacher and missionary. The pupils were clever and much interested in their lessons. They were warmly clad and had warm wrappers to wear coming and going from school during the cold. Some good specimens of knitting, sewing, crochet work, &c., were seen. The school and mission are under Presbyterian management.

OAK RIVER (SIOUX) DAY SCHOOL

was inspected on February 23, 1899. Number of pupils on roll, 22; average attendance last quarter, 9. Classification:

Standard I.....	11
“ II.....	4
“ III.....	4
Gone away, but not discharged	3

Equipment and material sufficient. School-room comfortable, excepting on windy days. Progress fair. Pupils were clean and comfortably clothed. A bale of cloth from England had been received, and was to be made into garments for the pupils. Rev. Mr. Cox is teacher and missionary in connection with the Church of England. Besides the attendance at the day school, six pupils from the reserve are at Elkhorn school, ten at Brandon, four at Portage la Prairie, and one at Birtle; total, twenty-one at schools off the reserve.

KEYS DAY SCHOOL (SWAN RIVER AGENCY)

was inspected on March 17, 1899. Number of pupils present, 9; number enrolled, 15; average attendance, 10; six in Standard 1, six in Standard 2, and three in Standard 3.

Equipment and material sufficient. The new building was being occupied. It is log, 22 x 20; logs hewn square; porch, 6 feet wide; arch roof; open chimney for ventilation; lathed and plastered and wainscotted; a small platform; a comfortable building.

Rev. Mr. Owens is teacher and missionary, and I always find the work done here satisfactory. Mrs. Owens has a class for knitting and sewing, and the girls can make their own dresses. Some very good specimens of the girls' work were to be seen. The school and mission are under control of the Church of England.

KEE-SEE-KANSE DAY SCHOOL (SWAN RIVER AGENCY)

was inspected on March 20, 1899. Number of pupils present, 5; number on the roll, 13; average attendance, 5; seven in Standard 1, four in Standard 2, two in Standard 3. Edward Jas. Barton, son of the former teacher, was in charge, and a good improvement was noticed in the work under the new teacher, and the attendance promised to be also improved. The school is a neat little building, and it was in capital order. Mr. Barton holds a third-class certificate for Manitoba, and has had four

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years' experience in teaching, and there was every prospect of success in his work at this point. Equipment and material sufficient. The mission is close to the school, Rev. Father Corby being in charge. Some good mitts, cuffs and stockings were shown, work of the girls.

CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL, ON COTE'S RESERVE,

was inspected on March 24, 1899. Number of pupils present, 28; number on the roll, 30; besides 14 non-treaty (7 boarders and 7 day scholars). Classification:

	Non-treaty.	Treaty.
Standard I.	3	14
" II.	8	10
" III.	2	5
" IV.	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	14	30

The examination was highly satisfactory and proved Miss Patch to be a capable and painstaking teacher.

Mr. Rothwell, North-west Government School Inspector, visited the school this spring, and examined the pupils, for whom a grant is given, and he informed me he was highly pleased with the progress made, and with Miss Patch as a teacher.

Equipment was sufficient, and some material was requisitioned for. Rev. Neil Gilmour is the principal; also missionary for the reserve. Miss Gilmour is the matron. The dining-room, kitchen and dormitories were all clean and in good order. The girls' dormitory was needing repairs, but the building was not worth spending any money on, and the school-room was cold, so much so that both are being pulled down after having been examined by an architect from Winnipeg, and a new building put up, combining class and dormitory accommodation. The expense will be over \$4,000, to be paid by the Presbyterian Church. I asked the principal to do his best to get iron bedsteads for the dormitories, as it would be a pity to take the old wooden ones into the new building. The pupils spoke freely in English, were polite and well-behaved.

GORDON'S BOARDING SCHOOL, TOUCHWOOD AGENCY,

was inspected on April 6 and 7, 1899. Number of pupils present, 25; number on roll, 25; five in Standard 1, nine in Standard 2, seven in Standard 3, and four in Standard 4. Equipment sufficient, except in desks, and these were old and broken. Material was plentiful and nothing was asked for. The examination was satisfactory, and showed constant work on the part of the teacher.

Mrs. Williams is matron. There are a man servant and a maid servant. The whole house was in apple-pie order, and reflected credit on the matron. The beds are all iron ones.

There was a fine garden and abundance of vegetables for the use of the home. Potatoes got frozen in the root-house, which was unfortunate.

This school is in connection with the Church of England.

DAY STAR'S DAY SCHOOL, TOUCHWOOD AGENCY,

was inspected on April 10, 1899; number of pupils present, 8; number enrolled, 10; three in Standard 1, four in Standard 2, one in Standard 3, two in Standard 4. Equipment and material sufficient. The pupils were doing very well. His Lordship the

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Bishop of Qu'Appelle visited this little school, and told me he was much pleased with the advancement of these little boys and girls, and Mrs. Grisdale was delighted with the sewing and knitting, and asked for samples to take away. The boys do gardening; each boy and girl has a small patch in the garden. Mrs. Smith is the teacher. The school is under control of the Church of England. The Rev. Mr. Bassing is the missionary, and visits the school once a week to give religious instructions, and otherwise examine the work.

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL, TOUCHWOOD AGENCY,

was inspected April 20, 1899. Number of pupils present, 30; number enrolled, 30. Classified as under:

Standard I.....	16
“ II.....	7
“ III.....	5
“ IV.....	2
	<hr/>
	30

Equipment sufficient and material had already been requisitioned for. Sister Valade is teacher, and the class-room exercises showed marked progress over the previous year, and I was more than pleased with the cleverness shown by both boys and girls. Sister Valade is an accomplished teacher, and maintains the best of discipline.

The Rev. Mr. Perreault is principal; Rev. Sister Thiffault, superior; Sister Valade, teacher; Sister St. Alexander, cook; Sister Agnes, seamstress; Rev. Brother St. Amour, carpenter.

The whole house was in splendid order; a new bake oven had been added, capable of baking sixty loaves at a time. The name of the oven is 'Reed combination bake-oven'; wood or coal, can be used, and cost, laid down, \$100. It is portable, and can be moved about like a stove. The kitchen, dining-room and dormitories were all examined and found in perfect order, for the convenience and comfort of the pupils. The beds are all iron ones. The exercises were reading, spelling, dictation, arithmetic, meaning of subjects read and of words, singing, writing, drawing, &c. The pupils were well dressed, and appeared to be in the best of health, and they were receiving the best of attention in and out of the school.

REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, PRESBYTERIAN,

was inspected on the 17th and other days in May, 1899. Number of pupils present, 101; number on roll 114. Classification as under:

Standard I.....	35
“ II.....	10
“ III.....	13
“ IV.....	36
“ V.....	7
	<hr/>
	101

School material and equipment ample. The examination was satisfactory in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar, dictation, geography, &c.

The Rev. A. J. McLeod is principal; Jas. R. Motion, assistant principal; Mr. Atcheson, carpenter; Miss H. Cumming, matron; Miss Cummings, laundress; Geo. Atcheson, night watchman; Miss Lowe, seamstress; Miss Dunsmore, teacher, senior division; Miss Amy Dunsmore, teacher, junior division.

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The whole building was in good order, outbuildings also. The new hospital had been completed; a new band-stand, a new swing for junior girls, a new tool-house in the garden, new fencing, and trees planted, a new pump-house, a new lumber-house, new porches and a number of other articles, such as cupboards, doors, frames, gates, shelving in pantrys, remodelling the horse-stables, &c., and all buildings, except the main one, had received a coat of paint. A new Ryder engine had been supplied to pump water to the tanks.

The farm made a good showing: three hundred and ninety-eight bushels of wheat, five hundred and eighty-six bushels of oats, one thousand one hundred and twenty-five bushels of potatoes, besides turnips, mangolds, onions, carrots, cabbages, celery, beets, green feed and hay.

There are twenty-five head of cattle, ten horses, twenty-eight pigs and thirty-four poultry.

The books were checked and invoices compared with cash entries, and the balance on hand, April 30, 1899, was, all accounts being paid, \$587.30.

The utmost economy is observed, but there is no stinting. Beef was costing \$4.10 per one hundred pounds, and Mr. Darke, contractor, was supplying very good beef. Coal oil was 29 cents a gallon; Galt coal, \$6.10 a ton on car. Fuel is a big item. Dry goods, groceries and hardware are purchased in the cheapest markets, and thus deficits are avoided.

There is a literary and debating society, and these afford mental improvement, as well as amusement, during the long winter evenings. Every Thursday evening, there is a social gathering of boys, girls and staff in the large room, where the band plays a few pieces, and the pupils have games, and other look over picture-books. The pupils had their usual outing, the previous summer, five miles up the Wascana Creek.

The school sustained a loss in the death of Mrs. Moffatt, one of the staff. This lady was much respected by all, and was beloved by the pupils for her uniform kindness shown and interest in their welfare. Miss Nichall, teacher, and Mr. Stewart, assistant principal, resigned during the year.

Ten boys take a turn at carpentry, and six work off and on at the printing. John Singoose is the foreman in the printing office, and all help in farming and garden work. The pupils are polite and well behaved, and never give trouble, either in or outside the buildings, and the boys are a manly lot.

There are regular church services at eleven o'clock every Sunday, and Sunday-school in the afternoon, and a song service, with short talks, in the evening. I spent one Sunday at the school, and was much pleased with the quietness and respect with which the day was observed, and at the neat appearance in dress of the boys and girls.

The pupils come from the following places:

Places.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Swan River.....	6	9	15
Assiniboine.....	12	6	18
File Hills.....	1	..	1
Muskowpetung.....	7	3	10
Duck Lake.....	7	3	10
Birtle....	16	10	26
Edmonton.....	4	3	7
Carlton....	4	4	8
Crooked Lake.....	1	1	2
Portage-la-Prairie.....	5	3	8
Moosejaw Sioux stragglers.....	2	6	8
Moose Woods.....	..	1	1
Sandy Bay.....	..	1	1
Moose Mountain.....	..	1	1
	65	51	116

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BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

was inspected on July 21, 1899, and other days.

Number of pupils present, 89; number on roll, 100. Nine were absent on leave, and two without leave. The classification was as follows:

Standard I.....	40
“ II.....	15
“ III.....	38
“ IV.....	5
“ V.....	2
	<hr/>
	100

School equipment, satisfactory, and some new material had just arrived, so that the needs of the school were well supplied.

This was the first time I had inspected this institution, although I was here a month or so when it was opened, four years ago. The examination showed that faithful work had, and was being done, and Miss Valentyne, the teacher, was capable and pains-taking and kept the best of discipline in the school. The only fault I found was the whispering style of reading and in answering questions. Pupils who, when outside, had lungs that could make themselves heard miles off; would only whisper when in school. Another fault I found was the little English spoken by the pupils when at work or playing. They could write letters and from dictation very well, and seemed to understand the English, but would not speak it freely. I may say that an improvement in both of these matters was noticed before I left. Miss Gartry was teacher in the junior class-room, and left to take charge of a public school on July 15. Both school-rooms were well supplied with maps, desks, blackboards, &c., and ventilation seemed good. The pupils on the roll are from the following places:

Places.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Norway House.....	10	17	27
Bull's Head.....	1	2	3
Oxford House....	6	5	11
God's Lake.....	5	5	10
Fisher River.....	7	15	22
Poplar River.....	1	1	2
Berens River.....	3	2	5
Oak River Sioux.....	12	4	16
St. Peter's.....	2	1	3
Whitecap (Moose Woods).....	..	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	47	53	100

The staff of the house proper was: Rev. T. Ferrier, principal; E. C. Stewart, assistant principal; Miss Sutherland, matron; Miss Valentyne, teacher; Miss Wiggins, assistant matron; Miss Fisher, seamstress; Mrs. Gordon, cook; Miss Marty, laundress; Mr. Lawson, farmer.

The Rev. Mr. Semmens was principal from the opening of the school, in July, 1895, to June 30, 1899, when he resigned and Mr. Ferrier was installed in his place. Mr. Parker, carpenter, also left July 31, 1899, and Miss Gaetz on July 15. I made a report on the various departments of the school to the Commissioner, and it only requires notice of a few items here. The dormitories were in capital order, and reflected credit on the matron, Miss Sutherland, who had proved to be a capable manager. The kitchen, laundry and sewing-room were also well conducted. The farm is the feature of the institution, being prettily situated and laid out, and the crops were looking fine

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and promised a good yield. Mr. Lawson was showing himself to be an up-to-date farmer, and the boys were being well trained, and some of them were very good workers; the ploughing done by them would equal that of white men. The cattle were in good condition. They numbered twenty-seven head, and there were five horses and twenty-five poultry. The horses were in fine condition, the boys being taught to groom them. If a farmer has poor, dirty-looking horses, it may be safe to conclude that his other work will be in keeping. I like to see horses in good condition, whether for work or for driving.

Mr. E. C. Stewart, the assistant principal, kept the books, and these were carefully examined and an inventory taken of all property, which the new principal accepted as correct. There were a good many repairs needed, also some articles of house equipment and clothing which would be immediately required for the proper working of the school, lists of which I sent to the Commissioner.

I also furnished a financial statement of the affairs of the school, as on June 30, 1899.

The new principal, the Rev. T. Ferrier, had entered upon the work with enthusiasm, and there were bright prospects for the future.

Lake Winnipeg can always keep up a supply of pupils, and there is no reason whatever why this should not be one of the most prosperous of the industrial schools, in fact, a model one.

The pupils are robust and full of life, and were in the best of health. They are a nice lot of boys and girls, and can be easily managed by judicious oversight and discipline.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MCGIBBON,
Inspector Indian Agencies.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

CALGARY INSPECTORATE,

CALGARY, September 1, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report upon my inspection of Indian schools during the past fiscal year.

Early in the year I inspected the Elkhorn Industrial, Brandon Industrial and the Qu'Appelle Industrial Schools. My reports upon these were included in my annual report, published in the blue-book for 1897-8.

Since then I have visited and inspected the following schools: St. Joseph's Industrial, St. Paul's (Church of England) Boarding, St. Peter's Boarding, St. Paul's (Roman Catholic) Boarding, White Eagle Boarding, Old Sun's Boarding, McDougall Boarding, Calgary Industrial (twice), Red Deer Industrial, Ermineskin's Boarding, Blood Hospital, Blackfoot Hospital.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This is a Roman Catholic institution situated on High River, where it joins the Bow River, twenty-five miles from Calgary.

I commenced my inspection of this school on October 1.

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My first work was to audit the accounts and books and produce a balance sheet of the previous year's work. This shows that, taking as cash assets 'new goods in store,' live stock and cash on hand, the assets over all liabilities at the conclusion of the year's business was \$3,988.20, consequently the result of my audit is that this school is in a healthy financial condition.

Trades Shops.—I visited and inspected these ; as haymaking and hauling the hay home was still in progress, nearly all the trades pupils were engaged in farming.

Farm Work.—Good crops were harvested and the grain was already threshed ; root crops were good and a fine large vegetable garden was yielding prolifically.

Live Stock.—Milch cows and breeding good stock are made a specialty here. I inspected them in the barn-yard ; they are all of improved short-horn breed ; in all ninety-one head. In the same herd, but belonging to pupils, bought with their earnings while at school, are sixty-one head, the Rev. Principal having—with much forethought—commenced a few years ago to invest from time to time the earnings of his pupils in the purchase of a heifer or two each ; these with their natural increase now make up the above number.

The large new cattle and horse barn is a useful factor in taking care of this stock.

Domestic.—I inspected the kitchen, dining-room, dormitories, &c. ; these are kept clean and in order, the latter are well aired ; the bed clothing was clean and sufficient.

Sanitation.—The sanitation is carefully watched ; the health of the pupils since the epidemic of measles (which proved fatal in two cases) is good, and the pupils have every appearance of being contented and happy.

Clothing.—Both boys and girls are well dressed, particularly so in the items of stockings and boots. Their dress is uniform in colour and texture, which gives a pleasing effect.

Games.—The different games in their season are practised with enthusiasm. These are always supervised by the principal or one of his assistants.

Religious instruction.—This is given to classes in rotation, systematically by the principal, every day between 4 and 5 o'clock, and in this way it does not interfere too much with their regular recreation and games.

Class-rooms.—Of the ninety pupils on the school register at this time, most of the older boys (as before stated) were, for the time being, engaged in agricultural pursuits. I spent a day in the class-rooms. There are senior and junior boys' rooms, taught respectively by Mr. H. Dennehy and Mr. Talbot. The girls are taught by Sister Kelly. The children are making fair progress in the different studies. Those of them who entered the school quite young show great proficiency, while those who did not enter until in their teens will never know much, or appear to advantage in the class-room.

Pupils Speak English.—Taking the school as a whole, the pupils speak English with reasonable fluency, and it is apparent that it is the language of the school. A great factor in accomplishing this is the fact that not one of the officials or employees speaks any Indian tongue, and the necessity of their case forces the children into English, which they very soon learn to understand and to speak upon all occasions.

ST. PAUL'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

I inspected this school on October 17. It is situated near the Blood Reserve. It forms one of the group in Treaty 7, under the auspices of the Diocese of Calgary, superintended by the Venerable Archdeacon Tims.

The principal is the Rev. A. de B. Owen. Besides Mrs. Owen, who is supervising matron, he has five others of a staff.

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Attendance.—Upon the roll are 24 boys and 24 girls ; total, 48. In age they range from six to fifteen years, the greater number being less than twelve.

Class-room Work.—The attendance in the class-room was twelve boys and eight girls. There was an epidemic of some low fever prevailing in the school at the time of my visit. In consequence of this, some pupils were in bed and others, just convalescing, were not allowed in the school-room.

The children present, being the juniors, were not very far advanced—only in Standards I and II, but as far as they have gone they passed a fair examination in arithmetic, mental arithmetic, reading, spelling, &c.

Dress.—The children were suitably clad ; the clothing-rooms contained quantities of new clothing for both boys and girls.

Store-room.—The store-room contained quantities of tea, sugar, flour, bacon, rice, soap. There is a carpenter shop off the store-room where a good deal of work goes on in the way of repairs to the buildings, furniture, &c.

Boys' Residence.—In this is the kitchen, superintended by a good woman, who is assisted in her duties by pupils. Everything was beautifully clean and in order. The dining-room is also in this building. It is common to both boys and girls and is large and gives plenty of accommodation to all.

Dormitories (boys).—These rooms were clean. The beds had clean linen, blankets, quilts and counterpanes.

Girls' Residence.—The girls occupy a separate building. I found four of them in bed with the low fever ; some convalescent were in the sewing-room with the matron knitting, &c. This house was in thorough order throughout ; the dormitories were clean and airy, beds neatly arranged and made up with clean linen.

Laundry.—The laundry is a detached building ; the whole place was neat and clean ; the boys wash their clothes on Mondays and the girls theirs on Tuesdays.

Fire-extinguishing Appliances.—I found the fire-pails in convenient spots, filled with water, and the fire-axes placed near them.

Barns, Stables, Root-house, Outbuildings.—These were all visited, they are kept in repair and in good order ; the root-house contained a large supply of home-grown potatoes, turnips and onions.

ST. PETER'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

Situated near the Peigan Reserve. This school is another of the group under the Church of England. I visited it on October 26. Rev. J. Hinchliff, principal, with a full staff of assistants. There were 25 pupils present.

I found this school in full running order in the fine new buildings. They are comfortably furnished throughout for domiciling the pupils.

I visited the kitchen, pantries, lavatories. I found them all in a clean condition.

Dormitories were clean, well ventilated, and the beds neat and comfortable, with clean linen.

Clothing-rooms and store-rooms were well supplied.

Basement contains two good modern furnaces ; they are economical as regards fuel ; they heat the whole building satisfactorily.

Class-room.—The dining-room was being used as a class-room, and the dining tables in lieu of desks, an arrangement that was not satisfactory to me and which I hoped was only temporary. The children were well dressed and healthy-looking.

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SACRED HEART BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and is situated on the Peigan Reserve, a short distance from the agency.

I visited it on October 28. It now occupies the fine new building.

Rev. Father Doucet, O.M.I., principal ; Rev. Sister St. George, matron ; with three Rev. Sisters as staff.

The attendance was five boys and eighteen girls.

Dormitories.—These contain iron cots, with palliases for each pupil, with plenty of clean bed clothing. These rooms are large, airy and clean ; they contained closets and lockers for the children's clothing. A sister sleeps in each dormitory, that the children may be carefully attended to at night when necessary.

Dining-room.—This is sufficient in size, the tables are neatly arranged.

Kitchen.—This was clean, with a new range ; attached to it are pantries, store-rooms, lockers, &c.

Clothing.—The children were well dressed, with good boots and stockings ; they looked healthy, fat and intelligent.

Heating.—The different apartments are heated with coal stoves.

Work-room.—The children personally exhibited their knitting, darning, patchwork and garments made by themselves ; also laundry work, ironing, &c. ; it was all very creditable, both to them and their teachers.

Class-room.—There are no desks, and tables are used instead ; it would be better if there were desks. Sister St. George at present teaches all the classes herself. I found the children to be in good training ; they exhibited a creditable knowledge of rudimentary arithmetic, geography, reading, writing, spelling, vocal and instrumental music.

WHITE EAGLE BOARDING SCHOOL, BLACKFOOT RESERVE.

I inspected this school on November 29. It was under the auspices of the Church of England, forming another of the before-mentioned group in Treaty 7.

Staff.—The staff in residence is as follows : Rev. C. H. P. Owen, assistant missionary in charge ; Mrs. Owen, matron ; W. H. James, teacher ; Mrs. Warner, assistant matron.

This school contains boys only ; enrolled, 21 ; in school at my inspection, 18.

School-room.—I heard the pupils in reading, spelling, dictation and a very little arithmetic. They acquitted themselves very well.

Singing and calisthenic exercises were performed in a creditable manner, under the leadership of the teacher, with music by Mrs. Owen.

Dietary.—I was present at the pupils' dinner ; it was substantial and well served and cooked.

Clothing.—The children were comfortably clad. There was also an extra supply of clothing in the closets.

Dormitories.—Each pupil has an iron bedstead. The beds were comfortably made up with white sheets, white pillow-cases and plenty of blankets and quilts. These rooms were clean and well ventilated. They are heated by stove-pipes from the living-rooms below.

Kitchen.—This was in a clean condition and in good working order. It is a large room, with two pantries opening off it.

Basement.—This contains furnace and fuel-rooms, lavatories, bath-room, play-room and cellar. When the weather is not extremely cold, this portion of the building is comfortable, but in cold weather everything freezes.

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OLD SUN'S BOARDING SCHOOL, BLACKFOOT RESERVE.

This is another of the group under the auspices of the Church of England. I inspected this school on December 7.

It is under the direction of the resident missionary, Rev. Gibbon Stocken, whose house is near the school.

It is for girls only; but at the time of my inspection four boys also attended it, who are not in good health. They were removed from the White Eagle School so as to be near the hospital, which they visit daily as patients.

Staff.—Miss Gibson, matron; Miss L. C. Wright, teacher; Miss Applegarth, assistant matron.

Attendance.—

Girls.....	:
Boys.....	11
Total.....	15

Class-room.—The children are making fair progress in the school-room. Miss Wright is teaching them very carefully; more after the fashion of a united family circle than a professional school-room.

Clothing.—The children were well dressed, and there was abundance of new extra clothing in the clothing-rooms.

Dietary.—I was present at their dinner; it consisted of meat, potatoes, bread and tea. It was well cooked and neatly served.

Dormitories.—The dormitories were clean and very neatly kept. Each pupil had a separate bed, which looked to be very comfortable. Their make-up was a pattern of neatness. As the rooms are large, the ventilation was good.

Kitchen.—I found the kitchen, laundry, lavatories and pantries in excellent order and very clean, reflecting credit upon the housekeeping.

McDOUGALL ORPHANAGE BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated near to the Indian Reserves at Morley. I visited it on December 23 for the purpose of inspecting it, but, on my arrival there, found that the day was a school holiday, and in consequence was unable to examine the classes.

But as all the industrial departments of the school were in progress as usual, I spent a most interesting day in going over them.

This school is under the auspices of the Methodist Missionary Society.

Staff.—The staff consists of: J. W. Niddrie, principal; Miss H. Buchler, matron; Miss M. A. Clement, teacher; Miss A. Jackson, seamstress; Miss E. Weber, cook; F. H. Budgeon, blacksmith; John House, water-carrier.

Attendance.—The number in attendance is:

Boys.....	17
Girls....	20

The boys' ages—with the exception of one four years old—are from six to thirteen years; and the girls—with the exception of one seventeen years—range the same.

Clothing.—The pupils, both boys and girls, were comfortably clad, and presented a creditable appearance. They looked to be in better health than I have ever seen them.

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Dietary.—I was present at their dinner, which is served simultaneously with that of the staff, in the general dining-room. The food was well cooked; it consisted of meat, vegetables, bread and tea.

I visited every department of the school. The dormitories were clean and well ventilated, at the same time being sufficiently warm. The beds were comfortable and neatly made up. Fire-buckets were in their places and filled with water.

The dining-room, kitchen, pantries and the basement, in which are lavatories and bath-tubs, were found to be in a clean and orderly condition.

School-room.—The school-room is a separate building, and has all that is desirable in the way of light and ventilation. It was built expressly for the purpose.

Account Books.—The principal produced his account books, which I examined, and was pleased to see they were kept in such a creditable manner, the ledger having the proper sub-heads of expense accounts. He informed me that he had \$200 in hand, over and above all outstanding liabilities, and that his blacksmith shop was a source of income.

Farm.—Stock-raising is a specialty in connection with this school. They have fresh milking cows in rotation throughout the year; consequently, they are never without milk and butter for the pupils. There are twenty-six cows, thirty-three heifers and sixteen calves; horses and colts, ten.

The school has also the principal farming implements, such as wagons, mower, rake, disc and other harrows, ploughs, seeder, scuffler, &c.

A good supply of potatoes and turnips was raised; also coarse grains for fodder.

The barns, sheds, stable and corrals are commodious and comfortable. The boys assist in milking, in the care of the stock, and in the light work about the school, suitable to their ages and strength.

CALGARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

I commenced my inspection of the Calgary Industrial School on May 4 until 22nd.

Staff.—Rev. C. H. Hogbin, principal; Mrs. Hogbin, matron; A. F. H. Mills, teacher; Miss Rutherford, housekeeper; R. H. J. Young, farmer; C. F. Pippy, carpenter.

Boys only attend this school. All the domestic work is performed by them under instruction and supervision, *e.g.*, cooking, laundry work, dormitory work, dining-room work, attending furnaces, and the hot-air engine, which pumps water to the reservoirs in the attic, milking and feeding stock, carrying fuel, &c. Farming and carpentry are the only trades taught.

A work roster is kept, and the pupils take their turn in each of the above duties week about, the boys learning cooking (one) and carpentry (six) excepted.

Judging by the promptness with which the meals are served and the quality of the cooking, the present plan is working satisfactorily.

The other domestic work is also performed satisfactorily, the house is kept clean throughout, and the laundry-work is promptly and properly done.

Mending is done in a class held once each week, each boy mending and darning his own clothes.

The dormitories are very clean and tidy, the beds being made up each morning in a neat and soldierly manner.

The 'rouse' is at 5.30 o'clock a.m. There is a time-table giving the hours for every duty and recreation; this is closely observed, and 'bed-time' is at 8.30, when all retire punctually.

Dietary.—Good and wholesome food is provided; there have been sufficient home-grown potatoes and turnips to supply the table this year up to date.

Discipline.—The discipline of the school is good, although the pupils are from twelve to twenty years of age, they are easily directed by moral suasion; they proceed about their several duties with alacrity and good humour.

They are old enough to regard their dress, and they keep both themselves and their clothes clean, and always present a creditable appearance.

Although fond of foot-ball and other outdoor games, there is no horse-play about the doors or in the main building.

Any one of them can be trusted to go to town either on business as a messenger, or for pleasure; they return promptly when their leave expires or their duty is performed.

After prayers at 8.30 p.m. all retire to their dormitories, and ten minutes afterwards all is as quiet there as if there was not a living soul in them.

I think that the force of circumstances—there being no female pupils—which compelled these boys to do all their own washing, scrubbing, bed-making, dish-washing, mending, &c., has had an admirable effect in bringing them to their present state of good discipline; having become trained to obedience in this way, it reflects in every other direction.

Farming.—The half-section of land (320 acres) has been fenced, and the bottom lands adjacent to the Bow River have been (in consequence of public roads cutting through them) divided into five fields, which are fenced, making about four miles of wire fencing in all.

In four of these fields the following crops have been put in this spring : oats, seventeen acres; vetches, one and one-half acres; vegetables, potatoes, fourteen acres.

Live Stock.—This is limited to a work team and a driving team (which latter works on the land in busy seasons), four milch cows, six head of young stock, progeny of the cows, and one ox.

Every effort is being made to grow sufficient fodder to winter the stock, and until this is done, it is not desirable that it should be allowed to increase.

Carpentry.—There has been already completed by the carpenter, his six pupils working with him, a large two-story carpenter shop, a forcing-house, a large verandah, storm sashes, summer mosquito nettings, cupboards, desks, tables, cabinet for drugs, &c.

After giving all the elder boys a trial, six have been selected as having natural genius to learn carpentry, and to these the carpenter instructor is giving special attention.

While I was inspecting, they were engaged upon the new stable, and a building to be used as a cold storage, ice-house and dairy.

The carpenter shop is kept in the best order, great care being taken of the very large assortment of excellent tools with which the department has fitted up the shop.

School-room.—On the day of my examination, there were thirty-six pupils present; there were five absentees, who were engaged in necessary work about the school. Those present were graded as follows:—

Standard I.....	17 pupils.
“ II.....	10 “
“ III.....	9 “

I heard them in different subjects; each in their class did very well, and if the pupils in Standards I, and II, equal those in Standard III, when they reach that grade, the department will have reason to be well satisfied.

Standard III, has, I may say, mastered the English tongue; these pupils read distinctly and understandingly in the third reader, afterwards spelling the words of the lesson, and giving the meanings when asked.

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In mental arithmetic, both addition and subtraction, they did very well. In general information they appeared to advantage, and they are fairly well acquainted with the geography of Canada, and have a particularly good understanding of the North-west Territories.

Religious Training.—‘Evening prayers’ is taken advantage of by the principal to inculcate in the pupils strong religious principles, and a knowledge of the prayer-book.

An hour, to an hour and a half, is spent in this service and in reading the scriptures by the pupils, the principal afterwards explaining them; also in learning to sing hymns and to chant the psalms.

The evident interest and pleasure taken by the pupils in this service and choir practice is most gratifying.

Financial.—Commencing with my last inspection, I have checked every account and invoice to April 30, and found them all entered up correctly, being first classified according to the different accounts into the journal and posted from that to the “Continuous Balance Sheet” book.

I have also followed the goods purchased and found them entered in the store ledger, and followed them thence to the different departments of the school.

I made out inventories of all goods, the property of the department, and forwarded them, together with a statement of expenditure to date, to the Indian Commissioner.

RED DEER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

I made my inspection of this school June 6 to 19. It is under the auspices of the Methodist Missionary Society.

Staff.—Rev. C. E. Somersset, principal; T. F. Ellis, assistant principal; Geo. Owens, farmer; W. W. Foster, carpenter; L. E. Dinisdale, teacher; Louisa White, matron; Nellie Ferris, assistant matron; Elaine Aylwin, cook; M. J. Welwood, seamstress.

The principal has general supervision over the whole school, he does all the book-keeping and correspondence, all the buying and selling; he also conducts prayers every morning, a Wednesday evening service, and on Sunday, morning church service, afternoon Sunday school, evening church service.

The assistant principal keeps the stores and issues them, keeps the store ledger, has charge of all the boys’ fatigues of a domestic nature, has charge of the boys out of school hours until bed time; is with them in the play-grounds, and in the dormitories until ‘lights out’ and at ‘rouse’ in the morning; he was chief sick nurse to the boys during the measles epidemic, which obtained during my inspection.

Teacher.—The teacher sleeps in the boys’ building and has charge of the dormitories from ‘lights out’ to ‘rouse.’

Farmer.—The farmer has fourteen boys who are especially engaged in learning farming, but they all take a hand at it in extra busy seasons of the year.

Farming here has been constant and hard work; the land belonging to the school has to be fenced. This year they have taken out rails for two miles and tamarack posts for one mile of fencing, and at my inspection these fences were nearly completed.

The school has sixty-one head of cattle, which have to be stabled in the winter; a large cattle stable has been built since my last inspection, sufficient in size to give each animal a stall. Hay, fodder and roots must be grown to feed all the stock, which number, in addition to the above cattle, five horses and several pigs.

Thirteen cows are fresh milkers; the boys do the milking.

Where this school is situated was thickly wooded with poplar; this had to be cleaned away and grubbed. There are now several good-sized fields under cultivation. The crops are :

	Acres.
Oats.....	12
Barley.....	3
Wheat.....t.....	2
Potatoes.....	4
Garden.....	5
Fodder.....	26
Total	52

Carpentry.—There are seven pupils learning carpentry ; their principal work during the past year has been making storm and mosquito sash for the boys' building, and the principal's house, they put down sidewalks, made gates, built an addition to the cattle-stable, 60 feet by 26 feet, with all the internal fittings for the same.

Girls' Work.—The girls work in the dairy, bakery, laundry, sewing-room, kitchen, dining-room and do general housework. All their clothes are made by themselves, also the house linen, boys' shirts and night-shirts; they knit all the stockings, socks and mits, do all the darning and mending.

The boys are made to sew on their own buttons and do some mending of their own clothes, and a contingent of them assist every week in laundrying the boys' clothes.

Clothing.—The children are well and suitably clad. I observed they were at all times properly dressed, and clean and neat in their persons.

Dietary.—The food provided is plain and wholesome ; it was well cooked and neatly served. Fresh milk enters largely into the dietary.

Health.—An epidemic of measles was going through the school at the time of my inspection, nineteen being the largest number down with it at the same time.

Laundry.—The laundry is in charge of the assistant matron, and is in the basement of the girls' building.

Bakery.—The bakery is in charge of a senior girl, assisted in the work by five juniors. This work is done in the basement also, the brick oven being extended outside the building underground.

Kitchen.—The kitchen is kept clean and in perfect order, the range, pans, &c., being bright and shining.

Dormitories.—The dormitories were clean and kept well aired; also the sick-rooms. The bed-clothing was clean, and the beds neatly made up.

Accommodation.—The accommodation of this school has been greatly increased by the erection of a boys' building, in which are boys' dormitory, recreation-room and large school-room.

Fire-extinguishing Appliances.—The water supply of this school is defective, and steps are about to be taken to improve it. I found placed at convenient points about the buildings five Babcock extinguishers, three Star and six Durand extinguishers, twenty fire-grenades, ten fire-axes, fourteen fire-buckets; the last named were kept filled with water.

School-room.—I spent a day in the school-room. It is a fine, large, airy room, well lighted and well furnished with patent seats and desks, blackboards, maps, &c. There is also an organ, the church service being held in this room.

There are seventy-six pupils enrolled: forty-nine boys and twenty-seven girls. There were present in the school-room at my examination, during the morning session, twenty-seven boys and ten girls, and at the afternoon session, eighteen boys and fourteen girls; total, sixty-nine.

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The number present at both sessions was eight, and the number attending school that day, sixty-one.

There were fifteen absent on account of work, and nine sick with measles.

These pupils are graded as follows:

Standard I.....	35
" II.....	19
" III.....	14
" IV.....	8

In arithmetic and mental arithmetic the whole school, in their several grades, did well; also in dictation and composition. In English-speaking they are making very fair progress.

Buildings and Premises.—Since my last inspection, a bridge has been built over the ravine, and a new road cut out and graded, so that now the visitor drives up to the main entrance to the school, instead of, as formerly, going first through the barn-yard.

Gates have been placed at the entrance to the grounds, which are now fenced off with neat fences.

The principal's new house is a neat and well-appointed building, situated at right angles to the main building, and facing the grounds.

The whole premises are in good repair and well kept.

Financial Condition.—I made a thorough audit of the books and accounts, and produced a balance sheet to May 31. It proved to be quite satisfactory. There were no outside liabilities worth mentioning, the principal one being to the Methodist Missionary Society, which is a domestic matter, the assets over all liabilities being \$2,748.65.

The books are kept by the principal himself, upon the double-entry system. The work was accurately and creditably performed.

ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

I inspected Ermineskin's Boarding School on June 26.

It is conducted by the Reverend Sisters of the Congregation of the Assumption, at the Catholic mission, on Ermineskin's Reserve, the resident missionary and principal being the Rev. Pierre Perrault.

Staff.—The staff at this school is as follows: Rev. Sister St. J. de la Croix, superior; Rev. Sister St. Flavie, matron; Rev. Sister St. Cœur de Marie, teacher; Rev. Sister St. Filbronie, cook; Rev. Sister St. Valerie, dressmaker; Rev. Sister St. Bernard, teacher.

The pupils present numbered twenty-two boys and twenty girls, graded as follows:

Standard IV.....	3
" III.....	3
" II.....	4
" I.....	32

The head teacher, Sister St. Cœur de Marie, is a native of Worcester, Mass., U.S. She is a trained and talented teacher, young and enthusiastic, has been connected with this school ever since its inception; consequently, she has now experience in teaching Indian children.

The examination proved very satisfactory. Reading, spelling, composition, dictation, tables, arithmetic, geography—each in its turn was taken up, each class, according to its standard, passing a fair examination in the above subjects.

Vocal music has been taught, and several pieces were rendered in a correct manner.

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The children appeared to be well nourished. They were neatly dressed, had good boots, and were clean in their persons.

I was shown over the whole establishment. The fine new residence has been built since my last visit to this school. It is a model of convenience; rooms, large and airy. Everything was clean and kept in good order.

The beds were clean and comfortable. Each boy's locker (in their own dormitory) contained spare suits of clothes, boots, &c. All were neatly hung up, and the boots in boot-bags.

The lavatory accommodation is in each dormitory.

Water Supply.—The water, which is good for all purposes, is obtained from a never-failing well.

Buildings and Grounds.—The buildings consist of a large two-story and mansard building, containing on first floor the kitchen, large dining-room and school-room; second floor contains dormitory for boys and work-room, and the third floor, girls' dormitory, and an attachment used as a chapel opens off the work-room; and the chapel communicates with the original building, in which is a reception and other rooms, and a private dining-room.

Besides these buildings, some sixty feet away is a very neat church; at a similar distance from the church is the priest's house, and adjacent thereto, his stable.

In rear of the main school building is a laundry and a very good cow-stable.

The whole is situated in well-fenced grounds, in which shade-trees have been planted.

The boys do the gardening, wood-sawing, &c., while the girls assist in all the domestic work.

I have, &c.,

T. P. WADSWORTH,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
ALBERNI GIRLS' HOME,
ALBERNI, June 30, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with the request of the department, I am pleased to forward the following report on this school for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Situation.—The home is situated at Alberni, on the Alberni Canal, which flows into Barclay Sound. It is in the West Coast Indian Agency.

Attendance.—Twenty-eight pupils were in attendance at the home during the year.

Progress.—I am pleased to report steady progress in all the departments of our work. It has indeed been a good year. Maggie Lawder was discharged from the school in November, 1898. She has since lived with her mother at the Opitchisat Indian village, and is a credit to herself and the home where she lived for four years. Hinoos was married to an Ohiaht Indian. Yinnito Taylor, who was about nine or ten years of age, died during July from scrofulous enlargements of the neck. Dan Watts and Jean Thomas were discharged in the early part of June, 1899. Jean is a very thorough housekeeper and a good-living girl. Dan Watts has improved

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much in the last two years, and is a bright, clever lad. Harry, the ex-pupil, continues to be steady and industrious. He took charge of the Indian service on Sunday afternoon and a praise service during the week, at which he explained a Scripture lesson in the Indian language, which was much appreciated.

Farming.—Harry, the ex-pupil, has had charge of the outdoor work, and is giving the greatest satisfaction. He is assisted in the work by the larger boys. They made hay enough to feed our horses and cows during the winter, besides keeping the garden in good order and getting out a sufficient supply of wood for winter use. They also got out pickets and all the material necessary for a fence, which they built around two sides of our sixteen-acre lot, and they did some stumping during the winter.

Indian Customs.—The Indians are giving up many of their heathenish customs, and among others the Klu-kwan-na dance, held in connection with their annual feast. They have also decided to put away the Indian doctors. One very seldom hears of liquor among the Sishahs, and although they do not settle down to farming, their gardens and homes, are very much improved.

General Remarks.—This school is conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. It does not receive any aid from the Government.

I have, &c.,

B. J. JOHNSTON.
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
THE PORT SIMPSON GIRLS' HOME,
PORT SIMPSON, July 10, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Crosby Girls' Home Boarding School, at Port Simpson, for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The school is located at Port Simpson, British Columbia, and is situated just outside the limits of the Tshimpshean Reserve.

Land.—The land is owned by the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, Canada. There is an area of two acres, which is well-fenced, but, for the most part, in a rough condition. Good gravelled walks lead to the main entrances. During the year the play-ground has been enlarged and drying-ground improved.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of dwelling-house, wood-shed and hen-house. The old wood-shed was torn down during the year and replaced by a new one, connecting with the house.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for fifty pupils.

Attendance.—The total number of pupils enrolled during the year was 43 ; average attendance, 33½.

Class-room Work.—In the class-room excellent work has been done and steady advancement made. The subjects taught are: reading, writing, spelling, dictation, grammar, geography, history, hygiene, music, Bible history and doctrine, and the Methodist catechism.

14—25½

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Garden.—A few flowers, vegetables and berry bushes are cultivated; but owing to unfavourable conditions of soil and climate, little can be accomplished in this line.

Industries Taught.—The industrial teaching consists of instruction in general housework, laundry-work, cooking and bread-making; also in sewing, knitting and fancy work. Under the instruction of teachers in the different departments, the pupils perform all the work of the establishment.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils are carefully trained to be honest, truthful, industrious, kind and obliging. A Bible lesson is taught each day, and religious instruction takes a prominent place in the school routine.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition is good and drainage excellent. During the year the school has been visited by three epidemics: measles, German measles and grippe. The majority of the pupils were attacked in each case, but all recovered. Six deaths are to be recorded, three from tubercular meningitis, and three from pulmonary tuberculosis. The health of pupils at present is good.

Water Supply.—The water supply is derived from rain water off the roof, which is received into a tank after passing through a filter. In dry weather, water is carried from springs situated a short distance from the grounds.

Fire Protection.—The fire protection consists of two chemical fire-engines in the house, and an effective fire brigade in the village.

Heating.—Heating is furnished by a hot-air furnace, five stoves and a fireplace.

Recreation.—Regular hours are set apart for recreation, which consists of games, music and general play. As much outdoor exercise as possible is encouraged and enforced. Instruction in club-swinging is also given.

I have, &c.,

LAVINIA CLARKE,
Principal

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

ST. MARY'S MISSION BOARDING SCHOOL,
MISSION CITY, July 31, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this school for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The school is situated on the north bank of the Fraser River, one mile east of Mission Junction on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Land.—In connection with the school there is land under cultivation to the extent of one hundred and twenty-five acres, the property of St. Mary's Mission.

Buildings.—The boys' and girls' schools are separate. The buildings in connection with the boys' department consist of main building, 90 x 45 feet, including chapel, dormitory, class-room, library, parlour, principal's and teachers' rooms, refectory and kitchen. Another building, 24 x 40 feet, containing class-rooms, band-room and bedrooms.

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The girls' school consists of main building, 90 x 45 feet and a new wing, 24 x 48 feet, and includes the chapel, dormitory, class-rooms, parlour, bed-rooms, refectory and kitchen.

The outhouses consist of laundry, play-house for the boys, wood-sheds, storehouses, stables and barns.

Accommodation.—There is good accommodation for forty boys and forty girls.

Attendance.—The attendance, except during the fishing season, averages about seventy-eight pupils.

Class-room Work.—The authorized course of studies is strictly adhered to, and in addition the pupils receive vocal and instrumental music lessons three times a week. The children are making very satisfactory progress in all branches of study. The girls' classes are conducted by the Sisters of St. Ann, who are most competent teachers, and have met with much success in the training of Indian children.

Farm and Garden.—All the boys receive instruction in farming and gardening and take a great interest in doing their work as perfectly as possible. Some of girls are also taught gardening.

Industrial Work.—This work for the boys consists chiefly in keeping the buildings and fences in good repair. The girls are taught to do housework, such as cooking, baking, laundrying, sewing, &c., under the Sisters' directions.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special attention is given to the moral and religious training of the children and they are kept under strict discipline. Very seldom is corporal punishment resorted to. On the whole, the conduct of the pupils has been generally good.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been fairly good, with the exception of two—a boy and a girl—who died from the effects of grippe or influenza. On account of the situation of the school, the sanitary conditions are all that could be desired.

Water Supply.—An abundance of excellent water is supplied by a mountain stream.

Fire Protection.—Four chemical fire-extinguishers, firemen's axes, ladders and buckets are constantly kept in places of convenient access.

Heating.—The heating is done by means of stoves.

Recreation.—The boys' chief recreations are: football, baseball and swimming. The girls play croquet, hand-ball and go for walks in charge of a Sister.

I have, &c.,

J. A. BEDARD, O.M.I.,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

ALL HALLOWS' BOARDING SCHOOL,

YALE, June 30, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit our annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—This school is situated on the right bank of the Fraser River, about a quarter of a mile west of Yale Station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Land.—There is about four acres of land belonging to the All Hallows' School.

Buildings.—The main school building contains a dormitory for twenty-five girls, a school-room, play-room, infirmary, and other smaller rooms and offices.

Another building, formerly a laundry, has been fitted up as an additional dormitory. There is also a small chapel, where all assemble for daily prayers.

Accommodation.—The present buildings can accommodate from thirty to thirty-three children without over-crowding.

Class-room Work.—An English teacher instructs the senior class. An Indian pupil-teacher takes the junior classes for most subjects. She also teaches singing and musical drill for the whole school. Her work is superintended by the vice-principal. One of the sisters gives religious instruction, and the matron teaches needlework.

Farm and Garden.—About half an acre is devoted to the culture of fruit and vegetables, affording a plentiful supply of both for several months in the year. A good deal of fruit is sold annually, thus adding to the funds of the school. Flowers and ornamental shrubs are cultivated in the garden immediately surrounding the school buildings.

Industries Taught.—The pupils are chiefly trained for domestic service, and are carefully instructed in housework, laundry-work, bread-making and other household duties. A certain number are taught something of horticulture, and work in the garden for several hours a week in favourable weather.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils of this school are all members of the English Church. The chaplain gives them regular instruction, besides the systematic teaching they receive in the school-room. Great attention is paid to their moral training, that they may be enabled, in their turn, to teach and influence others.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has, on the whole, been remarkably good during the past year; their strong and healthy appearance being frequently commented upon by visitors. One serious case of erysipelas and blood-poisoning in a little child, who ran a splinter into her knee and withdrew it herself, eventually necessitated amputation above the knee-joint. This, with a few cases of chicken-pox, an epidemic of influenza and five or six more or less chronic cases of glandular swellings, forms the sum total of diseases for the year.

The sanitary condition of the school is excellent.

Water Supply.—A mountain stream, flowing past the school, supplies an abundance of fresh, clear water.

Fire Protection.—Four Star fire-extinguishers properly charged and a fire-axe are kept at hand ready for emergencies. A length of hose—about a hundred and fifty feet—is also on the premises, and can be fitted to taps in either building, or in the garden.

Heating.—All the buildings are heated with wood or coal-stoves.

Recreation.—A large play-ground has been laid out this year for the use of this school. It contains a swing, summer-house and see-saw, besides small gardens for the children in the school. Rounders and other games are played there during the summer months, and kindergarten games indoors during the winter. A walk is taken daily for about an hour in suitable weather.

I am, &c.,

AMY,
Sister Superior, C.A.H.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,

ALERT BAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

ALERT BAY, July 22, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report, together with an inventory of Government property under my charge for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The school is healthily situated on rising ground at the west end of Alert Bay, sheltered from the northerly winds, and with a pleasant southerly aspect.

Land.—The land connected with the school comprises four hundred and ten acres, five of which have been cleared by the pupils.

Buildings.—The school building is of wood, 60 x 40 feet, tastefully and firmly erected, with plastered walls and light, lofty, airy rooms. Attached to the main building is a wing, 54 x 18 feet, used as a carpenter shop. The outer buildings comprise, laundry, cow-shed, two small wood-sheds, and four dry earth closets.

During the year the pupils have erected, with the trades instructor, a large shed for storing fire-wood and lumber and a good root-house.

All the shingles for these were made by the pupils.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for twenty-five pupils, and in the event of the number increasing, a large loft at the top of the building could be made into a dormitory for another ten, thus reaching the authorized number of thirty-five.

Attendance.—The attendance has slowly increased again this year, and the pupils have continued their studies the whole year.

Class-room Work.—This work has been under the charge of Mr. Butchard, B.A., and the work done by the boys is satisfactory and encouraging.

Conduct.—The conduct of the pupils has been satisfactory.

Industrial Work.—In the workshops good progress has been made under Mr. Halliday, the trades instructor. The pupils have, I am pleased to state, taken much interest in the work.

Farm and Garden.—A fair supply of vegetables and an excellent crop of potatoes were raised. The flower garden has done very well, considering the very poor soil we have here. The boys at present take very little interest in this branch of the work.

Moral and Religious Training.—This important branch of the work has been well looked after by the Rev. A. J. Hall, B.D. Daily Scripture lessons have been given, and morning and evening prayers said in the dining-hall. The pupils have regularly attended divine service twice on Sunday.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Much sickness has, I am sorry to say, been prevalent in the school during the winter months. One boy, I regret to say, died of tubercular meningitis. Every possible care was taken of him, and my best thanks are due to Dr. Webb for his untiring care and great kindness rendered to him and the other sick pupils.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied from a well, which has lasted out well during the year. I must thank the department for the much-needed pump granted to us during the year.

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Fire Protection.—We have twenty-four fire-buckets kept ready for use, and four 'Star' extinguishers. A light ladder is kept always at hand. Chimneys and flues are kept well swept. Fire drill is practiced frequently.

Girls' Department.—As stated in my report of last year, the Church Missionary Society appointed myself principal of the girls' home. The girls have been taught in the village school by Mrs. Hall, and excellent progress has been made in class-room work. The home duties have been superintended by Miss Beeching. The average attendance has been seven. All the girls have been very happy, and the home has been free from sickness during the year.

Recreation.—The boys play football and baseball out of doors, and chess principally indoors. Some of the pupils play this game well. The girls have dolls, draughts and parlour croquet.

General Remarks.—During my absence in England, the Rev. A. J. Hall has acted as principal, and my best thanks are given to him, and also to Mr. Halliday, for the care of the institution during that period.

I have, &c.,

A. W. CORKER,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
COQUALEETZA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE,
CHILLIWACK, August 25, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—Our institute, located in the midst of the thriving community of the Chilliwack Valley, famed as the garden of British Columbia, is admirably situated for the purposes of an industrial school in respect of healthfulness of climate, fertility of soil, loveliness of scenery, abundance of water supply, agreeable and elevating social surroundings, and where, throughout the whole extent of the valley intoxicating liquors have never been permitted to be sold.

Land.—Until the present year we have had but twenty acres of land to till, except by renting a small portion in the neighbourhood, which we were not always able to do; this season the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church has secured a piece of over seventy acres in extent adjoining the institute property, which we are to have the use of at an annual rental equal to six per cent of the purchase price, which was \$6,520. The soil is exceedingly fertile, and all under crop with the exception of a few acres of pasture land.

Buildings.—These are as follows:—

1. The institute proper, a three-story brick structure, well lighted and ventilated, containing boys' and girls' dormitories and clothes' rooms, principal's and teachers' rooms, dining-rooms, sewing-room and kitchen. The basement, occupying the entire area under the building, contains lavatories, furnace and wood rooms, boys' and girls' play-rooms for use in bad weather, a dairy, scullery, and the Smead-Dowd system of dry-air closets.

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2. Two barns, one exclusively for hay and grain, 50 x 64 feet, the other, 48 x 52 feet, contains horse and cow-stables, a capacious root-cellar, a granary, a harness-room, and a carriage and implement room.

3. A frame building, 28 x 40 feet, recently acquired, and about to be removed to the institute premises for the use of the kindergarten school, the room at present in use for this purpose being the ...

4. A frame one-story cottage, 26 x 34 feet, occupied by the farm instructor's family.

5. A frame building, 20 x 75 feet, containing in its different parts shoe shop, carpenter shop, wood-shed, a brick-lined root cellar and a flour room.

6. Other buildings are: a tank house containing a tank of two hundred and forty barrels capacity, for rain water for use in the laundry; a wind mill with enclosed building containing a one hundred-barrel tank from which the kitchen and lavatories are supplied; a hen-house, 12 x 16 feet; a bake-house, 12 x 16 feet, and a pig pen.

Accommodation.—Our building was planned with a capacity of one hundred pupils. Several more than this number can be accommodated.

Attendance. There have been in attendance during the year one hundred and twenty-three pupils, with an average for the year of over ninety-five. Fifteen were received, twenty-six discharged and two died, leaving a present attendance of ninety-five. Of these, forty-seven are boys and forty-eight are girls.

Class-room Work.—This work has been prosecuted diligently, and the progress of the pupils has been gratifying, notwithstanding the interruptions which have taken place resulting from a two-fold epidemic of measles with which the institute was visited, at first during September and again in the spring.

The grading by standards is :

Standard I.....	40
" II.....	22
" III.....	18
" IV.....	17
" V.....	13
" VI.....	13
<hr/>	
Total	123

A comparison of this report with previous ones will reveal a steady advance of our pupils from the lower to the higher standards, with a largely increased number of pupils in the higher standards. Eight of the older girls have been learning music, in which they take much pleasure and for which they display much aptitude. Our kindergarten department continues to justify itself to the management, by the keen interest and marked progress of the young pupils.

Farm and Garden.—Our land yields very bountifully, our only trouble has been an insufficient acreage, which is now remedied. The past season's yield was, of man-golds and carrots, thirty tons; of potatoes, twenty tons; of hay, six tons; of cabbage, four hundred head; of onions, twenty-four hundred pounds. The cows gave three thousand six hundred and fifty gallons of milk. The value of this produce, including garden stuff and small fruit not enumerated and a few head of small stock which was sold, may be set down at \$800, or an average of \$40 per acre of land cultivated.

Industries Taught.—In accordance with the policy of the Indian Department, the first place is given to farm and garden work. All the larger boys who have been at the institute for any length of time, are able to do the different kinds of work on the farm and in the garden in a very satisfactory manner. No better proof of their capacity and diligence need be adduced than the fact that they are in demand beyond our ability to supply it by the farmers in the neighbourhood during the summer season, especially in haying and harvest. They receive wages, which they are allowed to spend in any

proper way. A few of the boys learn shoemaking. One, who was discharged at the end of the year, is able to do excellent work at this trade. Some of the boys do carpenter work, as opportunity affords, and are quite handy in the use of the ordinary tools. The boys and girls have each their own garden. The girls take especial pleasure in the cultivation of flowers. The industrial training of the girls includes housework in all its branches, such as care of rooms, scrubbing, cooking, laundry-work, &c., also sewing, knitting, and baking. The larger girls are taught fancy needlework, dress-making, and the finer kinds of baking and cooking. It has been extremely gratifying to us to hear the words of warm commendation which are spoken of our ex-pupils in respect of their domestic work, dressmaking, &c., by thoroughly competent ladies who have had them in their employ; and to hear of our institute having been praised for the excellent and thorough instruction which we impart. As in former years, our boys and girls were very successful in their competition for prizes at the agricultural shows at Chilliwack and at New Westminster. This competition, being in classes open to all, reflects especial credit upon our pupils. In several instances, ladies famed for skill in needlework, knitting, &c., have taken a second prize, the first having been carried off by our girls. At the Provincial Exhibition last autumn, at New Westminster, special prizes were offered for the best exhibit by an Indian industrial institute. Five British Columbia Indian industrial institutes competed, with the result that our institute captured the first prize.

Moral and Religious Training.—To this most important duty the utmost attention is given. The importance of kindness, honesty, truthfulness, and reverence for God and sacred things is constantly urged, and their observance enforced. Religious instruction is imparted daily in the schools, and in meetings held for the purpose on Tuesday evening of each week. Sabbath school is held each Lord's Day from 9.30 to 10.30 a.m. Morning and evening worship is conducted for the whole school daily. All the children attend divine service at Skow-kale church at 2 p.m., and the larger ones at the institute at 7.30 p.m. The moral tone of the pupils has, in most instances, undergone marked improvement. We have never known it so good. We hope for established Christian principles in all our boys and girls before they leave us.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The past year has been one of unusual sickness on account of the epidemic of measles which prevailed so widely during last autumn and again this spring, and from which we could scarcely expect exemption. Our local physician declared the type of measles to have been the worst he ever knew. Many Indian children throughout the country died, and, though forty-seven of our children were attacked, so that our institute became a veritable hospital, we are happy to say every case recovered. In some respects the epidemic of this spring was even worse than that of the autumn, as it was followed by pneumonia. From the latter we are not yet altogether free. But from neither visitation has there been any mortality. The long nights of weary watching and vigilant ministering thus made necessary did indeed tax to the utmost the strength of the staff. Their satisfaction is in the happy reflection that these labours have, by God's blessing, vouchsafed in answer to much special prayer, been crowned with success. I need scarcely say that, under these circumstances, the greatest care has been taken to maintain thoroughly sanitary conditions. Fumigation and disinfectants have been freely employed. Care has been taken also to maintain good ventilation and proper temperature. Without these precautions, some of the sick ones must surely have died. The faithfulness and skilful treatment of the local physician are also beyond all praise.

Water Supply.—This is drawn from a barrel sunk in the gravel near the bed of the Luck-a-kuck River, into which the water is filtered, and from which it is pumped by a windmill into an elevated tank, and from thence conveyed to the house through pipes. The supply is abundant, and even before being filtered is excellent in quality.

Fire Protection.—This consists in, (1) the building being of brick; (2) fire-escapes at the windows; (3) a plentiful supply of water; (4) barrels of water kept in the halls, and a supply of fire-buckets within easy reach in case of need; (5) Carr chemical

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engines, furnished by the department; (6) firemen's axes, also supplied by the department, and placed where they may be instantly had in case of need.

Heating.—The building is heated with hot air, heated by furnaces in the basement—the Smead-Dowd hot-air system.

Recreation.—We think that we have this important problem pretty well solved. The boys and girls have each a piece of ground set apart for a recreation ground. The boys play different games of ball, as the mood takes them; then ball is given up for jumping, marbles, walking on stilts, &c.; again, they resort to quieter modes of pastime, such as making bows and arrows, fans, full-rigged ships, &c., in which they display much skill. In the proper season, they scour the neighbouring woods in search of nuts. They have a half-holiday each week, and a social evening is occasionally arranged for, when the boys and girls are allowed to enjoy each others' society, uniting in games of checkers, crokinole, &c. When it is about time to retire, light refreshments are passed around, after which they are dismissed to their rooms. This practice has had a very good influence upon both sexes. During the very hot weather the pupils are given a week's outing. The boys and a part of the staff first move out to Kultus Lake, taking with them provisions and bedding, and remaining from Monday morning until Saturday evening. The place to which they go is well situated for bathing and swimming, and here they enjoy themselves to their hearts' content. The next week the girls and the rest of the staff take their turn. All hands return greatly benefited. But of all the forms of recreation provided for them, none can compare with the band for those who are members of it. They take great interest in the practices, and, under a capable instructor, have acquired much skill. It is an unfailing means of recreation for spare hours, while its influence is altogether good.

General Remarks.—I have pleasure in acknowledging the promptness of the Indian Superintendent in replying to my numerous communications on a great variety of subjects during the year, also the very valuable suggestions and the kind and encouraging words offered in connection with his annual visit in November last.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH HALL,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KAMLOOPS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
KAMLOOPS, August 8, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Location and Area of Land.—The Kamloops Industrial School is situated on the northern bank of the South Thompson River, about two miles east of Kamloops City, a station of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The school reserve contains three hundred and twenty acres, surrendered by the Indians for the purposes of an industrial school. It is a narrow strip of land, extending for about two miles along the river. About half of it is inclosed by a wire fence; the other half is useless even for pasture.

Grounds.—The boys and girls have separate play-grounds, inclosed by picket fences. The grounds are kept as neatly as possible; but we have been baffled in our efforts to improve them by the planting of shade trees, owing to the scarcity of water for irrigation and to the high winds prevalent here.

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Buildings.—The buildings are in good condition, though it is to be regretted that we could not afford to repaint some of them. They are as follows :—

1. The main buildings, 34 x 30 feet, with an extension 52 x 18 feet. The ground floor contains parlour, office, dining-room, kitchen, pantry and the laundry, with four bath-rooms and bake oven. The second story is used for girls' dormitory, school-room and chapel.

The girls' home, 24 x 22 feet, contains on the first floor a working, recreation-room, and two small rooms for the teachers; on the second floor is a dormitory and a spare room.

The boys' home, 40 x 33 feet, with an addition 30 x 18 feet, was erected this year. On the first floor are two rooms for the employees, two store-rooms for clothes and provisions, a lavatory, two recreation-rooms; on the second floor is situated the boys' dormitory, with principal's room and spare room, and the boys' school-room.

4. Carpenter and shoemaker shops, 60 x 20 feet.

5. Wood-shed, 30 x 10 feet.

6. The cow-stable, 40 x 24 feet, with a root-cellar adjoining.

7. The barn and horse-stable, 40 x 20 feet, with two additions, 20 x 10 feet, for tool-shed and hen-house.

8. The cellar, 24 x 16 feet.

9. The shed for the pump.

10. The dairy and ice-house, 22 x 16 feet.

11. Three-roomed cottage, 24 x 20 feet, for employees.

12. Girls' summer-house, 16 x 16 feet.

Accommodation.—The school can accommodate fifty-four pupils, although the recreation-room and dormitories of the girls are rather small.

Attendance.—During the year twenty-eight boys and twenty-five girls were on the roll; the average attendance was fifty-two.

Class-room Work.—The school hours for the boys are in the morning from a quarter to nine till twelve o'clock, and for the girls from two to five in the afternoon. The junior boys have, besides, two hours' school in the afternoon, and the girls half an hour's study in the evening. At the end of the year the pupils were graded as follows :—

Standard II.....	8
“ III.....	9
“ IV.....	17
“ V.....	15
“ VI.....	8

The progress of the boys has been rather slow, but the girls, under the efficient teaching of Sister M. Paula, have improved greatly, especially in the manner of expressing their ideas on paper.

Farm and Garden.—There are only three acres which can be irrigated and which are protected by a dyke against the periodical overflows of the Thompson River. The rest of the good land either is subject to such overflows or cannot be irrigated. However, the garden produced all the vegetables required for the institution and the hay-crop was exceptionally good, owing to abundant rains in the spring. We made nearly twenty-five tons of alfalfa and oat-hay.

Fruit Trees.—The orchard is a partial failure; some of the trees were winter-killed, and others damaged by the wind. The grapes came to maturity last fall, and we gathered about ten pounds on one vine.

Live Stock.—At the present time our stock consists of four horses and ten head of cattle. We killed seven head for beef during the winter.

Industries Taught.—*Carpentering.*—Eighteen boys have received more or less instruction in this trade. They have built an addition to the boys' home, 30 x 18

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feet, two stories high; a wood-shed and a picket fence around the boys' yard; they have also made twenty music-stands, two tables, ten benches, teacher's desk, and clothes-presses.

Shoemaking.—The apprentices in this shop received instruction only for two months in the year, and made twenty-two pairs of shoes; during the rest of the year, the work was mostly confined to mending shoes, bridles, halters, for the school and also for the Indians.

Girls' Work.—The girls learn all kinds of housework, hand and machine sewing, plain and fancy needle-work, crochet-work, and the making of lace and artificial flowers. In general, they give satisfaction, and some excel in their work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given daily for half an hour, and every effort is made to impress upon the pupils the necessity and advantages of cleanliness, purity of mind and body, honesty, industry and self-control. The conduct of the pupils does not correspond always with the efforts of the teachers; at times, the wild nature of the Indian re-asserts itself. Six boys deserted one evening last March, and were brought back only three days after. In such cases, severe measures have to be resorted to.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has not been as good as usual. One pupil died at school of meningitis; another died at home of pulmonary disease, and a third one had to be discharged for the same reason.

The sanitary condition is good. The underground drain carries off the water from the kitchen and laundry to the river, and lye is used to disinfect the pipes. Particular attention is paid to ventilation, and the premises are kept clean from garbage.

Water Supply.—Water is obtained from a well dug near the river, and is pumped by horse-power into a tank of a capacity of eighteen hundred gallons; the tank is lined inside with galvanized iron and covered outside with saw-dust.

Fire Protection.—All necessary precautions are taken against danger of fire. A strong ladder is permanently attached to each separate building; buckets are kept on hand, and the four chemical extinguishers, supplied by the department, are always ready for use.

Heating.—The heating is all done by wood stoves; it is very expensive, as all the fire-wood has to be purchased at no less than \$3 per cord.

Recreation.—Swimming in summer, skating and coasting in winter, continue to be much enjoyed by the pupils. A football team was organized in the spring, and on the Queen's birthday, the boys engaged with the public school boys of Kamloops in a friendly competition, in which they were successful. A bicycle, purchased for the use of the pupils, affords them a source of healthy exercise.

The girls indulge in the ordinary amusements of their condition, swinging, skipping, &c. They are fond of music and the organ in the recreation-room is almost constantly in use.

General Remarks.—The pupils gave to the public of Kamloops and to the Indians several entertainments, which were favourably commented upon. The leading feature was the brass band, which was brought up to a high degree of excellence by the late Professor Scollen.

The school was visited this year by several distinguished persons, who expressed their satisfaction at the efforts being made to civilize the Indian race. The official visits of Mr. Vowell, Indian Superintendent, who seemed well pleased with the progress made by the children, afford much encouragement to the teachers in their arduous task.

I have, &c.,

A. M. CARION,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KOOTENAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

ST. EUGENE, P.O., KOOTENAY, July 5, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The school is situated on the right bank of the St. Mary's River, in a beautiful narrow valley between two ranges of the Rockies. The Crow's Nest Railway, constructed last year, passes close to us, but the nearest station is Cranbrook, five miles distant.

Buildings.—For a long time the necessity of enlarging the boys' department was keenly felt, but pecuniary affairs prevented action until the present year, when an addition, 25 x 30 feet, was put to the original building. The first floor is used for a school-room and the second for a dormitory for the larger boys. The vacating of space formerly used for school, admitted of a much more appropriate division of the old building, and rendered the hall therein unnecessary. That part, together with a couple of small rooms and refectory, were added to the recreation apartment, almost doubling its former size. The dining-room, which occupied the southern corner of building, was removed to the northern part. Suitable changes were also made in the girls' house, to which a broad gallery was built, to admit of open air recreation, even in rainy weather. The above changes, whilst adding to the appearance and convenience of the departments, did much towards improving their sanitary condition. Both boys' and girls' houses were raised and new foundations laid.

The bakery, laundry, new addition, and roofs of dwellings and barns were painted last spring.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year was fifty-six, and ample accommodation was afforded since the boys' house was enlarged.

Class-room Work.—The endeavours of the teachers to impart to the pupils a thorough knowledge of the branches prescribed by the department, were so well profited by as to render the school work very encouraging. The children are classified as follows:—

Standard VI.	2
“ V.	8
“ IV.	13
“ III.	23
“ II.	4
“ I.	8

The boys were employed in the class-room in the morning, from half-past eight till half-past eleven, and the girls in the afternoon, from one until four. They laboured earnestly to advance in their studies, and their success therein was proportioned to their efforts. It must be acknowledged that their minds are rather dilatory at the solution of mathematical problems, and that every available means has to be used to render such clear, notwithstanding many of the pupils do remarkably well in that branch. They memorize with surprising rapidity any task for which they possess an attraction.

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The members of the brass band assisted, by a few of the juniors, gave a number of entertainments, both musical and dramatical, and they were heartily applauded by their auditory. The boys were invited to Fernie last winter to give a concert. This trip had to be taken by rail, and as it was their first opportunity of travelling that way, they enjoyed it greatly. I accompanied them and with them visited the various places of interest, about and near the town, amongst others, the Coal Creek Mine.

The monthly visits of Indian Agent Galbraith were looked forward to with pleasure by the children. He on those occasions questioned them on different subjects, to which they generally replied with promptitude and intelligence.

Moral and Religious Training.—Recognizing the importance of religious instruction in connection with the work of civilization, our first endeavours are to imbue the minds of the pupils with the strongest principles of Christianity, knowing that these once imbibed, love of duty, of honour, of labour, &c., must necessarily follow. Morality amongst the children stands high, and their conduct also is good, so that formal punishment has seldom to be resorted to. There are certainly casual breaches of the school regulations, but the slight punishments imposed for these infractions are willingly accepted.

Farm and Garden.—The twenty acres of land used for buildings, garden and orchard are school property, and adjoining it are one hundred acres of rented land. It is separated from the former by a creek, which furnishes water for irrigation. There are about five acres in garden, two in orchard, and a small patch of choice ground in currants, gooseberries and strawberries.

Fruit Trees.—Of the numerous fruit trees planted some years ago, only a few survived our severe winters, and those last year were so heavily laden with fruit that we were encouraged to make another attempt at raising an orchard, trusting that the children, on seeing the advantage of the same, may, on their return to their parents, endeavour to procure some fruit trees for themselves. One of our ex-pupils set out a large number of currant and gooseberry bushes.

Garden Produce.—A larger portion of the garden is allotted to carrots and turnips than to any other vegetable. The children are very fond of them raw, and they are liberally supplied with them during the growing season, and at meal time with the last-named or other edible plant, throughout the year. To the large amount of them consumed may in part be attributed the decrease in scrofula cases.

Industries Taught—Farming.—The farmers were employed according to season, ploughing, harrowing, seeding, irrigating, harvesting, threshing, procuring a supply of fire-wood, milking, feeding stock, and at other duties incumbent upon a farmer. They, with the foreman, cut down a steep bank, and made a road over which to haul wood. The work done there was estimated at several hundred dollars. They also did painting mentioned in the paragraph devoted to buildings, and cut and stored a large quantity of ice to enable a supply of fresh meat to be kept constantly on hand. Both large and small boys were employed, when work was least pressing, at clearing land, so that several acres were broken up and seeded last spring.

Carpentry.—The raising of the boys' and girls' departments, the putting up of the new addition and the changing of partitions, gave the boys ample chance to improve in carpentry. They also made benches, tables, desks, &c., and did odd jobs about the premises.

Shoemaking.—As this is an occupation that does not pay here, the shoemakers worked but little in the shop, and then chiefly did repairing.

Girls' Industries.—An opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the different industries was afforded the girls of an age and strength to perform the work, as they were at regular intervals employed at the several avocations of their department, at which many of them excel, notably bread-making and laundrying. They ironed starched linens remarkably well. They were usually engaged one half-day

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weekly in the laundry, where the small girls turned the light machines, whilst the larger ones rubbed on the boards, and this was done with an alacrity that did one good to see. The older girls took pardonable pride in keeping in order the apartments assigned to their care. Strenuous efforts were made to make them overcome their natural tendency to slowness, and it was remarked with pleasure that a great improvement in this respect was acquired.

Sewing-room.—In the sewing-room a good deal of fair work was done, both by hand and machine. The girls embroidered table-covers, tidies, &c., made artificial flowers, and did other articles of fancy work quite tastily.

Water Supply.—Last winter, for the first time, our wells went dry, and water had to be hauled from the river. They were deepened several feet, and since then have more than met water requirements.

Fire Protection.—A number of chemical fire-extinguishers are constantly kept in readiness, and every precaution is taken to prevent exposure to conflagration.

Recreations.—The large play-grounds surrounding the children's departments admit of plenty of running games, which are well patronized in cool weather. They are furnished with swings, balls, footballs, a croquet set, &c. The proximity of St. Mary's River, and the tepidity of its waters, render it a most desirable place of amusement during the summer, when the pupils bathe two or three times weekly. During this season picnicking parties are formed, and refreshments taken under the fragrant pines and tamaracks that abound in the vicinity. In winter the children amuse themselves, when the weather is not too severe, skating, sliding and coasting, and they occasionally take long sleigh-rides.

I have, &c.,

N. COCCOLA

Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KUPER ISLAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

KUPER ISLAND P.O., Aug. 16, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Location.—The Kuper Island Industrial School is located on the south-west side of Kuper Island, in Telegraph Bay, Stuart Channel, about five miles from Chemainus Station, Vancouver Island. The beauty of the scenery around the school is unsurpassed; the evergreen forest surrounds us on three sides and the front is open to the invigorating air of the sea.

Land.—In connection with the school an area of land of about forty acres was surrendered to the school by the Indians of Kuper Island. This year, through the exertions of Mr. Indian Agent Lomas, a little over twenty acres of bush land were purchased from an Indian for the consideration of \$100. The quality of the soil is fair, but until such time as we can dig out the numerous stumps and can make use of machinery, farming will remain laborious and expensive.

Grounds.—The natural beauty of the location has of late been greatly enhanced. The one hundred shade trees which were planted last year are all thriving. On each side of the buildings we have a young orchard and the front is used for flower and vegetable gardens.

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Buildings.—All the buildings are kept in excellent condition and stand in two rows, fronting the sea. From a distance the general appearance of the school looks like a village by itself, composed of fifteen separate buildings. The dimensions and the divisions of the school-buildings are as follows :—

Lower row, left side.—1. Bakery, 25 x 16 feet, with brick oven, 8 x 6 feet.

2. Wood-shed for bakery and laundry, 19 x 10 feet.

3. Laundry, 40 x 20 feet, containing one furnace and two boilers, also closets for soap, soiled and clean linen.

4. Girls' home, 40 x 32 feet, the ground floor of which is used for sewing-room, infirmary for girls and store-room; the upper flat contains girls' dormitory, linen and bath-rooms, with a room for the matron.

5. A building, 24 x 22 feet, used as recreation-room on the first floor, and clothing and sleeping-rooms for teacher, cook and assistant matron on the second floor.

6. Main buildings, 32 x 30 feet, and an extension, 48 x 18 feet. The ground floor contains parlour, office, boys' dining-room, kitchen, pantry and girls' dining-room, with a cellar under the boys' dining-room. The second floor is used for girls' school-room, music-hall, chapel and two spare rooms. These last three buildings are connected with a corridor.

7. Wood-shed for kitchen and house, 60 x 20 feet, with tool and oil compartments.

8. Boys' home, 89 x 33 feet. On the lower floor are the boys' infirmary, the store-room for provisions and clothing, the band and shoemaker's room, the lavatory, the boys' play-hall and school-room. The upper floor is used for boys' dormitory, linen-room, as well as for principal's and foreman's bed-rooms.

9. Boat-house, which is located alongside the wharf, is 30 x 20 feet, and shelters four boats.

Upper row, left side.—10. Gymnasium, 50 x 20 feet. This building is also used for concerts and entertainments.

11. Water tank.—On the hill at the rear of the boys' home stands a twelve hundred-gallon tank; the hydraulic ram house is built on the beach.

12. Carpenter and shoemaker shops, 40 x 20 feet.

13. Lumber-shed, 30 x 10 feet.

14. Stables, pigsty and hen-house, 36 x 20 feet.

15. Barn, 52 x 22 feet, with a lean-to, 82 x 10 feet.

Accommodation.—The school can easily accommodate seventy-five pupils. This year the carpenter and apprentices erected a new school-room for the boys, the old school-room is now used for a play-hall. The lavatory has been enlarged and is to be refitted with new baths and basins.

Attendance.—The average attendance during the year was over sixty-one.

Class-room Work.—Marked progress was made in the school-room. The boys and the girls have separate school-rooms, with a teacher for each school. The system of daily annotation is in vogue and at the end of each week, the school registers are compared and exhibited in the boys' dining-room. Occasionally a general examination takes place. These methods afford a laudable emulation amongst the pupils. At the end of the year the grading was as follows :—

Standard I.	7
“ II.	12
“ III.	10
“ IV.	15
“ V.	16
“ VI.	4
<hr/>	
Total number of pupils.	64

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Namely, thirty-six boys and twenty-eight girls.

Farm and Garden.—With the exception of the junior boys, all the male pupils receive lessons in gardening and farming. The farm is well stocked with cattle, hogs and poultry. The girls have charge of the flower gardens.

Boys' Industrial Work.—Carpentry.—Four and sometimes six boys were attached to this shop. The addition and alterations to the boys' building, the lining of the gymnasium and a new lean-to to the barn furnished plenty of work.

Shoemaking.—Six boys were engaged in this branch and supplied all the pupils with new shoes, besides doing all the repairing. The apprentices have worked very faithfully. Some are now sufficiently advanced to make new shoes without the assistance of their instructor.

Painting.—Three boys have done all the painting which was required.

Baking.—Eight boys and three girls have been taught the art of bread-making; they manifest a great deal of interest in furnishing excellent bread.

Besides these branches of industry, lessons in milking, butter-making and laundry work have been imparted to the senior pupils. The boys as well as the girls work in the laundry.

Girls' Industrial Work.—Under the supervision of the seamstress, the girls learn all kinds of housework, also knitting, darning, crochet work, lace and flower-making, matting and hand and machine sewing. With the help of our six sewing-machines all the girls' and part of the boys' clothing is made in the sewing-room.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is daily given to the pupils during half an hour; their morning and evening prayers are said in common and on Sundays all attend divine service in the church at the village.

Conduct.—The conduct of all the pupils has been excellent.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—In the month of August the measles epidemic visited the school. Twelve of our pupils caught the disease, but all recovered. Apart from this epidemic the health of the pupils was good.

The sanitary condition of the school is well looked after; the sewerage drains are kept in good order and the ventilation of the dormitories and school-rooms is carefully attended to.

Water Supply and Fire Protection.—Our water is obtained from a never-failing stream; by means of a hydraulic ram the water is conveyed all through the buildings. The boys are regularly drilled in the operating of the fire-hose, the handling of ladders, fire-buckets and the working of the four Star chemical fire-engines.

Heating.—None but ordinary box stoves and heaters are used for that purpose.

Recreation.—The pupils enjoy a great variety of amusements, such as foot and baseball, bathing, fishing and boating during the summer; coasting, chess, checkers, lotto and domino games during the winter. When the weather is not fit for outside exercises, the pupils retire to our gymnasium and indulge in athletic and calisthenic sports. Besides these various amusements we still enjoy our occasional concerts, consisting of recitations, dialogues, drills and choruses, with vocal and instrumental music. During the summer evenings, when all work is over, our brass band gathers on the band-stand and plays a few selections to the joy and amusement of officers and pupils.

I have, &c.,

G. DONCKELE,
Principal.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,

METLAKAHTLA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

METLAKAHTLA, August 15, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location of School.—This school is situated in the village of Metlakahltla, on a southern slope of the Tsimpsean Peninsula; and has in connection with it six acres of land, which were surrendered by the Indians, about ten years ago, for the purpose of an industrial school.

Buildings and Accommodation.—The buildings are as follows:—

1. The boys' division: a two-story frame building, having sufficient residential accommodation for about thirty-five pupils and necessary staff; also a comfortable school-house with room enough in which to seat and teach about forty pupils.

A building containing the work-shops for a carpenter and shoemaker, bath-room, laundry and wood-shed; another divided into blacksmith's shop and coal-house; also a cow and hay shed and fowl-house.

2. The girls' division: a two-story house, having the necessary sitting and sleeping accommodation for about thirty pupils and staff. It stands about one hundred yards away from the boys' school on a piece of land about 120 x 120 feet, leased from the Indians. A school-house, 36 x 18 feet, on the church reserve; also meat-house and wood-shed.

The buildings forming the boys' division are Government property, and most of these buildings were erected by the pupils of this institution, working under the direction of their instructors.

They also made additions to the girls' home, and nothing has been carried out under public contract or by outside labour since the school was first started in an old store-house, fitted up as a school for the reception of boys.

The accommodation in the boys' division is good, but in the girls' department it is scarcely sufficient.

Garden and Grounds.—We have now two small gardens, one of which has been planted with fruit trees, gooseberry, currant and raspberry bushes, and a variety of vegetables, which give promise of good returns. All the boys work occasionally at gardening.

The flower beds in front of the buildings are small, but well kept and pretty.

Attendance.—The attendance, except during the fishing season, averaged about fifty pupils, twenty-five boys and as many girls.

Class-room Work.—The boys and girls are taught apart from each other, in separate buildings; the boys by the principal and the girls by Miss Jackson, a lady missionary. Both schools are opened with prayer, after which class-work begins, with religious instruction, followed by reading, writing, arithmetic, dictation, grammar, geography, history, composition and drawing.

Fair progress has been made. The standing of the pupils on the roll during the last quarter was as follows:

Standard I.....	4 pupils
“ II.....	15 “
“ III.....	4 “
“ IV.....	22 “
“ V.....	8 “
“ VI.....	2 “

Industrial Work.—Boys' Work.—Thirteen boys received instruction in carpentry, and painting, and two of these did the shoe-mending required for the school.

The carpenters, with their instructor, Mr. Herbert Clifton, were chiefly employed in finishing the western addition of the main building, making door and window casings, hanging doors, erecting fence, fixing gutters and mouldings, repairing buildings, building hay-shed, making and repairing desks and other furniture, built a meat-house and wood-shed for the girls' home, and outside the institution helped to fit up a yacht. All the boys, excepting those recently admitted, and whose education is very backward, begin to learn a trade when they attain the age of thirteen years.

Girls' Work.—The girls were taught housework, cooking and baking, laundry and needlework, dressmaking and crocheting; and it is due to Miss Tyte, the matron, and her assistants, Miss Jackson and Miss Carroll, that I should here acknowledge the efficiency of their work, and the cheerfulness with which they attend to their duties. In this connection, I beg to quote remarks by the Rev. J. B. McCullagh from 'The Conference Chronicle,' published at Metlakatla during the Church Missionary Society's Conference, lately held here:

'This morning it was my privilege to open school for Miss Jackson at the Indian Girls' Home, and I must say that, although I have, at many times and in many places, addressed girls' schools in England, yet I do not think I ever had a more attentive and intelligent audience. I spoke to the children on "being born of the spirit," and have reason to believe that their hearts and minds accompanied me every step of the way as I opened up to them the nature and necessity of this great change. It speaks volumes for the training and education of these children, that they were able to grasp these glorious truths presented to them in the English tongue. And when one looks forward to the years to come, when these girls may become mothers of families, the prospect of the far-reaching and permanent influence of this training and educational work is like a rainbow of hope stretching across the future of the Indian race. I was simply charmed with the neat, cleanly, healthy and comfortable appearance of the girls, and the undisguised affection manifested by them for their teachers and by their teachers for them, was very pleasant to behold. I most heartily wish every success to this important work.'

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given daily in the classrooms as part of the curriculum. The pupils attend morning and evening prayers, and on Sundays, school and divine service twice a day.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils during the first half of the year was good, but I regret having to add that afterwards there was much more than the usual amount of sickness. It began about Christmas, with an epidemic of rōtheln, or German measles, followed by a few severe cases of influenza. Two consumptives were taken home by their relatives, and have since died. The buildings are well ventilated, and the drainage is good.

Recreation.—Outdoors, the boys play at football and baseball on the village green, but the play-ground is so limited that when the grown people join them in a match, they have to play on the sands of the sea-shore; that cannot easily be remedied, for there is but little level land in any one place, and, where there is any, it is for the most part too soft and boggy for a play-ground.

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Indoors, the boys' pastimes are singing, and playing checkers and dominoes. The girls' spare time is taken up with see-saws, dolls, lotto, dominoes, drawing-slates and singing.

Water Supply.—The rain which falls on the buildings is conveyed into five tanks, having a capacity of about six thousand gallons. For domestic consumption, that quantity—except in long-continued dry or frosty weather—is nearly sufficient.

Fire Protection.—The chimney flues are made of terra-cotta pipes, and are frequently swept out.

A number of ladders, buckets and chemical fire-extinguishers are kept in readiness for use, and the boys are expert in climbing ladders and handling buckets.

There is also a fire brigade in the village.

The main building was set on fire, through the carelessness of one of the boys, but it was fortunately noticed before much damage was done, and quickly extinguished by the pupils and the fire brigade.

Two tanks more and a small force-pump would greatly improve our means of extinguishing a fire.

Heating.—The class and sitting-rooms are warmed by means of stoves, but the dormitories are not heated in any way.

* **General Remarks.**—I have to thank Miss West and other ladies connected with the Church Missionary Society for their kindness in teaching the pupils in the Sunday school.

Mr. Indian Agent Todd visited the school several times during the year.

I have, &c.,

JNO. R. SCOTT,
Principal.

WILLIAM'S LAKE, B.C., INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
WILLIAM'S LAKE, B.C., July 1, 1899.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report, for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Attendance.—The attendance during the year has been sixty; five boys were discharged and eight admitted.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been very good. We had no case of epidemic or contagious disease, though scarlatina and measles were prevailing in the neighbourhood.

Class-room Work.—Satisfactory progress was made by the pupils, boys and girls, in the different branches, but more especially in reading and writing. This is due to the devotedness of our teaching staff and the visits of our esteemed Indian Agent, Mr. E. Bell, who regularly comes four times a year to preside over the quarterly examinations.

Buildings.—The buildings are very beautiful and spacious indeed. They could fully accommodate a double number of pupils.

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A large kitchen and two refectories are under construction. This new building is situated between the boys' house and the convent, for convenience, and will be under the supervision of the sisters.

Industries Taught.—The harness-making shop, though small, is very commodious, well lighted and airy. The four boys who receive regular harness-making instructions, are under the supervision of a proficient teacher. The principal occupations of the boys are gardening, farming and milking. The progress made by the girls in the various branches of housekeeping has been very gratifying, owing to the industry and devotedness of 'the Sisters of Instruction.' I am glad to state that our girls were able to send many valuable fancy works to the Provincial Exhibition, held in New Westminster in 1898, and that a second prize rewarded their efforts.

General Remarks.—I am sorry to have to chronicle the demise of my predecessor, Rev. Father Lejacq. His death is certainly a loss to the Indians, and especially to our school.

I must speak of the encouragement given us by the people of the neighbourhood, as their visit to our institution plainly shows: since the first day of May 'the Visitors book' shows thirty-five signatures. Every one of the visitors seemed well pleased with the buildings, the apartments and the progress made by the pupils.

Another happy event I wish to mention is the visit of Mr. A. W. Vowell, our Indian Superintendent, and Mr. E. Bell, our Indian Agent. Though taken by surprise, our pupils gladly struck up the hymn of welcome, and gratefully received the advices of the two gentlemen. We all hope to see soon the return of the worthy visitors.

I have, &c.,

EDM. PEYTAVIN,
Principal.

TABULAR STATEMENTS

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SHOWING Receipts and Expenditure of the various Boarding and Industrial Schools for the year ended June 30, 1899.

FORT WILLIAM ORPHANGE.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		500 00
Grant for fuel		15 00
Contributions from other sources		371 90
Received by way of clothing and food		237 00
Total receipts		1,123 90
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	241 00	
Food	612 33	
Clothing	92 70	
Fuel and light	106 25	
Miscellaneous	240 70	
Total expenditure	1,292 98	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		169 08
	1,292 98	1,292 98

PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		1,560 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	600 00	
Food	600 00	
Clothing	300 00	
Fuel and light	60 00	
	1,560 00	1,560 00

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	
Government grant		1,387 20
EXPENDITURE.		
Food	1,033 79	
Clothing	76 92	
Fuel and light	177 35	
Miscellaneous and Labour	99 26	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		12
	1,387 32	1,387 32

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1899—*Con.*

RAT PORTAGE BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		2,131 30
Bills discounted		149 00
Value of provisions on hand		25 00
Value of clothing donated		183 30
R. C. mission, grant		187 77
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	576 60	
Provisions	972 76	
Clothing	380 73	
Fuel and light	20 00	
Buildings and repairs	118 29	
House equipment	457 89	
Miscellaneous	150 00	
	2,676 27	2,676 27

WATER HEN RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		1,378 43
Contributed from other sources		60 00
Total receipts.		1,438 43
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	150 00	
Food	1,050 00	
Clothing	300 00	
Fuel and light	18 00	
Repairs	12 00	
Equipment and furniture	28 00	
Total expenditure.	1,558 00	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		119 57
	1,558 00	1,558 00

BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, cash on hand		320 45
Government grant		2,580 00
Church grant for salaries		1,198 00
Clothing		800 00
Total receipts.		4,898 45
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,630 00	
Food	1,774 87	
Clothing	800 00	
Fuel and light	316 79	
Buildings and repairs	61 00	
Equipment and furniture	270 17	
Total expenditure.		4,862 83
Balance on hand June 30, 1899.		45 63

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1899—*Con.*

BLACKFOOT BOARDING SCHOOLS.

RECEIPTS.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Government grant.....			4,849	01
Contributions from England.....			1,684	53
" Canada.....			1,151	54
" other sources.....			52	95
Total receipts.....			7,738	03
EXPENDITURE.				
Balance, July 1, 1898.....		69	20	
Salaries.....	2,478	43		
Food.....	1,187	43		
Clothing.....		65	96	
Fuel and light.....		361	35	
Buildings and repairs.....	2,760	64		
Equipment and furniture.....		40	46	
Miscellaneous.....		1,127	01	
Total expenditure.....	8,090	48		
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....			352	45
	8,090	48	8,090	48

BLOOD C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Government grant.....			2,625	18
Contributions from England.....			1,639	64
" Canada.....			499	49
" other sources.....			5	00
Total receipts.....			4,769	31
EXPENDITURE.				
Balance July 1, 1898.....		4	64	
Salaries.....	2,640	00		
Food.....	1,183	12		
Clothing.....		25	10	
Fuel and light.....		177	35	
Buildings and repairs.....		63	72	
Equipment and furniture.....		86	64	
Miscellaneous.....		322	35	
Total expenditure.....			4,512	92
Balance on hand June 30, 1899.....			256	39

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1899—*Con.*

BLUE QUILL'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		2,653 18
Amount contributed from other sources		290 00
" borrowed		750 00
Total receipts		3,693 18
EXPENDITURE.		
Food	1,600 00	
Clothing	600 00	
Fuel and light	400 00	
Buildings and repairs	1,000 00	
Total expenditure		3,600 00
Balance on hand June 30, 1899		93 18

CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		1,932 40
Contributions from other sources		2,756 97
Value of clothing, &c., contributed		837 00
Total receipts		5,526 37
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	2,147 00	
Food	1,105 45	
Clothing	837 00	
Fuel and light	290 55	
Buildings and repairs	160 00	
Equipment and furniture	375 00	
Farm—expended for seed	31 00	
Miscellaneous	589 32	
Total expenditure	5,535 32	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		8 95
	5,535 32	5,535 32

DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		7,933 31
Other contributions		4,200 23
EXPENDITURE.		
Total expenses for year	16,947 30	
Liabilities over assets (deficit)		4,813 76
	16,947 30	16,947 30

NOTE.—This deficit of \$4,813.76 is due to the extra cost incurred in enlarging the school building.

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1899—*Con.*

EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant (per capita).....		3,282 23
" " for medical attendance.....		92 00
Contributions from other sources.....		1,260 72
Raised from sale of farm produce.....		95 97
Amount contributed by way of clothing (about).....		400 00
Total receipts		5,130 92
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	880 00	
Food.....	1,976 00	
Clothing.....	1,388 00	
Fuel and light.....	341 25	
Buildings and repairs.....	327 27	
Equipment and furniture.....	220 08	
Miscellaneous.....	650 00	
Total expenditure.....	5,782 60	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		651 68
	5,782 60	5,782 60

ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		2,800 80
EXPENDITURE.		
Food.....	2,030 98	
Clothing.....	521 00	
Fuel and light.....	211 00	
New stable.....	400 00	
Total expenditure.....	3,162 98	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		362 18
	3,162 98	3,162 98

FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Mission grant—Principal's salary.....		700 00
Government grant.....		918 40
Donated by Principal.....		20 00
Grant to Eleanor, 5 months' service.....		75 00
" Miss Webster, 3½ months' service.....		70 00
Balance due Principal.....		165 38
EXPENDITURE.		
Balance from last account.....	196 28	
Salary—Principal.....	700 00	
" Miss Webster.....	70 00	
Grant to Eleanor, 5 months' service.....	75 00	
Paints, lumber, &c., for repairs.....	40 95	
Repairs and furniture.....	30 85	
Children's furnishings.....	40 60	
General expenses.....	795 10	
	1,948 78	1,948 78

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditures for the Year ended June 30, 1899—*Con.*

GORDON'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		1,669 20
Church societies—Diocesan grant.....		550 00
" " Special "		200 25
Contributions from England		374 68
Balance		7 02
EXPENDITURE.		
Maintenance	2,178 15	
Wages (help).....	183 00	
Salaries (Principal and Matron).....	440 00	
	2,801 15	2,801 15

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant (per capita).....		2,160 00
" " for equipment and furniture.....		250 00
Contributed by non-treaty pupils.....		36 00
Total receipts.....		2,446 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,520 00	
Food	912 67	
Clothing	559 39	
Fuel and light	113 68	
Buildings and repairs	119 25	
Equipment and furniture.....	480 34	
Miscellaneous	232 19	
Total expenditure	3,937 52	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		1,491 52
	3,937 52	3,937 52

McDOUGALL ORPHANAGE BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		2,745 60
Receipts from blacksmith-shop and ranch.....		331 15
Grant from Women's Missionary Society.....		122 77
" Methodist " "		1,578 50
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,883 25	
Provisions and clothing.....	1,814 62	
Blacksmith's materials.....	133 77	
Fuel and light	261 92	
Sundries	36 06	
Freight and travelling expenses.....	106 02	
Ranch improvements and extra labour.....	507 93	
House furnishings.....	28 70	
Games	5 75	
	4,778 02	4,778 02

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1899—*Con.*

ONION LAKE R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts,
Balance on hand, June 30, 1898.....		40 08
Government grant (per capita).....		3,452 40
" " (for buildings).....		21 50
Exchange with the Indians.....		723 87
Produce from garden and cattle.....		164 50
Boarders.....		599 22
Gifts.....		27 20
Total receipts.....		5,028 77
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries (domestic work).....	185 58	
Food.....	2,887 91	
Clothing.....	1,015 36	
Fuel and light.....	192 60	
Buildings and repairs.....	37 13	
Equipment and furniture.....	524 82	
Medicines.....	93 24	
Exchange with the Indians.....	524 97	
Expenses of cattle.....	107 57	
Expenses of staff.....	419 50	
Total expenditure.....	5,988 68	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		959 91
	5,988 68	5,988 68

ONION LAKE C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant (per capita).....		1,028 00
" " to Mrs. Matheson for medical services.....		75 00
Grant from Woman's Auxilliary of Canada.....		240 00
" D. and F. M. S. (towards buildings).....		200 00
" Sunday School, St. Thomas, Ont.....		30 00
" other sources (including grant from principal and staff).....		813 40
Total receipts ..		2,386 40
EXPENDITURE.		
Cost of board for 36 pupils at \$4 per month.....	1,728 00	
" " staff of 5, at \$6 ".....	360 00	
Salaries of principal and staff.....	1,020 00	
Equipment.....	317 00	
Total expenditure.....	3,425 00	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		1,038 60
	3,425 00	3,425 00

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1899—*Con.*

PEIGAN C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.		\$ cts.	cts.
Government grant			956 99
Contributions from England			367 48
" " Canada			891 68
" " other sources			459 53
Total receipts			2,675 68
EXPENDITURE.			
Balance, July 1, 1898	44 80		
Salaries	862 73		
Food	755 44		
Clothing	32 25		
Fuel and light	159 00		
Buildings and repairs	210 75		
Equipment and furniture	8 10		
Miscellaneous	586 63		
Total expenditure			2,659 70
Balance on hand, June 30, 1899			15 98

PEIGAN R.C. BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant			1,473 20
EXPENDITURE.			
Salaries	100 00		
Labour	60 00		
Food	1,010 33		
Clothing	605 00		
Light and fuel	175 00		
Total expenditure	1,950 33		
Balance paid by mission			477 13
	1,950 33		1,950 33

ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grants			2,016 00
Mission grant for principal			1,200 00
" " teacher			450 00
W.F.M.S. donation in clothing, value			500 00
Proceeds of farm in beef, pork, butter, milk, &c.			465 00
Board of teacher			156 00
EXPENDITURE.			
Salary of principal	1,200 00		
" teacher	450 00		
Clothing	500 00		
Expenses of farm	465 00		
Men's wages	200 00		
Inside help (two)	240 00		
House equipment	146 00		
Provisions, clothing, boots, travelling and general expenses	1,586 00		
Total	4,787 00		4,787 00

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1899—*Con.*

SARCEE BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		660 74
Contributions from England		399 60
" " Canada		228 81
" " other sources		32 15
Total receipts		1,321 30
EXPENDITURE.		
Balance, July 1, 1898.	20 02	
Salaries	646 30	
Food	230 60	
Fuel and light	54 20	
Buildings and repairs	9 80	
Equipment and furniture	107 33	
Miscellaneous	130 25	
Total expenditure		1,198 50
Balance on hand, June 30, 1899		122 80

ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		5,686 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries (none paid)		
Farm work	840 00	
Food	2,866 87	
Clothing	1,640 70	
Fuel and light	390 00	
Buildings and repairs	550 00	
Miscellaneous	512 65	
Total expenditure	6,800 22	
Balance, June 30, 1899		1,114 22
	6,800 22	6,800 22

ISLE-A-LA-CROSSE BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		864 00
Five cases of medicines valued at		50 00
Total receipts		914 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Food	540 00	
Clothing	600 00	
Fuel and light	60 00	
Total expenditure	1,200 00	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		286 00
	1,200 00	1,200 00

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1899—*Con.*

LESSER SLAVE LAKE C.E. BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Government grant.....				947	03
EXPENDITURE.					
Food.....		406	53		
Clothing.....		140	00		
Repairs.....		28	00		
Furniture.....		12	00		
School material.....		15	00		
Light and fuel.....		73	50		
Helper for matron.....		100	00		
Expense of gathering scholars for White Fish Lake.....		7	00		
Towards principal's salary.....		200	00		
Total expenditure.....		984	03		
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....				37	00
		984	03	984	03

PORT SIMPSON GIRLS' HOME.

RECEIPTS.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1898.....		71	62		
Government grant.....		1,200	00		
Women's Missionary Society grant.....		2,463	75		
Total receipts.....				3,735	37
EXPENDITURE.					
Salaries.....		1,275	00		
Food.....		1,089	06		
Clothing.....		272	23		
Fuel and light.....		266	40		
Buildings and repairs.....		134	68		
Equipment and furniture.....		135	07		
Miscellaneous.....		350	06		
Total expenditure.....				3,523	09
Balance on hand, June 30, 1899.....				212	37

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1899—*Continued.*

ST. MARY'S MISSION BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Government grant (per capita).....				3,600	00
" for material for new laundry and bakery.....				750	00
Farm and garden produce.....				825	00
Gifts from benefactors.....				125	00
Mission grant.....				6,626	15
EXPENDITURE.					
Salaries.....		3,380	00		
Food.....		5,892	50		
Clothing.....		675	80		
Light.....		92	75		
Fuel.....		325	00		
Furniture and bedding.....		210	00		
Books, stationery, &c.....		115	10		
Doctor and medicines.....		35	00		
Washing and mending.....		125	00		
Repairs to buildings.....		300	00		
Materials for new laundry and bakery.....		750	00		
Travelling expenses.....		25	00		
				11,926	15
				11,926	15

ALL HALLOWS BOARDING SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1898.....				27	33
Government grant.....				1,656	00
Donations from friends.....				80	00
Grant from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.....				480	00
Journey money from Indian parents.....				15	40
Sale of fruit, \$45, of needlework, \$25.....				70	00
Total receipts.....				2,328	73
EXPENDITURE.					
Mrs. Woodward (gift).....		12	00		
Salaries.....		290	00		
Housekeeping expenses.....		1,284	00		
Fuel and light.....		169	00		
Travelling expenses.....		26	00		
Furniture.....		103	00		
Medical expenses.....		39	00		
Play ground—Repairs, &c.....		70	00		
School stationery.....		15	00		
Freight charges.....		25	00		
Laundry.....		216	00		
Boots and shoes.....		20	00		
Garden—seeds and plants, \$15; implements and fertilizers, \$20.....		35	00		
Total expenditure.....				2,304	00
Balance on hand, June 30, 1899.....				24	73

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1899.—*Con.*

MOHAWK INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

EXPENDITURE.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Maintenance and Management—			
Salaries		2,817 93	
Provisions		3,639 60	
Clothing		1,329 70	
Washing, heating and lighting		783 46	
Repairs and insurance		368 75	
Furniture, bedding and house sundries		323 54	
Printing, postage and office expenses		19 22	
Medical expenses		248 66	
Funeral		2 06	
Sundries—school requisites, band, library and prizes		155 81	
Gross cost of maintenance and management			9,688 71
Materials and wages for Industrial Departments—			
Farm and garden		3,080 08	
Workshop		1,917 97	4,948 05
Gross cost of institution			14,636 76
Less supplies from Industrial Departments—			
Provisions		2,433 49	
Washing, heating and lighting		112 72	
Repairs		366 98	
Furniture		52 60	
Repairs to mission stations		422 29	
Cash receipts from sales, (trade, \$245.70, farm, \$3,353.16)		3,598 86	6,986 94
Total expenditure			7,649 82
RECEIPTS.			
Government grant		5,460 00	
New England Company		2,189 82	
		7,649 82	7,649 82

MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

EXPENDITURE.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Live stock, farming implements, furniture, growing crops, etc., as per inventory, July 1, 1898			16,619 28
Salaries of principal, teachers, matron, cook and domestic servants		2,016 95	
Farm labour, \$767.25; blacksmithing, \$41.19		808 44	
Farm implements and repairs, \$162.68; harness and repairs, \$39.50		202 18	
Live stock purchased, \$4,526.60; feed, \$920.95		5,447 55	
Seed, \$81.66; threshing and grinding, \$188.25		269 91	
Travelling expenses, \$56.18; freight and express, \$61.11		117 29	
Groceries and provisions, \$1,257.38; coal and wood, \$294.88		1,552 26	
Books, stationery and printing, \$100.61; postage, \$29.00		129 61	
Clothing and clothing material, boots and shoes		630 20	
Dry-goods, \$514.22; kitchen and house utensils, \$70.78		585 00	
Hardware, \$249.88; medical attendance, \$5		254 88	
Drugs and medicine, \$5.07; incidentals, \$110.08		115 15	
Pasture and rent of land, \$524.92; furniture, 176.02		700 94	
Steam-engine and fixtures, \$312; lighting, \$22.75; sewing-machine, \$34.35		369 10	
Repairs and improvements: tile draining, \$217.73; plumbing, \$11.10; repairing telephones, \$13.80; repairing windmill, \$32; fencing, \$159.15; carpentering, \$78.96; circular saw, \$17; labour on improvements to old building and barns, \$500		1,029 74	
Shoemaker's wages and material		281 11	
Carpenter's wages and material		511 68	
			15,021 99
RECEIPTS.			
Receipts from sale of live stock		7,799 96	
Proceeds of work in shoe-shop		346 74	
" " carpenter-shop		325 48	
Present estimated value of live stock, implements, furniture, growing crops, &c., as per inventory, June 30, 1899		17,106 97	
Government grant (per capita)		6,000 00	
			31,579 15
Balance, June 30, 1899			62 12

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1899—*Con.*

SHINGWAUK HOME.

RECEIPTS.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
General Maintenance—			
Amount contributed by Government under per capita grant.....			3,955 97
Amount contributed from other sources.....			4,114 93
Total receipts.....			8,070 90
EXPENDITURE.			
Salaries.....			2,845 34
Food.....			3,187 11
Clothing.....			528 27
Fuel and light.....			764 10
Laundry expenses.....			145 60
Building and repairs.....			407 86
Office expenses, insurance, auditors, &c.....			291 98
Travelling expenses, children's amusements.....			96 16
Hospital expenses and doctor.....			104 04
Pocket money.....			47 10
Sundries.....			105 56
Total expenditure.....			8,523 12
Loss on all trades for year.....			45 07
Deficit, July 1, 1898.....			579 79
			9,147 98
Gross deficit, June 30, 1899.....			1,077 08
S. P. C. K. grant due, not received.....	240 96		
Approximate value of stock saleable and fuel.....	125 23		
Actual cash deficit, June 30, 1899.....	710 89		
	1,077 08		1,077 08

WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

RECEIPTS.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant (per capita).....			5,400 00
" for two day teachers.....			600 00
" for desks and blackboard.....			45 00
Clothing contributed by parents.....			40 00
Amount contributed by the mission.....			3,208 69
Total receipts.....			9,293 69
EXPENDITURE.			
Salaries.....	4,494 00		
Food.....	2,800 00		
Clothing.....	1,250 00		
Fuel and light.....	450 00		
Repairs.....	100 00		
Equipment and furniture.....	75 00		
Amount paid to apprentices.....	124 69		
Total expenditure.....	9,293 69		9,293 69

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1899—*Con.*

BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant.....	13,766 94	
Methodist Missionary Society.....	3,040 35	
Receipts from farm and live stock.....	807 64	
Donations in clothing, &c.....	200 00	
Total receipts.....		17,814 93
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	3,945 48	
Food.....	4,288 96	
Clothing.....	2,582 04	
Fuel.....	1,941 12	
Light.....	159 66	
Buildings and repairs.....	2,776 22	
Equipment and furniture.....	715 85	
Miscellaneous.....	1,405 60	
Total expenditure.....		17,814 93

ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Stock on hand, July 1, 1898.....		1,669 53
Government grant.....		7,317 76
Bills receivable account (\$448), less accounts paid \$174.45.....		273 55
Total receipts.....		9,260 84
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	2,478 00	
House equipment.....	290 96	
House expense.....	336 20	
Repairs.....	40 20	
Fuel and light.....	1,514 56	
Express, freight and telegrams.....	65 56	
Travelling expenses.....	758 20	
Clothing.....	2,162 51	
Provisions.....	3,812 93	
Farm account.....	319 62	
Carpenter shop.....	47 94	
Band account.....	17 90	
Discount and interest.....	37 60	
Total expenditure.....	11,882 18	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		2,621 34
	11,882 18	11,882 18

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1899—*Con.*

RUPERT'S LAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		9,959 72
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	3,023 96	
Food	1,662 04	
Clothing	788 62	
Fuel and light	1,253 00	
Buildings and repairs	423 06	
House equipment	1,256 72	
Miscellaneous	1,551 42	
Total expenditure	9,959 72	9,959 72

ST. BONIFACE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant (per capita)		11,262 61
" " for repairing root-house		68 00
Band and miscellaneous earnings		46 30
Balance on hand from previous year		249 99
Total receipts		11,626 90
EXPENDITURE.		
Provisions	3,342 70	
Clothing	1,530 06	
Fuel and light	898 55	
House equipment	551 69	
Salaries	3,118 80	
Buildings and repairs	497 69	
Miscellaneous	1,566 86	
Repairing root-house	68 00	
Total expenditure		11,574 35
Balance on hand, June 30, 1899		52 55

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1899—*Con.*

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on hand, July 1, 1898.			878 89
Earning of pupil.			5 00
Government grant (per capita).			14,458 90
Amount paid by vouchers during year 1898-9, outside of per capita grant.			1,749 40
Total receipts.			17,092 19
EXPENDITURE.			
Provisions.	5,437 71		
Clothing.	2,432 95		
Fuel and light.	370 01		
House equipment.	562 16		
Salaries.	4,167 25		
Repairs to buildings, &c.	1,337 94		
Driving medical officer.	33 00		
Postage stamps.	20 00		
Miscellaneous.	2,460 56		
Total expenditure.			16,821 58
Balance on hand, June 30, 1899.			270 61

CALGARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

EXPENDITURE.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.	2,741 68		
Food.	3,021 37		
Clothing.	887 56		
Furnishings.	644 35		
Management.	2,255 65		
Buildings.	1,579 09		
Total expenditure.			11,129 70

NOTE.—All expenditure in connection with the Calgary Industrial School is paid by the department.

QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, balance due for 1897-8.			858 25
" " for year 1898-9.			22,512 69
" " advance on account of deficit.			596 14
" " for buildings, drugs, &c.			2,360 96
Amount earned by school.			1,107 56
Cash overdrawn at bank.			725 62
EXPENDITURE.			
Salaries.	7,266 02		
Provisions.	6,782 99		
Clothing.	3,583 87		
Fuel and light.	2,032 47		
Buildings and repairs.	2,092 92		
Equipment and furniture.	1,139 63		
Miscellaneous.	5,323 32		
Total expenditure.		28,221 22	28,221 22

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1899—*Con.*

RED DEER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Cash on hand, June 30, 1898.....		4 92
Methodist Missionary Society.....		9,326 25
Sundry sales.....		390 20
Vouchers paid direct by department.....		552 46
Total receipts.....		10,273 83
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	3,025 37	
Provisions.....	2,421 12	
Clothing.....	1,562 41	
House expense.....	239 76	
" equipment.....	457 07	
Repairs.....	431 27	
Fixtures.....	93 50	
Light.....	77 41	
Farm.....	537 02	
Travelling expenses.....	133 55	
Office expenses.....	30 14	
Games.....	42 91	
Tools carpenter shop.....	17 06	
School material.....	2 60	
Discount on cheques.....	23 25	
Vouchers, 304, 324.....	552 46	
Total expenditure.....		10,246 89
Balance on hand, June 30, 1899.....		26 94

REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant.....		13,019 61
Contributions from other sources.....		338 63
" by way of clothing, &c.....		500 00
Total receipts.....		13,858 24
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	3,239 65	
Food.....	3,143 70	
Clothing.....	1,206 82	
Fuel and light.....	2,027 36	
Buildings and repairs.....	1,660 16	
Equipment and furniture.....	488 24	
Miscellaneous.....	2,032 51	
Total expenditure.....		13,797 44
Balance on hand, June 30, 1899.....		60 80

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1899—*Con.*

HIGH RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Capitation grant		11,851 26
Government grant for buildings and repairs		1,151 43
" " medical officer's salary		300 00
" " travelling expenses		62 50
Medicines		127 00
Stamps		40 00
Total receipts		13,532 19
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	5,136 00	
Extra labour, painter, shoemaker, stockman and farm labourer	714 75	
Provisions	3,577 50	
Clothing	1,266 02	
Fuel and light	1,458 85	
Buildings and repairs	1,161 32	
Equipment and furniture	834 01	
Miscellaneous	2,450 01	
Total expenditure	16,598 46	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		3,066 27
	16,598 46	16,598 46

ALERT BAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on hand June 30, 1898		150 19
Government grant		2,441 33
C.M.S. grant		480 00
Industrial department—carpenter-shop		103 00
Total receipts		3,174 52
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,236 56	
Food	1,265 75	
Clothing	242 00	
Fuel and light	146 00	
Buildings and repairs	159 25	
Equipment	275 84	
Miscellaneous	56 25	
Total expenditure	3,401 65	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		227 13
	3,401 65	3,401 65

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1899—*Con.*

COQUALEETZA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant.....			9,162 83
Receipts from sale of stock, proceeds from shoe-shop, dressmaking and sundry small items.....			749 36
Contributions of clothing, &c.....			100 00
Missionary Society of the Methodist Church.....			329 98
EXPENDITURE.			
Salaries.....	4,217 63		
Food.....	2,570 79		
Clothing.....	1,515 90		
Fuel and light.....	310 54		
Buildings and repairs.....	114 69		
Equipment and farm.....	613 46		
Miscellaneous.....	999 05		
	10,342 17	10,342 17	

KAMLOOPS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1898.....	23 47		
Government grant.....	6,497 85		
Farm receipts.....	54 17		
Shoe-shop receipts.....	5 05		
Total receipts.....		6,580 54	
EXPENDITURE.			
Salaries.....	2,780 00		
Food.....	1,343 42		
Clothing.....	558 31		
Fuel and light.....	204 10		
Buildings and repairs.....	691 17		
Equipment and furniture.....	450 59		
Live stock.....	32 96		
Shoe-shop.....	80 88		
Miscellaneous.....	400 96		
Total expenditure.....		6,542 39	
Balance on hand, June 30, 1899.....			38 15

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STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1899—*Con.*

KOOTENAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant		6,500 00
Contributed by friends of the institution.. ..		25 00
Receipts from farm produce.....		300 00
Total receipts.....		6,825 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,950 00	
Food	3,200 00	
Clothing	1,500 00	
Light and fuel.....	250 00	
Furniture.....	125 75	
Paint.....	200 00	
Buildings (lumber \$860, nails \$40).....	900 00	
Total expenditure.....	8,125 75	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.....		1,300 75
	8,125 75	8,125 75

KUPER ISLAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on hand, July 1, 1898.....		22 33
Government grant		6,376 38
Contributions from other sources		31 79
Total receipts		6,430 50
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries.....	2,435 00	
Food	1,629 88	
Clothing	996 67	
Fuel and light.....	47 30	
Buildings and repairs.....	426 45	
Equipment and furniture	213 84	
Miscellaneous.....	663 67	
Total expenditure.....		6,412 81
Balance on hand, June 30, 1899		17 69

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1899—*Concluded.*

METLAKAHTLA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant			5,685 94
Received from the Bishop of Caledonia for work done by instructor and pupils fitting up a yacht, &c			57 53
Matron, for maintenance of extra pupils			74 66
Meat sold			30 29
Deer skins			2 10
Work, making one coffin			2 50
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., for damage done by fire			57 00
EXPENDITURE.			
Balance (amount owed by school, June 30, 1898)	540 41		
Salaries	1,920 00		
Laundry and day work	280 25		
Food	1,775 61		
Clothing	531 00		
Fuel and light	458 42		
Buildings and repairs	158 85		
Equipment	156 09		
Miscellaneous	218 96		
Excess of expenditure over receipts, being deficit for year ended June 30, 1899		129 57	
	6,039 59	6,039 59	

WILLIAMS LAKE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant (per capita)			6,489 19
" " towards improvement to buildings			2,000 00
Amount contributed by way of clothing			130 00
" " R. C. Church			376 34
" " O. M. I. Fund			811 52
Receipts from harness-shop			600 00
Total receipts			10,407 05
EXPENDITURE.			
Deficit on June 30, 1898	5,000 00		
Interest on { \$5,000 for 6 months at 5 per cent—\$125 }	200 00		
Salaries	3,960 00		
Food	2,235 56		
Clothing	1,056 55		
Light	146 32		
Equipment and furniture	221 50		
Building and repairs	567 12		
Miscellaneous	20 00		
Total expenditure	13,407 05		
Deficit on June 30, 1899		3,000 00	
	13,407 05	13,407 05	

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.				
Alnwick	Alnwick	Alnwick	F. F. Allan	Methodist
Back Settlement	Caradoc	Caradoc	Miss Eliz. J. Rogers	Udenominational
Bear Creek	"	"	Miss Martha Nicholls	"
Buzwah	Manitoulin Island	Manitowaning	David Craddock	Roman Catholic
Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Miss Lizzie J. Glazier	Udenominational
Christian Island	Christian Island	Penetanguishene	Rev. G. S. Hunt	Methodist
Fort William (Boys)	Fort William	Northern	Sister M. Ambrose	Roman Catholic
" (Girls)	"	"	"	"
French Bay	Saugeen	Saugeen	Miss Helen Cameron	Udenominational
Garden River (R.C.)	Garden River	Sault Ste. Marie	Rev. P. E. Lamarche	Roman Catholic
" (C.E.)	"	"	E. Knopf	Church of England
Georgina Island	Georgina Island	Rama	Henry J. Hoidge	Methodist
Gibson	Watha	Parry Sound	A. Kniewasser	"
Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Miss S. M. Dunne	Roman Catholic
Henvey Inlet	Henvey Inlet	Parry Sound	Miss Adda McIntosh	Udenominational
Hiawatha	Rice Lake	Alnwick	J. A. Windsor	Methodist
Jackfish Island	Jackfish Island	Northern	J. A. Blais	Roman Catholic
Kettle Point	Kettle Point	Sarnia	Miss Annie Rogers	Udenominational
Lake Helen	Red Rock	Northern	Mrs. Jessie H. McKay	Roman Catholic
Mattawa	At Mattawa	"	Rev. Six. St. Gregory	"
Mississagua River	Manitoulin Island	Thessalon	Ad. de Lamorandiere	"
Moraviantown	Moravian	Moravian	Willis N. Tobias	Udenominational
Moravian Orphanage	"	"	T. M. Rights	Moravian Society
†Mud Lake	Mud Lake	Rice Lake	Miss Lil E. Middleton	Udenominational
Muncey	Caradoc	Caradoc	John Case	Church of England
‡Naughton	White Fish Lake	Manitowaning	Richard Black	Methodist
New Credit	New Credit	New Credit	Miss Ella A. Martin	Udenominational
Nipissing	Nipissing	Parry Sound	" Helen F. Quinn	"
Oneida No. 1	Oneida	Oneida	" Bertha Vollick	Methodist
" 2	"	"	Levi T. Doxtater	Church of England
" 3	"	"	C. A. Vollick	Methodist
†Pays Plat	Pays Plat	Northern	Miss Jessie Clarke	Roman Catholic
Pic River	Pic River	"	Moses Madwayosh	"
Port Elgin	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Raymond Chapman	Udenominational
Rama	Rama	Rama	John Laurence	Methodist
River Settlement	Caradoc	Caradoc	Joseph Fisher	Udenominational
Ryerson	Parry Island	Parry Sound	Elizabeth R. Laurence	"
Sagamook	Spanish River	Thessalon	Benjamin Swezey	Roman Catholic
Saugeen	Saugeen	Saugeen	Miss Ollie Miller	Udenominational
Scotch Settlement	"	"	John Burr	"
Serpent River	Serpent River	Thessalon	Miss Mary Fitzgerald	Roman Catholic
Shawanaga	Shawanaga	Parry Sound	" Nina R. Wallace	Udenominational
Sheguiandah	Sheguiandah	Manitowaning	Benjamin Fuller	Church of England
Shesheganwaning	Shesheganwaning	Gore Bay	Louis Tilson	Roman Catholic
Sidney Bay	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Miss Isabella McIver	Udenominational
Six Nations No. 1	Six Nations	Six Nations	Elam D. Bearfoot	"
" No. 2	"	"	Miss Lizzie Davis	"
" No. 3	"	"	" Sarah C. Smith	"
" No. 5	"	"	" Mary J. Scott	"
" No. 6	"	"	" Henrietta Curley	"
" No. 7	"	"	" E. N. Latham	"
" No. 9	"	"	John Lickers	"

* School closed June quarter. † School closed during September and December quarters.

‡ This school was reopened during the December quarter, having previously been closed for

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

STATEMENT

which Reports have been received) for the Year ended June 30, 1899.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
% cts.												ONTARIO.
250 00 Band and Methodist.		17	19	36	15	14	9	6	6	1		Alnwick.
200 00 Band		11	8	19	11	6	4	2	7			Back Settlement.
200 00 "		15	10	25	13	19	4	2				Bear Creek.
200 00 "		11	6	17	11	12	2	3				Buzwah.
300 00 "		19	3	22	10	11	5	3	1	2		Cape Croker.
375 00 Band and Methodist.		16	17	33	20	23	4	3	3			Christian Island.
500 00 Voted.		23		23	12	10	4	9				Fort William (Boys).
			19	19	10	13	1	4	1			" (Girls).
300 00 Band		12	12	24	16	11	6	4	3			French Bay.
500 00 Vote and Band.		35	42	77	35	36	20	10	11			Garden River (R.C).
300 00 Band.		23	24	47	13	29	6	10	2			" (C.E).
150 00 Band and Methodist.		14	5	19	11	5	4	3	4	3		Georgina Island.
250 00 "		21	13	34	17	21	6	3	4			Gibson.
300 00 Voted.		9	8	17	7	12	1	1	3			Golden Lake.
250 00 "		9	17	26	11	7	9	5	5			Henvey Inlet.
250 00 Band and Methodist.		6	8	14	7	2	1	8	2	1		Hiawatha.
250 00 Voted.		18	6	24	10	17	7					Jackfish Island.
250 00 Band		8	9	17	10	6	5	2	4			Kettle Point.
250 00 Voted.		9	9	18	11	5	10	3				Lake Helen.
100 00 "		12	14	26	12	15	3	3	3	2		Mattawa.
250 00 "		14	8	22	10	20	2					Mississauga River.
350 00 Band.		30	16	46	29	18	11	12	5			Moraviantown.
Moravian Missionary Society.			19	19	15	8	5	4	2			Moravian Orphanage.
200 00 Band.		24	13	37	19	17	5	6	6	3		Mud Lake.
200 00 Vote and Church of England.		14	12	26	10	12	4	7	3			Muncey.
200 00 Vote and Methodist.		9	5	14	8	4	6	3	1			Naughton.
300 00 Band.		18	10	28	18	8	4	3	5	7	1	New Credit.
250 00 Voted.		9	15	24	17	14	5	4	1			Nipissing.
300 00 Vote and Methodist.		14	12	26	14	19	1	3	3			Oneida No. 1.
200 00 Vote and Church of England		24	17	41	26	27	7	6	1			" 2.
250 00 Vote and Methodist.		24	14	38	26	12	11	9	6			" 3.
250 00 Voted.		10	5	15	9	7	8					Pays Plat.
250 00 "		18	11	29	9	7	9	11	2			Pic River.
300 00 Band.		15	10	25	13	12	9		3	1		Port Elgin.
250 00 Band and Methodist.		14	12	26	12	10	10	2	4			Rama.
200 00 Band.		17	10	27	15	10	8	7	2			River Settlement.
250 00 "		13	10	23	9	14	4	1	2	2		Ryerson.
250 00 Voted.		13	9	22	8	14	3	5				Sagamook.
300 00 Band.		13	9	22	15	14	3	3	2			Saugeen.
300 00 "		17	14	31	23	13	7	8	3			Scotch Settlement.
250 00 Voted.		12	9	21	13	11	6	4				Serpent River.
250 00 Band and Vote.		14	13	27	17	13	6	1	3	1		Shawanaga.
300 00 Band.		17	12	29	12	11	9	8	1			Shesheganah.
200 00 "		11	8	19	7	16		3				Sheshegwaning.
300 00 "		14	11	25	17	3	5	9	5	3		Sidney Bay.
		17	12	29	18	13	10	4	1	1		Six Nations No. 1.
		17	22	39	20	15	9	5	7	2	1	" No. 2.
		27	23	50	25	27	9	10	2	2		" No. 3.
		24	16	40	24	15	15	5	2	3		" No. 5.
450 00 Band and Vote.		18	7	25	13	13	5	2	4	1		" No. 6.
		37	30	67	31	30	20	12	3	2		" No. 7.
		20	23	43	24	6	11	8	7	5	6	" No. 9.

two years.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO—Continued.				
Six Nations No. 10.	Six Nations.	Six Nations.	Miss Sarah Davis.	Undenominational.
" No. 11.	"	"	Peter T. Adams.	"
Skene	Parry Island.	Parry Sound.	Miss Maud A. Fisher.	"
*South Bay.	South Bay.	Manitowaning.	" Madaline Assance.	Roman Catholic.
Spanish River.	Spanish River.	Thessalon.	" Carrie Morley.	Church of England.
Stony Point.	Stony Point.	Sarnia.	" Maud M. Erb.	Undenominational.
St. Clair.	Sarnia.	"	" F. E. Welsh.	Methodist.
Sucker Creek.	Sucker Creek.	Manitowaning.	" Lucy E. Sheppard.	Church of England.
Thessalon.	Thessalon River.	Thessalon.	M. J. Walsh.	Roman Catholic.
Thomas.	Six Nations.	Six Nations.	John Miller.	Undenominational.
Tyendinaga (Eastern).	Tyendinaga.	Tyendinaga.	Miss Viola McCaul.	"
" (Western).	"	"	" Stella Booth.	"
" (Central).	"	"	" Violet Smith.	"
" (Mission).	"	"	" Lillian Pickett.	"
Walpole Island No. 1.	Walpole Island.	Walpole Island.	Albert J. Sahguy.	Church of England.
" " No. 2.	"	"	Arthur Miskokomon.	Methodist.
" " No. 3.	"	"	William Peters.	Undenominational.
*West Bay.	West Bay.	Gore Bay.	Mrs. Francis Solomon.	Roman Catholic.
White Fish Lake.	White Fish Lake.	Manitowaning.	Miss Jos'ne Bisailon.	"
White Fish River.	White Fish River.	"	S. H. Ferris.	Church of England.
Wikwemikong (Boys).	Manitoulin Island (unceded).	"	Patrick Houlshan.	Roman Catholic.
" (Girls).	"	"	Miss A. Baudin.	"
Wikwemikongsing.	Wikwemikongsing.	"	Mrs. Lucy Kaboni.	"
Total, Ontario.				
QUEBEC.				
†Becancour.	Becancour.	Becancour.	Miss Emel. Bergeron.	Roman Catholic.
Caughnawaga (Boys).	Caughnawaga.	Caughnawaga.	Omer Plante.	"
" (Girls).	"	"	Miss Nellie Gibbons.	"
" (Mission).	"	"	" A. M. Demers.	Methodist.
Cornwal Island.	St. Regis.	St. Regis.	Leo Killoran.	Undenominational.
Lorette.	Lorette.	Lorette.	Miss Jos. Dubeau.	Roman Catholic.
Maniwaki.	Maniwaki.	Maniwaki.	" Annie O'Connor.	"
Maria.	Maria.	Maria.	" Esther Audet.	"
Oka (Country).	Oka.	Caughnawaga.	" Ella Wilson.	Methodist.
" (Village).	"	"	" E. Mae Williams.	"
Pointe Bleue.	Pointe Bleue.	Pointe Bleue.	" E. M. Spence.	Roman Catholic.
Restigouche.	Restigouche.	Restigouche.	" Mary Isaac.	"
St. Francis (Prot.).	St. Francis.	Pierreville.	Rev. H. O. Loisele.	Church of England.
" (R. C.).	"	"	Sister St. Laurence.	Roman Catholic.
†St. Regis.	St. Regis.	St. Regis.	Alex. Pirie.	Undenominational.
Temiscamingue.	Temiscamingue.	Temiscamingue.	Miss M. J. Legge.	Roman Catholic.
" (Mission).	"	"	Sister St. Perpetue.	"
Total, Quebec.				

*School closed during September quarter.

† School closed. Indian children attend white school. Fees paid by Department.

‡ School closed June quarter.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

STATEMENT—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended June 30, 1899.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
\$ cts.												
		32	31	63	27	27	18	9	4	2	3	Six Nations No. 10.
		26	21	47	19	26	9	7	5			" No. 11.
200 00	Band	4	7	11	6	3	3	3	2			Skene.
200 00	"	14	10	24	12	18	4	2				South Bay.
200 00	Voted	8	7	15	7	11	3	1				Spanish River.
200 00	Band	2	8	10	3	6	2	1	1			Stony Point.
200 00	Band and Methodist	24	19	43	19	17	4	11	5	6		St. Clair.
200 00	Band	8	6	14	7	8	6					Sucker Creek.
300 00	Voted	10	12	22	5	17	5					Thessalon.
362 50	Band	46	20	66	37	24	14	9	9	10		Thomas.
150 00	"	40	22	62	30	43	13	4	2			Tyendinaga (Eastern).
250 00	"	24	17	41	20	26	2	3	5	5		" (Western).
150 00	"	19	26	45	28	25	6	6	3	5		" (Central).
225 00	"	21	22	43	20	26	9	7	1			" (Mission).
200 00	Band and Church of England	30	20	50	31	21	12	15	2			Walpole Island No. 1.
250 00	Vote and Methodist	28	26	54	27	27	10	10	7			" " No. 2.
300 00	Band	12	14	26	8	8	4	5	8	1		" " No. 3.
250 00	"	13	10	23	15	21	1	1				West Bay.
200 00	Voted	12	12	24	13	16	3	5				White Fish Lake.
200 00	"	7	9	16	8	13	2	1				White Fish River.
300 00	"	45		45	15	30	7	7	1			Wikwemikong (Boys).
300 00	"		23	23	18	18	2	2		1		" (Girls).
200 00	"	15	5	20	7	18	2					Wikwemikongsing.
		1266	1013	2279	1180	1156	479	361	200	72	11	
80 00	Voted	4	2	6	2	1	2	3				Becancour.
450 00	"	85		85	28	41	19	13	7	5		Caughnawaga (Boys).
500 00	"		93	93	35	63	12	14	4			" (Girls).
250 00	Vote and Methodist	25	14	39	21	31	4	2	2			" (Mission).
350 00	Band	10	8	18	9	9	4	2	3			Cornwall Island.
300 00	Voted	33	42	75	39	27	18	13	14	3		Lorette.
250 00	Band	18	17	35	8	14	16	3	2			Maniwaki.
150 00	Voted	16	10	26	13	6	11	8	1			Maria.
200 00	Vote and Methodist	8	5	13	6	5	4	2	2			Oka (Country).
200 00	"	14	8	22	11	11	4	2	5			" (Village).
150 00	Voted	22	26	48	25	7	13	21				Pointe Bleue.
200 00	"	23	19	42	24	18	9	7	2	3		Restigouche.
250 00	"	5	4	9	7	2	3		4			St. Francis (Prot.)
290 00	"	30	20	50	48	20	6	14	6	4		" (R. C.)
350 00	Band	14	12	26	12	23	1	2				St. Regis.
300 00	Voted	25	24	49	31	6	33	1	4	5		Temiscamingue.
100 00	"	4	4	8	4	3	3	2				" (Mission).
		336	308	644	323	287	156	101	77	20	3	Total, Quebec.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Bear River.....	Bear River.....	Bear River.....	J. L. DeVany.....	Roman Catholic..
Cow Bay.....	Cole Harbour.....	District No. 5....	Miss Mary C. Blank.	"
Eskasoni.....	Eskasoni	" 13.....	Rodk McMillan.....	"
*Half Way River.....	Franklin Manor.....	Cumberland Co'ty.	Miss Clara Moore ..	"
*Indian Cove.....	Fisher's Grant.....	Pictou County.....	" N. E. Connolly.	"
Middle River	Middle River	Victoria County...	Alex. McDougall....	"
*Millbrook.....	Millbrook	Colchester County.	Miss Bessie M. Smith	"
New Germany.....	Lunenburg	Lunenburg	" Maggie J. Baras	"
Salmon River.....	Salmon River.....	District No. 10....	" Sarah E. Boyd.....	"
Shubenacadie.....	Indian Brook.....	Shubenacadie.....	R. J. Logan.....	"
Whycocomagh.....	Whycocomagh.....	Whycocomagh.....	P. A. Murphy.....	"
Total, Nova Scotia.....				
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Burnt Church.....	Church Point.....	North-eastern.....	John Flanagan.....	Roman Catholic..
Big Cove.....	Big Cove.....	"	Miss Mary N. Babin.	"
†Eel Ground.....	Eel Ground	"	" Lucy B. Walsh.....	"
Kingsclear.....	Kingsclear.....	Western.....	" F. McGinn.....	"
St. Mary's	St. Mary's.....	"	" M. J. Rush.....	"
Tobique.....	Tobique.....	"	" E. M. O'Brien..	"
Total, New Brunswick.....				
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Lennox Island.....	Lennox Island....	Lennox Island....	Casimir J. Porier....	Roman Catholic..

* New school. Started during December quarter, 1898.

† School closed during September and December quarters.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

STATEMENT—Continued.

which Returns have been received), for the Year ended June 30, 1899.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
\$ cts.												NOVA SCOTIA.
300 00	Voted	10	7	17	9	7	1	2	3	3	1	Bear River.
200 00	"	8	6	14	6	4	2	5	2	1	1	Cow Bay.
200 00	"	10	3	13	5	7	4	2	2	1	1	Esakasoni.
100 00	"	5	6	11	3	7	1	1	1	2	1	Half Way River.
250 00	"	16	14	30	21	11	18	1	1	1	1	Indian Cove.
200 00	"	12	12	24	6	14	3	5	2	2	1	Middle River.
250 00	"	21	21	42	16	22	7	5	8	1	1	Millbrook.
300 00	"	8	5	13	8	2	2	3	3	1	2	New Germany.
250 00	"	13	11	24	5	7	8	5	1	1	3	Salmon River.
240 00	"	9	8	17	7	9	2	5	1	1	1	Shubenacadie.
200 00	"	13	12	25	10	15	1	7	2	2	1	Whycocomagh.
.....	.....	125	105	230	96	105	46	37	27	9	6	Total, Nova Scotia.
												NEW BRUNSWICK.
250 00	Voted	14	7	21	8	11	5	4	1	1	1	Burnt Church.
250 00	"	19	14	33	12	8	9	12	4	1	1	Big Cove.
250 00	"	14	10	24	10	14	3	3	2	2	1	Eel Ground.
250 00	"	15	9	24	21	8	3	4	8	1	1	Kingsclear.
250 00	"	7	12	19	11	7	5	4	1	2	1	St. Mary's.
240 00	Vote and Band	7	14	21	12	6	4	9	2	1	1	Tobique.
.....	.....	76	66	142	74	54	29	36	18	5	1	Total, New Brunswick.
												PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
300 00	Voted	22	12	34	17	17	3	7	1	5	1	Lennox Island.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Ahousaht	Ahousaht	West Coast.	John W. Russell.	Presbyterian ..
Aiyansh	Kitladanicks	North-west Coast.	Rev. J. B. McCullagh ..	Church of England
Alberni	Tresaht	West Coast.	Mrs. K. Cameron.	Presbyterian ..
Alert Bay.	Nimkish	Kwakwelth.	" Elizabeth Hall.	Church of England
*Bella Bella.	Bella Bella	"	G. N. Wilson.	Methodist
Cape Mudge	Cape Mudge	"	R. J. Walker.	"
†Gitwingak	Kitwingar	Babine.	Alfred E. Price.	Church of England
Gwayasdums	Gwayasdums	Kwakwelth.	E. A. Bird.	"
Hazelton	Giatmaksh	Babine.	John Field.	"
Kincolith	Kincolith	North-west Coast.	E. C. Collison.	"
Kita-maat	Kita-maat	"	Miss. M. T. Walker.	"
Kitkahtla	Kitkahtla	"	R. W. Gurd.	"
Kishiax	Kishiax	Babine.	Rev. W. H. Pierce.	Methodist
Kyaquot	Kyaquot	West Coast.	" E. Sobry.	Roman Catholic. .
*Lakalsap	Lakalsap	North-west Coast.	Miss Lizzie Shaw.	Methodist
Massett	Massett	"	Rev. William Hogan ..	Church of England
Metlakahtla	At Metlakahtla.	"	Miss Alice Edwards.	"
Nanaimo.	Nanaimo.	Cowichan.	R. G. Wellwood.	Methodist
‡Nitanit.	Cla-oose	West Coast.	Rev. Wm. J. Stone.	"
§Ohiaht	No. 8, Haines Id.	"	A. McKee.	Roman Catholic. .
Port Essington.	Skeena	North-west Coast.	Miss Kate Tranter.	Methodist
Port Simpson	At Port Simpson.	"	Chas. M. Richards.	"
*Quamichan.	Quamichan.	Cowichan.	Harry Stuart.	Roman Catholic. .
Saanich.	Saanich	"	Wm. Thompson.	Church of England
Skidegate	Queen Charlotte Ids ..	North-west Coast.	Miss V. M. Lawson.	Methodist
Songhees.	Songhees.	Cowichan.	Sister M. Berchmans ..	Roman Catholic. .
Uchuellet.	Itedse	West Coast.	Miss E. M. Armstrong ..	Presbyterian.
Total, British Columbia.				

* No return for the September quarter. † This school was first opened during the December quarter, reserves. § Only one return received.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

STATEMENT—Continued.

which Reports have been received) for the Year ended June 30, 1899.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
\$ cts.												BRITISH COLUMBIA.
300 00	Voted	33	14	47	24	35	12					Ahousaht.
300 00	"	12	10	22	18	7	8	7				Aiyansh.
300 00	"	19	13	32	27	10	7	8	7			Alberni.
300 00	"	4	14	18	9	4	5	3		3	3	Alert Bay.
300 00	"	37	36	73	31	59	9	5				Bella Bella.
300 00	"	13	7	20	7	15	4		1			Cape Mudge.
300 00	Voted	11	16	27	13	27						Gitwingak.
300 00	"	20	6	26	6	17	7	2				Gwayasdums.
300 00	"	14	10	24	8	13	11					Hazelton.
300 00	"	10	16	26	24	12	8	4	2			Kincolith.
300 00	Voted	22	31	53	38	32	9	12				Kita-maat.
300 00	"	25	14	39	25	7	20	12				Kitkahtla.
300 00	"	14	16	30	17	23	6	1				Kishiax.
300 00	"	19	3	22	10	10	12					Kyaquot.
300 00	"	23	16	39	19	28	4	7				Lakalsap.
300 00	"	24	25	49	26	18	27	4				Masset.
300 00	"	15	18	33	23	11	6	6	6	4		Metlakahtla.
300 00	"	10	10	20	11	10	2	3	5			Nanaimo.
300 00	"	9	9	18	11	12	4	1	1			Nitanit.
300 00	Voted	14	11	25	12	25						Ohiaht.
300 00	"	26	12	38	17	23	11	1	2	1		Port Essington.
400 00	"	66	38	104	59	58	30	10	5	1		Port Simpson.
300 00	"	26	9	35	24	21	12	1	1			Quamichan.
300 00	"	19	5	24	20	11	4	5	4			Saanich.
300 00	"	18	15	33	10	11	7	7	7	1		Skidegate.
300 00	"	12	11	23	15	7	6	7	3			Songhees.
300 00	"	19	18	37	18	26	5	6				Ucluelet.
		534	403	937	522	532	236	112	44	10	3	

1898. ‡ School closed during the September and December quarters on account Indians being absent from

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
MANITOBA.				
Assabasca	Rainy River	Rat Portage	R. E. Atkinson	Church of England
Berens River	Berens River	Berens River	Miss Mary Hayne	Methodist
Big Eddy	Pas	Pas	Robert Bear	Church of England
Black River	Black River	Berens River	M. Saunderson	" ..
Broken Head	Broken Head	Clandeboye	M. B. Edwards	" ..
Chemawawin	Chemawawin	Pas	Richard Hooker	" ..
*Coucheeching	Coucheeching	Coucheeching	Peter J. Robinson	Roman Catholic
Crane River	Crane River	Manitowapah	John Moar	Church of England
Cross Lake	Cross Lake	Berens River	Rev. E. Papanakis	Methodist
†Eagle Lake	Eagle Lake	Savanne	Arthur J. Bruce	Church of England
Ebb and Flow Lake	Ebband Flow Lake	Manitowapah	M. Dumas	Roman Catholic
Fairford (Upper)	Fairford	"	Rev. George Bruce	Church of England
" (Lower)	"	"	Kemper Garrioch	" ..
Fisher River	Fisher River	Berens River	Miss Eliz. Barber	Methodist
Fort Alexander (Upper)	Fort Alexander	Clandeboye	J. Arran Wilson	Church of England
" (R.C.)	"	"	Miss Jos. St. Mars	Roman Catholic
Frenchman's Head	Lac Seul	Savanne	A. W. Brindly	Church of England
Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids	Pas	T. H. P. Lamb	" ..
Hollow Water River	Hollow Water Riv.	Berens River	John Sinclair	" ..
Islington	Islington	Rat Portage	James Fox, J.	" ..
Jack Head	Jack Head	Berens River	F. A. Disbrowe	" ..
Lac Seul (Canoe River)	Lac Seul	Savanne	A. R. J. Bannatyne	" ..
" (Treaty Point)	"	"	Rev. T. H. Pritchard	" ..
Lake Manitoba	Lake Manitoba	Manitowapah	Maxime Goulet	Roman Catholic
Lake St. Martin	Lake St. Martin	"	T. H. Dobbs	Church of England
Little Forks	Little Forks	Coucheeching	R. H. Bagshaw	" ..
Little Saskatchewan	Little Saskatch'wn	Manitowapah	J. E. Favell	" ..
†Long Sault	Long Sault	Coucheeching	Miss Annie Miller	" ..
Manitou Rapids	Manitou Rapids	"	D. W. Wood	" ..
Moose Lake	Moose Lake	Pas	Louis Cochrane	" ..
Muckle's Creek	St. Peter's	Clandeboye	Miss H. McKenzie	" ..
Norway House	Norway House	Berens River	C. F. Hardiman	Methodist
Pas	Pas	Pas	Richard Cox	Church of England
Pine Creek	Pine Creek	Manitowapah	Rev. A. Chaumont	Roman Catholic
Poplar River	Poplar River	Berens River	Joseph Dargue	Methodist
Red Earth	Red Earth	Pas	Jas. Settee, jr.	Church of England
Rossville	Norway House	Berens River	Joseph H. Lowes	Methodist
Sandy Bay	Sandy Bay	Manitowapah	W. Geo. Gow	Roman Catholic
Shoal Lake	Pas Mountain	Pas	Thomas R. Bear	Church of England
St. Peter's (North)	St. Peter's	Clandeboye	Miss Lizzie McLean	" ..
" (South)	"	"	Miss I. J. Jackson	" ..
" (East)	"	"	Angus Prince	" ..
" (R.C.)	"	"	Miss Alice Genthon	Roman Catholic
The Dalles	Rat Portage	Rat Portage	John Kippling	Church of England
Wabigoon	Wabigoon	Savanne	Amy Johns	" ..
Water Hen River	Water Hen River	Manitowapah	I. H. Adam	Roman Catholic
Total, Manitoba				

* Only one return received. † New school opened during the March quarter, 1899. ‡ School closed

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

STATEMENT—Continued.

which Returns have been received), for the Year ended June 30, 1899.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
\$ cts.												MANITOBA.
300 00	Voted.....	10	17	27	13	18	9					Assabasca.
300 00	".....	26	29	55	18	43	7	2	2	1		Berens River.
300 00	".....	19	17	36	21	23	10	3				Big Eddy.
300 00	".....	13	10	23	9	4	5	9	5			Black River.
300 00	".....	7	12	19	8	12	6	1				Broken Head.
300 00	".....	20	17	37	17	24	11	2				Chemawawin.
300 00	".....	9	2	11	3	10	1					Coucheecheing.
300 00	".....	9	5	14	10	7	3	2	2			Crane River.
300 00	".....	14	18	32	18	23	6	3				Cross Lake.
300 00	".....	7	9	16	7	16						Eagle Lake.
300 00	".....	9	7	16	10	7	2	7				Ebb and Flow Lake.
300 00	".....	5	10	15	9	6	2	2			5	Fairford (Upper).
300 00	".....	20	15	35	19	23	9	1	2			" (Lower).
300 00	".....	28	17	45	24	27	10	7	1			Fisher River.
300 00	".....	13	13	26	15	14	7	4	1			Fort Alexander (Upper).
300 00	".....	10	8	18	6	7	3	3	3	2		" (R.C.)
300 00	".....	12	11	23	10	18	5					Frenchman's Head.
300 00	".....	15	8	23	9	10	5	7	1			Grand Rapids.
300 00	".....	15	12	27	12	15	7	5				Hollow Water River.
300 00	".....	8	5	13	7	10	3					Islington.
300 00	".....	9	10	19	13	13	4	2				Jack Head.
300 00	".....	26	18	44	20	24	16	4				Lac Seul (Canoe River).
300 00	".....	15	10	25	17	12	9	4				" (Treaty Point).
300 00	".....	15	10	25	18	15	7	3				Lake Manitoba.
300 00	".....	20	14	34	25	16	11	6	1			Lake St. Martin.
300 00	".....	16	4	20	3	14	6					Little Forks.
300 00	".....	13	11	24	20	19	5					Little Saskatchewan.
300 00	".....	7	10	17	9	10		2	5			Long Sault.
300 00	".....	11	15	26	3	17	4	5				Manitou Lake.
300 00	".....	12	16	28	14	23	5					Moose Lake.
300 00	".....	11	10	21	8	13	3	1	4			Muckle's Creek.
300 00	".....	15	16	31	17	24	2	5				Norway House.
300 00	".....	26	36	62	34	41	10	7	4			Pas.
\$12 per capita.	".....	25	18	43	39	19	7	10	4	3		Pine Creek.
300 00	".....	35	21	56	29	29	16	11				Poplar River.
300 00	".....	21	18	39	25	28	9	2				Red Earth.
300 00	".....	35	50	85	42	69	11	4	1			Rossville.
300 00	".....	27	32	59	47	43	11	5				Sandy Bay.
300 00	".....	11	11	22	19	8	6	5	3			Shoal Lake.
300 00	".....	13	14	27	17	11	7	8	1			St. Peter's (North.)
300 00	".....	25	18	43	23	17	11	10	5			" (South.)
300 00	".....	12	7	19	8	7	5	7				" (East.)
300 00	".....	4	6	10	6	7	1	2				" (R.C.)
300 00	".....	5	6	11	5	6	1	2	2			The Dalles.
300 00	".....	8	8	16	8	3	3	7	3			Wabigoon.
\$12 per capita.	".....	17	20	37	31	23	12	2				Water Hen River.
		703	651	1354	745	828	293	172	50	11		Total, Manitoba.

December quarter. Day pupils at the boarding school.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.				
Attakakoop	Attakakoop	Carlton	Louis Ahenakew	Roman Catholic
Bull's Horn	Blood	Blood	L. F. Hardyman	Church of England
Crowfoot	Blackfoot	Blackfoot	R'd L. J. Danis, OMI	Roman Catholic
Day Star	Day Star	Touchwood Hills	Sophia E. Smyth	Church of England
Goodfish Lake	Pakan	Saddle Lake	Vincent Smith	Methodist
*Gordon's	George Gordon's	Touchwood Hills	M. Williams	Church of England
†James Smith's	James Smith's	Duck Lake	Donald McDonald	Church of England
John Smith's	John Smith's	"	M. Thompson	"
Joseph's	Joseph's	Edmonton	Josephine Laderonte	Roman Catholic
Keys	Keys	Swan River	Owen Owens	Church of England
Keeseekouse	Keeseekouse	"	Edward J. Barton	Roman Catholic
Lac la Ronge	Lac la Ronge	Carlton	Samuel Abraham	Church of England
Little Pines	Little Pines	Battleford	C. T. Desmarais	"
Louis Bull's	Louis Bull's	Hobbema	Jas. A. Youmans	Methodist
Mistawasis	Mistawasis	Carlton	Kate Gillespie	Presbyterian
Montreal Lake	Montreal Lake	"	Rev. T. Clarke	Church of England
†Morley	Morley	Stony	A. J. Samis	Methodist
Oak River Sioux	Oak River	Birtle	E. Francis Cox	Church of England
Okanase	Okanase	"	R. C. McPherson	Presbyterian
Poundmaker's	Poundmaker's	Battleford	Victoria Arcand	Roman Catholic
Red Pheasant	Red Pheasant	"	M. Willson	Church of England
Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake	A. G. McKittrick	Methodist
Sampson's	Sampson's	Hobbema	Wallace Jones	"
Shoal River	Keys	Swan River	Rev. A. T. Norquay	Church of England
Sioux Mission	Near Prince Albert	"	L. M. Baker	Presbyterian
Sturgeon Lake	Twatt's	Carlton	Alice Clarke	Church of England
Sweet Grass	Sweet Grass	Battleford	John Pritchard	Roman Catholic
Thunderchild's	Thunderchild's	"	Philip McDonald	Church of England
White Cap Sioux	Moose Woods	"	Mrs. W. R. Tucker	Methodist
White Fish Lake	James Seenum's	Saddle Lake	Mina German	"
‡White Whale Lake	Paul's	Edmonton	Rev. W. G. Blewett	"
Total, N.W.T. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Day pupils at boarding school. †This school was re-opened during the March quarter.

‡No returns received for September and December quarters. §Only one return received

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

STATEMENT—Continued.

Returns have been received), for the Year ended June 30, 1899.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
\$ cts.												NORTH-WEST TER- RITORIAN.
300 00	Voted	8	13	21	15	15	3	1	2			Attakakoop.
300 00	"	13	10	23	6	23						Bull's Horn.
300 00	"	16	10	26	8	21	5					Crowfoot.
300 00	"	5	7	12	8	3	4	2	3			Day Star.
300 00	"	16	9	25	12	17	4	1	3			Goodfish Lake.
\$12 per capita.	"	1		1	1		1					Gordon's.
300 00	"	11	10	21	7	21						James Smith's.
300 00	"	8	16	24	8	9	3	9	3			John Smith's.
300 00	"	11	10	21	11	15	5	1				Joseph's.
300 00	"	5	11	16	7	6	6	3	1			Keys.
300 00	"	7	7	14	4	9	3	2				Keeseekouse.
300 00	"	8	12	20	9	15	5					Lac la Ronge.
300 00	"	6	8	14	8	13	1					Little Pines.
300 00	"	6	4	10	1	8	1	1				Louis Bull's.
300 00	"	10	9	19	10	15	2	2				Mistawasis.
300 00	"	16	9	25	2	18	5	2				Montreal Lake.
300 00	"	7	14	21	7	18	3					Morley.
300 00	"	12	8	20	9	12	4	4				Oak River Sioux.
300 00	"	6	7	13	9	1	7	5				Okanase.
300 00	"	9	9	18	8	9	2	4	3			Poundmaker's.
300 00	"	10	10	20	13	14	5	1				Red Pheasant.
300 00	"	11	9	20	7	16	4					Saddle Lake.
300 00	"	11	7	18	5	15	1	2				Sampson's.
300 00	"	8	16	24	16	12	7	5				Shoal River.
300 00	"	9	13	22	12	13	7	2				Sioux Mission.
300 00	"	9	2	11	5	11						Sturgeon Lake.
300 00	"	5	7	12	9	4	6	2				Sweet Grass.
300 00	"	8	5	13	7	8	5					Thunderchild's.
300 00	"	4	7	11	8	2	1	6	2			White Cap Sioux.
300 00	"	8	15	23	9	18	2	1	2			White Fish Lake.
300 00	"	10	10	20	1	20						White Whale Lake.
		274	284	558	242	381	102	56	19			Total, N.W.T.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	District.	Teacher.	Denomination.
OUTSIDE TREATY LIMITS.			
Albany Mission.	Moosonee Diocese, James Bay	Rev. Thos. Vincent..	Church of England
Fort Chippewyan	Athabasca & McKenzie River Diocese.	James R. Lucas.....	" "
Irene Training	Fort Vermillion	Julia Scott	" "
Moose Fort	Moosonee Diocese, James Bay	R. J. Renison.....	" "
Moosehide	Klondike, Yukon District.....	Benjamin Totty.....	Undenominational
Nativity Mission (Holy Angels)	Athabasca & McKenzie River Diocese.	Rev. Sister Martin..	Roman Catholic...
Providence Mis. (Sacred Heart)	" " " " " "	Rev. Sister Seguin..	Roman Catholic...
Rupert's House	Moosonee Diocese, Great Whale River.	A. C. Asch.....	Church of England
St. Anthony's	Lesser Slave Lake, Peace River District	Rev. D. Laferrière,	Roman Catholic...
St. Matthew's (Fort McPherson	Peel River, McKenzie District	C. E. Whittaker....	Church of England
Vermillion, (St. Henri).	Fort Vermillion.....	Rev. J. Dupui ...	Roman Catholic...
Total, Outside Treaty..			

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

STATEMENT—Continued.

Returns have been received), for the Year ended June 30, 1899.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
\$												OUTSIDE TREATY LIMITS.
200 00	Voted	32	28	60	18	60						Albany Mission.
200 00	"	4	6	10	8	5	2	2	1			Fort Chippewyan.
		8	11	19	12	8	2	3	2	4		Irene Training.
200 00	Voted	45	56	101	66	101						Moose Fort.
		14	15	29	17	29						Moosehide.
200 00	Voted	6	11	17	16	7	2		5	2	1	Nativity Mission (Holy Angels.
200 00	"	7	11	18	18	2	3		7	3	3	Providence Mis. (Sacred Heart).
200 00	"	7	8	15	9	15						Rupert's House.
200 00	"	6	8	14	14	10	3	1				St. Anthony's.
200 00	"	11	8	19	16	8	6	5				St. Matthew's (Fort McPherson).
200 00	"	7	4	11	10	6	4	1				Vermillion (St. Henri).
		147	166	313	204	251	22	12	15	9	4	Total, Outside Treaty.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Boarding

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.			
Fort William Orphanage	At Fort William	Rev. Sist'r M. Ignatia	Roman Catholic
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Alert Bay Girls' Home	At Alert Bay, on Nimkish Reserve	A. J. Hall	Church of England
Port Simpson Girls' Home	At Port Simpson, Northwest Coast	Miss Lavinia Clarke	Methodist
St. Mary's	At St. Mary's Mission, on the Fraser River	Rev. E. C. Chirouse	Roman Catholic
Yale (All Hallows)	At Yale, on the Fraser River	Amy Sister Superior	Church of England
Total, British Columbia			
MANITOBA.			
Pine Creek	At Mouth of Pine Creek, Lake Winnipegosis	Rev. A. Chaumont	Roman Catholic
Portage-la-Prairie	At Portage-la-Prairie, Man.	Miss Annie Fraser	Presbyterian
Rat Portage	At Rat Portage	Rev. C. Cahill, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Water Hen River	On Water Hen River Bay, Manitowapah Agency	I. H. Adam	"
Total, Manitoba			
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.			
Birtle	At Birtle, Man.	W. J. Small	Presbyterian
Blood (St. Paul's)	On Blood Reserve	Arthur de B. Owen	Church of England
" (Immaculate Conception)	"	Rev. J. Riou, O. M. I.	Roman Catholic
Blue Quills	Blue Quill's Reserve, Saddle Lake Agency	Rev. H. Grandin	"
Crowstand	Near Côté's Reserve, Swan River Agency	Rev. Neil Gilmour	Presbyterian
Cowesses	On Cowesses' Reserve, Crooked Lakes Agency	Rev. T. P. Campeau	Roman Catholic
Duck Lake	On Duck Lake Reserve	Rev. M. J. P. Paquette O.M.I.	"
Emmanuel College	At Prince Albert, Sask.	Rev. J. A. McKay	Church of England
Ermineskin's	On Ermineskin's Reserve, Hobbema Agency	Rev. J. O. Perrault, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
File Hills	On File Hills Reserve	Alex. Skene	Presbyterian
Gordon's	On Geo. Gordon's Reserve, Touchwood Hills Agency	M. Williams	Church of England
Muscowequan's	On Muscowequan's Reserve, Touchwood Hills Agency	S. Perrault	Roman Catholic
McDougall Orphanage	On Morley Reserve, Stony Agency	John W. Niddrie	Methodist
Old Sun's	On Blackfoot Reserve	Rev. H. W. G. Stocken	Church of England
Onion Lake, R. C.	On Seekaskootch Reserve, Onion Lake Agency	Rev. W. Comire, O. M. I.	"
" C. E.	On Seekaskootch Reserve, Onion Lake Agency	Rev. J. R. Matheson	Roman Catholic
Peigan, C. E.	On Peigan Reserve	W. R. Haynes	Church of England
" R. C.	"	Rev. L. Doucet, O. M. I.	"
Round Lake	Crooked Lake Agency	Rev. H. McKay	Roman Catholic
			Presbyterian

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

STATEMENT—Continued.

Schools in the Dominion, for the Year ended June 30, 1899.

Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						Schools.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI		
ONTARIO.													
\$500.....	Voted	6	18	24	20	10	3	5	6	.....	.....	Fort William Orphanage.
10 pupils, \$60 per cap.	Voted	.....	9	9	7	2	2	1	2	2	.....	Alert Bay Girls' Home.
20 " 60 "	"	.....	40	40	34	14	7	9	9	1	.....	Port Simpson Girls' Home.
60 " 60 "	"	35	32	67	64	17	13	12	16	9	.....	St. Mary's.
35 " 60 "	"	.....	31	31	27	6	4	14	1	2	4	Yale (All Hallows).
.....		35	112	147	132	39	26	36	28	14	4	Total, British Columbia.	
MANITOBA.													
15 pupils, \$72 per cap.	Voted	10	12	22	19	5	4	9	2	2	.....	Pine Creek.
20 " 72 "	"	16	24	40	32	24	4	4	4	3	1	Portage-la-Prairie.	
30 " 72 "	"	15	15	30	29	19	7	4	.....	.....	.....	Rat Portage.
15 " 72 "	"	1	14	15	15	7	7	1	.....	.....	.....	Water Hen River.
.....		42	65	107	95	55	22	18	6	5	1	Total, Manitoba.	
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.													
40 pupils, \$72 per cap.	Voted	16	27	43	37	31	6	3	3	.....	.....	Birtle.
80 " 72 "	"	24	25	49	44	11	15	11	12	.....	.....	Blood (St. Paul's).
25 " 72 "	"	9	3	12	10	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Blood (Immaculate Concept'n
50 " 72 "	"	24	21	45	42	19	5	13	5	3	.....	Blue Quills.
30 " 72 "	"	19	13	32	28	17	9	5	1	.....	.....	Crowstand.
.....		5	5	10	9	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cowesses.
80 " 100 "	Voted	59	50	100	95	57	20	23	.....	.....	.....	Duck Lake.
{ 20 boys \$100 p. cap } 20 " and girls, \$72 "	"	35	19	54	42	11	11	10	10	9	3	Emmanuel College.	
75 pupils, \$72 per cap.	"	22	22	44	38	34	4	3	3	.....	.....	Ermineskin's.
12 " 72 "	"	13	8	21	16	9	.....	4	5	3	.....	File Hills.
30 " 72 "	"	13	12	25	24	4	11	4	6	.....	.....	Gordon's.
30 " 72 "	"	19	13	32	30	15	3	12	2	.....	.....	Muscowequan's.
40 " 72 "	"	21	22	43	40	2	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	McDougall Orphanage.
25 " 72 "	"	.....	12	12	11	7	2	3	.....	.....	.....	Old Sun's.
50 " 72 "	"	27	26	53	52	16	14	6	10	5	2	Onion Lake, R. C.	
15 " 72 "	"	7	10	17	14	8	2	4	2	.....	1	" C. E.
30 " 72 "	"	14	15	29	24	22	3	4	.....	.....	.....	Peigan, C. E.
20 " 72 "	"	7	18	25	25	12	9	4	.....	.....	.....	" R. C.
40 " 72 "	"	17	17	34	29	18	8	3	5	.....	.....	Round Lake.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Boarding Schools

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.
N. W. T.—Con.			
Sarcee	On Sarcee Reserve	Percy Stocken	Church of England
St. Albert	At St. Albert Settlement	Rev. Sis. Dandurand	Roman Catholic ..
White Eagle	On Blackfoot Reserve	Rev. H. W. G. Stocken	Church of England
Total, N. W. T. ....	.....	.....	.....
OUTSIDE TREATY LIMITS.			
Isle-à-la-Crosse	At Isle-à-la-Crosse, McKenzie River District	Rev. Sœur Foisy	Roman Catholic ..
Lesser Slave Lake, C. E.	At Lesser Slave Lake, Peace River District	C. D. White	Church of England
" " R. C.	At Lesser Slave Lake, Peace River District	Rev. C. Falher, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic ..
Total, Outside Treaty .....	.....	.....	.....

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

STATEMENT—Continued.

in the Dominion, for the Year ended June 30, 1899.

Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
N. W. T.— <i>Con.</i>												
20 pupils, \$72 per cap.	Voted	7	8	15	14	5	.....	3	6	1	.....	Sarcee.
80 " 72 "	"	38	47	85	80	50	12	3	13	4	3	St. Albert.
35 " 72 "	"	30	.....	30	23	18	10	2	.....	.....	.....	White Eagle.
.....		417	393	810	727	415	158	120	83	25	9	Total, N. W. T.
OUTSIDE TREATY LIMITS.												
12 pupils, \$72 per cap.	Voted	4	8	12	12	.....	7	3	1	1	.....	Isle-à-la-Crosse.
20 " 50 "	"	22	13	35	31	20	5	8	2	.....	.....	Lesser Slave Lake, C. E.
20 " 50 "	"	13	9	22	21	12	4	4	2	.....	.....	" " R. C.
.....		39	30	69	64	32	16	15	5	1	.....	Total, Outside Treaty.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Industrial Schools in

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.	Grant.
ONTARIO.				
Mohawk Institute.	At Brantford.....	Rev. R. Ashton...	Udenominalional	91 pupils at \$60 p. capita.
Mount Elgin "	At Muncey.....	Rev. W. W. Shepherd..	Methodist	100 " \$60 " ..
Shingwauk Home..	At Sault Ste. Marie	(Geo. Ley King....	Church of England	100 " \$60 " ..
Wikwemikong (Boys)	At Wikwemikong..	Rev. G. A. Artus..	Roman Catholic...	45 " \$60 " ..
" (Girls)	" "	" "	"	45 " \$60 " ..
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Alert Bay.....	At Alert Bay, on Nimkish Reserve.	Rev. A. J. Hall...	Church of England	35 " \$130 " ..
Coqualeetza Home..	At Chilliwack, Fraser River Agency	Rev. J. Hall	Methodist	80 " \$130 " ..
Kamloops	At Kamloops.....	Rev. A. M. Carion	Roman Catholic...	50 " \$130 " ..
Kootenay.....	At Kootenay	Rev. N. Coccola..	"	50 " \$130 " ..
Kuper Island.....	On Kuper Island, Cowichan Agency	Rev. G. Donckele.	"	50 " \$130 " ..
Metlakahtla	At Metlakahtla, West Coast Age'cy	John R. Scott....	Church of England	25 boys at \$140 " .. 25 girls at \$100 " ..
Williams Lake.....	At Williams Lake..	Rev. Ed. Peytavin	Roman Catholic..	50 pupils at \$130 " ..
MANITOBA.				
Brandon.....	At Brandon.....	Rev. J. Semmens.	Methodist	100 " \$110 " ..
Elkhorn.....	At Elkhorn.....	A. E. Wilson.	Church of England	100 " \$120 " ..
*Rupert's Land.....	At Middle Church..	James G. Dagg....	" .....	.....
St. Boniface.....	At St. Boniface....	Rev. J. B. Dorais.	Roman Catholic...	100 pupils at \$110 p. capita
NORTH-WEST TERRI- TORIES.				
Battleford	At Battleford, Sask.	Rev. E. Matheson.	Church of England	120 " \$145 " ..
*Calgary.....	At Calgary, Alta. ...	Rev. G. H. Hogbin	" .....	.....
Qu'Appelle	At Qu'Appelle/Assa.	Rev. J. Hugonnard	Roman Catholic...	225 pupils at \$125 p. capita
Red Deer.....	At Red Deer, Alta.	Rev. C. E. Somerset	Methodist	80 " \$140 " ..
Regina.....	At Regina, Assa....	Rev. A. J. McLeod	Presbyterian.....	140 " \$130 " ..
St. Joseph's.....	At High Riv., Aita.	Rev. A. Naessens..	Roman Catholic...	120 " \$140 " ..

NOTE.—All boys at Industrial schools are taught farming and all girls are taught sewing, knitting and

* All expenses paid by Government.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

STATEMENT—Continued.

the Dominion, for the Year ended June 30, 1899.

From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						INDUSTRIES.								School.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker	Tailor.	Blacksmith	Baker.	Harnessmaker	Printer.	Painter.		Tinsmith.
ONTARIO.																				
Voted	56	77	133	119	12	21	19	24	23	34	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Mohawk Institute
Vote & school fund	53	48	101	99	35	10	37	12	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Mount Elgin "
Voted "	70	2	72	65	8	20	11	19	14	1	8	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	Shingwauk Home
"	62	62	124	56	14	5	22	13	8	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Wikwemikong (B)
"	54	54	108	50	18	12	15	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	" (Girls)
	241	181	422	389	87	68	104	75	52	36	16	3	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	BRITISH COLUMBIA
"	27	27	54	21	3	7	10	2	5	1	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Alert Bay.
"	62	51	113	94	36	21	19	14	19	4	4	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	Coqualeetza Home
"	28	25	53	51	4	9	17	15	8	12	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Kamloops.
"	31	27	58	55	6	7	22	13	8	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Kootenay.
"	36	29	65	61	6	13	11	14	17	4	5	6	1	16	1	1	1	1	1	Kuper Island.
"	27	26	53	47	4	15	4	21	7	2	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Metlakahtla.
"	24	30	54	51	6	13	7	19	9	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	Williams Lake.
	235	188	423	380	61	80	82	100	80	20	47	16	1	19	4	1	1	1	1	MANITOBA.
"	53	58	111	101	40	15	38	15	3	3	3	5	6	1	1	3	8	1	1	Brandon.
"	46	43	89	72	22	18	20	16	10	3	10	5	6	1	1	3	8	1	1	Elkhorn.
"	48	43	91	54	19	20	16	22	12	2	1	5	6	1	1	3	8	1	1	Rupert's Land.
Voted	70	52	122	101	31	26	33	27	4	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Boniface.
	217	196	413	328	112	79	107	80	29	6	19	5	6	1	1	3	8	1	1	NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.
"	63	44	107	100	27	10	42	17	5	6	11	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	Battleford.
"	43	43	86	41	21	12	10	1	1	41	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Calgary.
Voted	110	133	243	225	69	43	77	25	25	4	11	7	8	7	1	3	1	1	1	Qu'Appelle.
"	48	29	77	72	34	18	17	4	4	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Red Deer.
"	68	54	122	100	40	16	17	37	12	8	1	1	1	3	9	1	1	1	1	Regina.
"	75	33	108	91	41	32	17	13	5	6	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	St. Joseph's.
	407	293	700	629	232	131	180	96	51	10	84	9	14	55	13	4	1	1	1	

general household duties.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

SUMMARY OF

Province.	CLASS OF SCHOOL.			Number of Schools.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	Percentage of Average.	STAN		
	Day.	Boarding.	Industrial.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.			I	II	III
Ontario.....	75	1	5	81	1,513	1,212	2,725	1,589	58·31	1,253	550	470
Quebec.....	17			17	336	308	644	323	50·01	287	156	101
Nova Scotia.....	11			11	125	105	230	96	41·74	105	46	37
New Brunswick.....	6			6	76	66	142	74	52·11	54	29	36
Prince Edward Island.....	1			1	22	12	34	17	50·00	17	8	7
British Columbia.....	27	4	7	38	804	703	1,507	1,034	68·61	632	342	230
Manitoba.....	46	4	4	54	962	912	1,874	1,168	62·32	995	394	297
North-west Territories.....	31	22	6	59	1,098	970	2,068	1,598	77·27	1,028	391	356
Outside Treaty Limits.....	11	3		14	186	196	382	268	70·16	283	38	27
Total.....	225	34	22	281	5,122	4,484	9,606	6,167	58·94	4,654	1,949	1,561

NOTE—All boys at industrial schools are taught farming.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, June 30, 1899.

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SCHOOL STATEMENT.

DARDS.			INDUSTRIES TAUGHT.									Total.	Province.
IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harness-maker.	Printer.	Painter.	Tinsmith.		
281	124	47	16	3	8	2						29	Ontario.
77	20	3											Quebec.
27	9	6											Nova Scotia.
18	5												New Brunswick.
1	5	1											Prince Edward Island.
172	104	27	47	16			19	4				86	British Columbia.
136	45	7	19	5	6	1	1	3	8			43	Manitoba.
198	76	19	84	9		14	55		13	4	1	180	North-west Territories.
20	10	4											Outside Treaty Limits.
930	398	114	166	33	14	17	75	7	21	4	1	338	

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT.

SHOWING the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended June 30, 1899, the total amount of purchase money, and the approximate quantity of surveyed Indian Lands remaining unsold at that date.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of Acres sold.	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.	Acres.	
Albemarle.....	Bruce.....	1,095 00	547 00	814 00	
Amabel.....	".....	1,153 95	758 95	625 50	
Eastnor.....	".....	4,191 00	1,493 20	1,771 32	
Lindsay.....	".....	5,149 00	2,784 71	6,704 00	
St. Edmund.....	".....	27,886 00	4,427 35	7,616 00	
Bury (T. Plot).....	".....	1 05	52 00	1,634 95	
Hardwicke (T. Plot).....	".....			1,111 00	
Oliphant.....	".....			40 09	
Southampton.....	".....			26 25	
Warton.....	".....	2 25	62 00	28 20	
Keppel.....	Grey.....	579 00	804 00	2,359 10	
Saugeen Fishing Islands.....	Lake Huron.....			880 50	
Cape Hurd Islands.....	Georgian Bay.....			7,720 50	
Mississagua Reserve.....	Algoma District.....			1,173 64	
Thessalon.....	".....	77 12	77 12	2,986 22	
Thessalon (town).....	".....	12 56	581 00	71 24	
Awere.....	".....			13,584 00	
Archibald.....	".....			2,900 00	
Dennis.....	".....			3,349 00	
Fisher.....	".....	233 00	116 50	9,209 00	
Herrick.....	".....			7,267 53	
Havilland.....	".....			3,581 50	
Kars.....	".....			9,459 00	
Apaquosh (T. Plot).....	".....			316 23	
Laird.....	".....			8,300 28	
Macdonald.....	".....	68 00	34 00	1,928 85	
Meredith.....	".....	80 00	40 00	7,158 10	
Duncan.....	".....			14,258 00	
Kehoe.....	".....	240 00	156 00	16,938 00	
Pennefather.....	".....	640 00	320 00	18,131 00	
Tilley.....	".....			12,691 00	
Tupper.....	".....			2,800 00	
Fenwick.....	".....	160 00	80 00	12,457 00	
Vankoughnet.....	".....	317 00	158 50	10,201 00	
Shingouicouse (T. Plot).....	".....			269 00	
Bidwell.....	Manitoulin Dist.....	788 00	285 23	6,963 00	
Howland.....	".....	1,463 09	455 20	5,828 00	
Sheguiandah.....	".....	1,125 00	241 40	9,411 00	
Sheguiandah (T. Plot).....	".....			397 61	
Billings.....	".....	634 00	130 80	5,344 00	
Assignack.....	".....	380 00	76 00	7,429 00	
Campbell.....	".....	97 00	20 90	8,049 75	
Manitowaning (T. Plot).....	".....	11 91	287 95	26 96	
Carnarvon.....	".....	646 00	271 40	11,779 00	
Tehkummah.....	".....	1,126 00	605 40	7,132 00	
Sandfield.....	".....	251 00	102 50	8,641 00	
Shaftesbury (T. Plot).....	".....	1 13	56 50	143 73	
Tolmaville (T. Plot).....	".....			1,564 21	
Allan.....	".....	427 00	120 00	5,843 00	
Burpee.....	".....	2,257 50	864 50	12,145 00	
Barrie Island.....	".....	300 00	165 00	2,953 00	
Gordon.....	".....			4,248 00	
Gore Bay (town).....	".....			5 78	
Mills.....	".....	200 00	80 00	8,301 00	
Cockburn Island.....	".....	400 00	200 00	36,040 00	
Dawson.....	".....	1,331 00	563 20	28,409 00	
Robinson.....	".....	1,760 00	752 90	45,459 00	
Neebing.....	Thunder Bay Dist.....			3,778 00	
Sarnia (town).....	Lambton.....	7 95	2,485 00		

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INDIAN LAND STATEMENT, showing the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended June 30, 1899, &c.—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—*Concluded.*

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of Acres sold.	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.	Acres.	
Cayuga (village)	Haldimand.. ..	14 50	184 00	175 66	
Cayuga	"			312 60	
Dunn	"			1,571 50	
Caledonia (T. Plot).	"			55 44	
Brantford	Brant	25	50 00	135 85	
Bronte (T. Plot).	Halton			10 93	
Port Credit (T. Plot).	Peel			0 25	
Deseronto (town)	Hastings			6 50	
River St. Lawrence.	Prov. of Ontario..	22 45	751 00	287 98	
Otonabee River and Lakes.	Peterborough	1 52	60 00	2,061 97	
Thorah Island	Lake Simcoe			371 00	
White Cloud Island	Georgian Bay			57 85	
Sultana Island	Rainy River Dist..			421 12	
Shannonville (T. Plot).	Hastings			3 00	
Tyendinaga	"			100 00	
Islands in Georgian Bay.	Georgian Bay	13 00	800 00		Survey not completed.
Alnwick	Northumberland ..				Surveyed as sold.
		55,143 23	22,101 21	415,223 69	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Ouiatchouan	Chicoutimi	4,789 46	1,956 09	6,747 72	
Colbaine	Megantic			1,203 00	
Dundee	Huntingdon	222 76	537 23	7,696 88	
Viger	Temiscouata			48 00	
Maniwaki (T. Plot)	Wright	5 84	267 00	92 11	
Maniwaki	"	221 74	1,179 65		Surrendered as sold.
Temiscamingue	Pontiac	1,341 82	1,314 37	21,233 38	
		6,581 62	5,274 34	37,021 09	

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Papaschase	Alberta	2,364 00	9,025 00	527 00	
Sharphead	"	505 20	1,399 70	27,136 00	
Swan Lake Reserve	Assiniboia	6 90	31 50		Railway right of way.
Blackfoot Reserve	Alberta	13 81	69 05		"
Peigan Reserve	"	543 30	2,173 20		"
Blood Reserve	"	473 60	1,894 40		"
Chacastapsin	Saskatchewan			15,906 38	
		3,906 81	14,595 85	43,569 38	

General Remarks.

The land sold during the year amounted to 65,631.66 acres, which realized \$41,971.40. The quantity of surrendered land in the hands of the department, in round numbers, is 495,814.16 acres. The principal outstanding, on account of Indian lands, amounted to \$126,950.22, a considerable portion of which is not yet due.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN RESERVES IN THE DOMINION.
ONTARIO.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area Acres.	Remarks.
1	Maganettawan	On the River Maganettawan.....	Ojibwas of Lake Huron	8,570	Reserved under the provisions of the Robinson Huron Treaty, 9th September, 1850; subsequently surveyed and confirmed by O. C., 31st January, 1883.
2	Henvey Inlet.	At Henvey Inlet on Georgian Bay	"	24,930	Robinson Huron Treaty. (See note to No. 1.)
3	Point Grondine.....	At Point Grondine, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	10,100	"
4	White Fish River.	At the mouth of White Fish River, north shore of Lake Huron.....	"	10,600	"
5	Spanish River.....	At the mouth of Spanish River, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	28,000	"
6	White Fish Lake.....	At White Fish Lake, about 16 miles north of Collins Inlet, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	43,755	Set apart under the provisions of the Robinson Huron Treaty. The reserve was not surveyed until 1884. The boundaries as then surveyed were amended and established by judgement of the court of 21st January, 1889. (Attorney General of Ontario vs. Francis <i>et al.</i>)
7	Serpent River.....	The peninsula east of the mouth of Serpent River, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	27,480	Robinson Huron Treaty. (See note to No. 1.)
8	Mississagua River..	At the mouth of Mississagua River, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	9,120	"
9	Dokis.....	On French River.....	"	30,300	"
10	Nipissing.....	On the north shore of Lake Nipissing.....	"	80,640	"
11	Wanapitae.....	At Lake Wanapitae.....	"	2,560	"
12	Thessalon.....	At the south-east corner of the Township of Thessalon, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	2,307	Robinson Huron Treaty. The reserve originally consisted of the entire township, all of which except the present reserve, has been surrendered for sale for the benefit of the Indians. (See note to No. 1.)
13	French River.....	At Ogawanning on French River.....	"	4,560	Robinson Huron Treaty. (See note to No. 1.)
14	Garden River.....	At Garden River, near Sault Ste. Marie.....	"	24,126	Robinson Huron Treaty. The reserve originally consisted of a tract containing about 130,000 acres, all of which, except the present reserve, has been surrendered for sale for the benefit of the Indians. (See note to No. 1.)
15A	Goulais Bay ..	At Batchewaug Bay, east end of Lake Superior.	"	1,595	The original reserve contained about 157,440 acres, was set apart under the Robinson Huron Treaty, subsequently surveyed and finally confirmed by O. C., 31st January, 1882. It was surrendered for sale, for the benefit of the Indians, in 1859. The present reserve at Goulais Bay is a portion of the original reserve set apart by Orders in Council in 1879 and 1885.

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5 B	White Fish Island	At Sault Ste. Marie.	"	"	20	Robinson Huron Treaty. Part of the 15th reservation. Under the provisions of the Robinson-Huron Treaty the reserve was located on the mainland. The island was surveyed in lieu of that location, and the survey approved by the Commissioner of Crown Lands 22nd November, 1853.
16	Parry Island	In Georgian Bay, near its eastern shore.	"	"	19,000	Robinson-Huron Treaty. (See note to No. 1.)
17	Shawanaga	In the Township of Shawanaga, Parry Sound District.	"	"	8,475	
17 A	Naiscoutaing	In the Townships of Wallbridge and Harrison, Parry Sound District.	"	"	2,650	
17 B		Lots 34 and 35, concession 7, Township of Shawanaga, Parry Sound District.	"	"	178	Vested by Order in Council of the Provincial Government dated 31st December, 1877, in the Dominion Government in trust for the Shawanaga Band of Indians so long as the said land continues to occupy the said lots.
18	Tennagaming	At Lake Temagaming	"	"	64,000	Surveyed in 1884. This reserve has not been confirmed by the Provincial Government of Ontario.
19	Cockburn Island	On Cockburn Island, Lake Huron	"	"	864	The Manitoulin Islands and islands on the north shore of Lake Huron were set apart, 9th August, 1836, by Sir Edmund Head, as a reserve for the Ottawas and Chippewas, and any other Indians who should be allowed to settle thereon.
20	Sheshegwaning	Manitoulin Island	"	"	5,000	The Manitoulin and adjacent islands were surrendered for sale for the benefit of the Indians 6th October, 1862, and under the provisions of this surrender the present reserves, numbered 19 to 26 inclusive, were set apart.
21	Obidgewong	"	"	"	400	The Saugeen Peninsula was set apart as an Indian reserve 9th August, 1836, by Sir Edmund Head, and surrendered for sale for the benefit of the Indians, 13th October, 1854. Reserves Nos. 27, 28 and 29 were set apart under the provisions of the said surrender of 13th October, 1854.
22	West Bay	"	"	"	8,359	Set apart from unsold Indian lands by Order in Council of 19th November, 1896, as hunting grounds for the Chippewa Bands of Saugeen and Cape Croker. F. 160,542.
23	Sucker Creek	"	"	"	1,665	These islands were reserved in the surrender made by these Indians, 5th June, 1856, of the islands situated in Lake Huron which they claimed.
24	Sheguandah	"	"	"	5,106	The islands in Lake Huron claimed by these Indians were ceded in error in 1850 by the Ottawas and Chippewas of Lake Huron.
25	Sucker Lake	"	"	"	539	Purchased from the Provincial Government in 1881 for such members of the Ojibwa Band of Indians as might desire to settle there.
26	Manitoulin Island (unceded portion).	"	"	"	105,300	
27	Cape Croker	Saugeen Peninsula	"	"	15,586	
28	Chief's Point	"	"	"	1,280	
29	Saugeen Reserve	At the south-western corner of the Saugeen Peninsula.	"	"	9,020	
29 A	Hunting Reserve	In the Township of St. Edmund	"	"	3,900	
30	Christian Islands, viz.:— Christian, Hope and Beckwith.	In Lake Huron	"	"	13,300	
31	Gibson	The eastern portion of the Township of Gibson, County of Muskoka.	"	"	25,582	

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.

ONTARIO—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area. Acres.	Remarks.
32	Rama	In the Township of Rama, County of Ontario.	Chippewas of Lakes Couchiching, Simcoe and Huron.	2,000	Purchased from private parties at different dates between 1843 and 1848.
33	Georgina Island.	Georgina, Snake and Fox Islands in Lake Simcoe, and other islands in Lake Couchiching.	Chippewas of Lakes Couchiching, Simcoe and Huron.	3,574	These islands have remained in the possession of the Indians, and have never been ceded by them by treaty or purchase.
34	Scugog.....	On the Island in Lake Scugog	Mississaguas of Scugog ..	800	Purchased by these Indians with the proceeds of their own annuities, November 3, 1843.
35	Mud Lake.....	On Mud Lake, in the Township of Smith, County of Peterborough.	Mississaguas of Mud Lake	1,548	Granted in 1837 to the New England Company. Transferred to the Dominion Government in trust for the Indians, October 12, 1838, less a portion containing 115.64 acres reserved by the company.
36	Rice Lake.....	On the north shore of Rice Lake, in the County of Peterborough.	Mississaguas of Rice Lake	1,860	1,120 acres of this reserve was granted in 1834 to trustees for the benefit of Indian tribes in the province. The remainder of the reserve was purchased by the Indians with their own funds.
36A	Islands in the Trent waters.	In the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria	Mississaguas of Rice, Mud and Scugog Lakes.	.....	Claimed by these Indians not to have been included in treaty of 1818, and claim subsequently admitted by the Crown Lands Department.
37	Alnwick.....	In the Township of Alnwick, County of Northumberland.	Mississaguas of Alnwick.	3,400	Purchased from private owners at different dates between 1836 and 1870.
37A	Sugar Island.....	In Rice Lake, in front of the 4th and 5th concessions of Otonabee.	" " "	100	Purchased for the Alnwick Indians by deed from Wm. Kempf, dated January 13, 1839, for \$775, from their funds.
38	Tyendinaga	On the Bay of Quinté—The southern part of the Township of Tyendinaga.	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.	18,600	The reserve consisted originally of 92,700 acres granted under Letters Patent from the Crown in 1793, all of which, except the present reserve, has been surrendered and sold and the proceeds applied for the benefit of the Indians.
39	Golden Lake.....	At the southern end of Golden Lake, in the County of Peterborough.	Algonquins of Golden Lake.	1,560	Purchased by the Dominion Government from the Provincial Government of Ontario in 1870 as a reserve for these Indians.
40	Tuscarora.....	The Township of Tuscarora and parts of the Township of Oneida and Onondaga.	The Six Nations, consisting of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras, Cayugas, Senecas and Delawares.	49,696	A tract six miles wide on each side of the Grand River, was granted to the Six Nations in 1784 by Sir F. Haldimand, containing about 694,910 acres. This grant was confirmed to them by Letters Patent in 1793 by Governor Simcoe. All of the tract, except the present reserve, has been surrendered in portions from time to time and sold for the benefit of the Indians. In 1847 the Six Nations invited the Missis-

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41	Oneida.....	In the Township of Delaware, County of Middlesex.	Oneidas of the Thames..	4,620	Reserved by these Indians in the cession of a large tract in the London and Western Districts made by them in 1827.
42	Caradoc.....	In the Township of Caradoc, County of Middlesex.	Chippewas of the Thames and Munsees.	10,800	Purchased for these Indians by the Government in 1840 with their own money which they brought with them from the United States. Reserved by the Chippewas in the cession made by them of the 'Longwood Tract' in 1819. A small portion of the reservation was surrendered in 1834 and sold for the benefit of the Indians.
43	Stony Point or Aux Sable.....	In the Township of Bosanquet, County of Lambton.	Chippewas of Hearté and St. Clair.	2,555	Reserved by these Indians in the cession of a large tract in the London and Western Districts made by them in 1827.
44	Kettle Point.....	In the Township of Sarnia, County of Lambton.	" " "	2,224	" "
45	Sarnia.....	" " "	" " "	4,943	" "
46	Walpole Island.....	At the head of Lake St. Clair.....	Chippewas and Pottawatamies of Walpole Island.	40,480	The Chippewas settled on the island in 1831 by order of the Government. The island appears to have been then set apart by the Government as a Crown reserve to be used for the purpose of settling Indians thereon. The Pottawatamies came from the United States in 1841 and on petition were permitted by the Government to settle on the island.
47	Orford.....	In the Township of Orford, County of Kent.	Moravians of the Thames	3,010	The reserve originally consisted of 51,100 acres situated in the Townships of Zone and Orford, and was set apart by Order in Council in 1798. All the reservation, except the present reserve, has been surrendered and sold for the benefit of the Indians.
48	Michipicoten.....	On the Michipicoten River, about one mile from its mouth.	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior.	178	Surveyed in 1885 for the Indians who resided on the land. This reserve has not been confirmed by the Provincial Government.
49	Gros Cap.....	On the north shore of Lake Superior, about a mile west of Michipicoten River.	" "	10,180	Set apart in accordance with the provisions of the Robinson Superior Treaty. (See note to No. 1.)
50	Pic River.....	On the Pic River, near its mouth.....	" "	800	Surveyed in 1885 for the Indians who resided on the land. These reserves have not been confirmed by the Provincial Government.
51	Pays Plat.....	At Pays Plat, north shore of Lake Superior.	" "	605	" "
52	Fort William.....	Near the west end of Lake Superior.....	" "	21,200	Set apart under the provisions of the Robinson Superior Treaty. (See note to No. 1.)
53	Red Rock.....	On Nepigon River.....	" "	468	Surveyed in 1885 for the Indians who resided on the land. Not confirmed by the Provincial Government.
54	McIntyre Bay.....	On the south shore of Lake Nepigon.....	" "	585	Surveyed in 1885 for the Indians of Lake Nepigon. Not confirmed by the Provincial Government.
55	Gull River.....	At the mouth of Gull River, on the west shore of Lake Nepigon.	" "	9,825	Set apart under the provisions of the Robinson Superior Treaty. Surveyed in 1887. Not confirmed by the Provincial Government.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.

ONTARIO—Continued.

No.	Name.	Where situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area. Acres.	Remarks.
56	Island Point.....	On the west shore of Lake Nepigon.....	Ojibweas of Lake Superior.	155½	Surveyed in 1885 for the Indians of Lake Nepigon. These reserves have not been confirmed by the Provincial Government.
57	Jackfish Island.....	A small island near the west shore of Lake Nepigon.	" "	Not surveyed.	" "
58	Long Lake.....	At the north end of Long Lake.	" "	612	Not confirmed by the Provincial Government.
59	Cornwall Island.....	In the River St. Lawrence near the boundary between Ontario and Quebec.	Iroquois of St. Regis....	2,050	This and adjacent islands form part of the reserve of these Indians held by them from the time French rule began in this country.
60	Saugeen Indians Hunting Ground.....	Lots 11 to 20, inclusive, in Cons. III and IV, lots 11 to 18 and lot 20 in Cons. I and II, all east of the Bury Road, Township of St. Edmund, County of Bruce.	Saugeen and Cape Croker Bands.	3,803	Set apart by Order in Council of November 16, 1896. Lots 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 20 in Cons. I and II, E.B.R., are set apart for the Saugeen Reserve Indians, and lots 11 to 20, inclusive, in Cons. III and IV, E.B.R., for the Cape Croker Band.

QUEBEC.

1	Restigouche.....	At the mouth of the Restigouche River, adjacent to the west boundary of the Township of Mann, County of Bonaventure.	Micmac.....	8809.42	This reserve is a portion of the area of land set apart and appropriated under the Statute 14 and 15, Victoria, Chapter 106, for the benefit of the Indian tribes in Lower Canada. The total area of land set apart by the Statute amounted to 230,000 acres.
2	Maria.....	At the mouth of the Grand Cascapechia River, in the Township of Maria, County of Bonaventure.	Micmac.....	416.00	Settled on and claimed by the Indians from time immemorial.
3	Betsiamits.....	At the mouth of the Betsiamits River, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, in the County of Saguenay.	Montagnais, Tadoussacs, Papinachois, Nauthapi and other Nomadic tribes.	63100.00	A portion of the area set apart under the Act 14 and 15 Vic., Chap. 106. (See No. 1.)
5	Ouatouchouan.....	On the west shore of Lake St. John, in the County of Châteaumin.	Montagnais of Lake St. John and Tadoussac.	3779.06	Originally consisted of the entire township, containing 23,000 acres, set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., Chap. 106. The whole township, with the exception of the present reserve has been surrendered, and is being sold for the benefit of the Indians.

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7	Lorette.	In the County of Quebec, about eight miles from the city.	Hurons of Lorette	26.75	This village, which is said to have contained an area of 40 arpents, had been long occupied by the Hurons. They were confirmed in possession by a deed of gift from the Jesuit Fathers, dated 26th February, 1794. The boundaries were defined by order of the courts in 1887.
8	Quarande Arpents. . .	In the County of Quebec, about three miles from Lorette.	Hurons of Lorette	1352.00	Gift from the Jesuit Fathers, dated 7th March, 1742, and again confirmed in the deed of gift of 26th February, 1794, mentioned above.
9	Roquemont	In the Township of Roquemont, County of Lorette.	Hurons of Lorette	9600.00	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., Chap. 106. (See No. 1.)
10	Crespieu	West of the Township of Crespieu, in the County of Lake St. John.	Abenakis	8374.85	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., Chap. 106. (See No. 1.)
11	Becancour	The reserve consists of lot No. 582, in the Concession du Village Sauvage, and Islands, Nos. 574, 488 and 489, in the Becancour River.	Abenakis of Becancour ..	148.63	These Indians were once the proprietors of the Seignior of Becancour, granted to them April 30, 1708. In 1780 they sold the whole of their territory, except the lot and islands which now constitute their reserve.
1 2	Pierreville.	At Pierreville, in the County of Yamaska. Consists of the following lands, situated in the Seignior of Pierreville and St. Francis du Lac, viz.: Cadastral No. 1217 Pierreville reserve	Abenakis of St. Francis.	1538.50	Two large grants of land in Pierreville and St. Francis were made in 1700 and 1701, to these Indians by private parties. The present reserve is all they now possess, the whole of the remainder having been leased or otherwise conceded to whites.
		1218 2nd Con. St. Jacques or No. 1 on the especial plan			
		1219 3rd Con. St. Jacques or No. 24 on the especial plan			
		880 A part of Ronde Island.			
		850 A small island lying between Atcombac and Au Pin Island			
		(874 Parts of an island opposite			
		875 Pierreville reserve			
		482 3rd Con. Parish of St. Francis or No. 41 on the especial plan			
		972 A lot in the Village of Pierreville			
		Total arpents			
14	Caughnawaga	On the south bank of the St. Lawrence River, in the County of Laprairie	Iroquois of St. Louis	12625.17	Part of a grant made in 1680 to the Jesuits for the conversion, instruction and subsistence of the Iroquois. The title was vested in the Iroquois under the supervision of the Indian Department, April 15, 1762, by judgment of Military Council assembled at Montreal.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.

QUEBEC—Concluded.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area. Acres.	Remarks.
15	St. Regis.....	On the South bank of the St. Lawrence River, in the Township of Dundee, County of Huntingdon. The reserve consists of the following lands: St. Regis village and reserve..... 605 00 Lots in Dundee, purchased in 1892. 731 98 Lots in Dundee, purchased in 1897. 102 80 Cadastral list of Islands..... 1,527 06 Islands in the St. Lawrence reported on by agent John Davidson, not included in the cadastral list..... 3,919 83	Iroquois of St. Regis....	6886 75	This reserve is a part of the hunting grounds of the Iroquois, which were in their possession at the time of the French rule in this country.
17	Doncaster.....	The southerly portion of the Township of Doncaster, in the County of Montcalm.	Iroquois of Sault St. Louis and Lake of Two Mountains.	18500 00	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., Chap. 106. (See No. 1.)
18	Maniwaki.....	At the confluence of the Desert River with the Gatineau River, in the County of Ottawa.	Algonquins of the Lake of Two Mountains.	45750 00	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., Chap. 106. (See No. 1.)
19	Temiscamingue.....	At the head of Lake Temiscamingue in the County of Pontiac.	Temiscamingue Band and Ottawa and Algonquins.	13590 00	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., Chap. 106. (See No. 1.)
21	Whitworth.....	Lots 27, 28 and 29, Concession 12, Township of Whitworth, County of Temiscouata.	Amalecites of Isle Verte and Viger.	399 00	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs, March 31, 1877.
22	Cacouna.....	Lot No. 66, shown on the cadastral plan of the Village of Cacouna, County of Temiscouata.	Amalecites of Isle Verte and Viger.	0 44	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs, July 8, 1891.
23	Weymontachingue.....	On the north side of the St. Maurice River, opposite the mouth of the Manouan River, County of Champlain.	Algonquin and Tête de Boule.	7407 95	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., Chap. 106. (See No. 1.)
24	Coucoucacha.....	On the north side of the St. Maurice River, opposite the mouth of the outlet from Lake Coucoucacha, County of Champlain.	Algonquin and Tête de Boule.	380 00	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., Chap. 106. (See No. 1.)
25	Escoumains.....	Near the mouth of the Escoumains River, Township of Escoumains, County of Saguenay.	Montagnais.....	97 00	Purchased in 1892 by the Department of Indian Affairs.

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NOVA SCOTIA.

1	Middle River.....	<i>Victoria County.</i> At the mouth of the Wagamatchook or Middle River.	Micmac.....	650 00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.
2	Whycocomagh.....	<i>Inverness County.</i> On the north shore and near the head of Whycocomagh Basin.	"	1555 00	"
4	Malagawatch.....	At the entrance of the St. Denis River Basin.	"	1200 00	"
25	Marguerite River.....	At the mouth of the Marguerite River.	"	2 00	"
26	Port Hood.....	Near Port Hood.	"	Not surveyed.	"
3	Escanoni.....	<i>Cape Breton County.</i> In St. Andrew's Township, on the north side of St. Andrew's Channel.	"	2800 00	"
28	Sydney.....	In Sydney Harbour, one mile from Sydney.	"	2 73	Granted to the Dominion for the purposes of an Indian reserve by the province April 26, 1882.
29	Cariboo Marsh.....	On the Movia Road, five miles from Sydney.	"	536 00	"
5	Chapel Island.....	<i>Richmond County.</i> On the North shore of Great Bras d'Or Lake.	"	1281 00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.
6	Bear River.....	<i>Digby County.</i> On the Bear River, partly in Digby and partly in Annapolis Counties.	"	1600 00	"
7	Cegunccega Lake (north of boundary.)	<i>Annapolis County.</i> On the boundary between Annapolis and Queen's Counties.	"	400 00	"
8	New Liverpool Road.....	On the New Liverpool Road, about seven miles from Annapolis.	"	572 00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation. Reserved in Aug., 1894.
9	Cegunccega Lake (south of boundary).	<i>Queen's County.</i> On the boundary between Queen's and Annapolis Counties.	And Micmac.....	615 00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.
10	Ponhook Lake.....	At the outlet of Ponhook Lake.	"	200 00	"
11	Port Medway River.....	On the Port Medway River, one-quarter of a mile from Port Medway Lake.	"	10 00	"
12	Wild Cat.....	Near the mouth of Wild Cat Creek, between Malaga Lake and Port Medway River.	"	1,150 00	"

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area. Acres.	Remarks.
<i>Halifax County.</i>					
13	Grand Lake.	On the west shore of Grand Lake, near the boundary between Halifax and Hants Counties.	"	1,000 00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation. Surveyed in March, 1887.
15	Sambro	Between Sambro Basin and Long Cove, Sambro Harbour.	"	300 00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.
16	Ingram's River	At the mouth of Ingram's River, St. Margaret's Bay.	"	325 00	"
17	Beaver Lake	At Beaver Lake, on the road from Sheet Harbour to Musquodoboit.	"	100 00	"
18	Ship Harbour Lake	On the north-eastern shore of Ship Harbour Lake.	"	500 00	"
30	Minister's Lake (Cow Bay or Coal Harbour).	At Minister's Lake, on the Caldwell Road between Coal Harbour and the Eastern Passage.	"	43 75	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs, August 20, 1880.
<i>Hants County.</i>					
14	Indian Brook or Shubenacadie.	On Indian Brook, in the Township of Douglas.	"	1,790 00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.
<i>Lunenburg County.</i>					
19	Pennall's Reserve	Near New Ross, at the west end of Wallaback Lake.	"	100 00	"
19A	New Germany	At Lake Peter, on the eastern branch of the LaHave River.	"	953 00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation. Surveyed and subdivided in 1880.
20	New Ross	At Nine Mile Lake, about seven miles north of New Ross.	"	1,000 00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.
21	Gold River	In two portions, containing 960 and 81 acres respectively, situated near the head of Malone Bay, Chester Basin.	"	1,041 00	"
<i>Pictou County.</i>					
24		At the head of Moodie Cove, on the south side of the entrance to Pictou Harbour.	"	50 00	"

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24A	Fisher's Grant Reserve.	At Boat Harbour	"	73 00	Purchased by the Dominion Government, December 7, 1874. The reserve then contained 89 acres. On June 28, 1876, 16 acres were cut off and given in exchange for 24B.
24B		Lies between and adjoins 24 and 24A.	"	11 00	The 16 referred to above, received in exchange for 16 acres cut off 24A.
24C		East of and adjoining 24A.	"	30 00	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs December 1, 1888.
31	Chapel Island (A).	In Miramichie Harbour. Island A contains approximately 30 acres and Island B 5 acres.	"	Not surveyed.	Reserved for the use of the Indians prior to Confederation, with the understanding that they may be resumed again if required by Her Majesty's Government. (F. 25421).
31A	Mooley's Island (B)				
		<i>Cumberland County.</i>			
22	Franklin Manor.	Adjoins the Franklin Manor, about five miles south-west of Amherst.	"	1,000 00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.
		<i>Antigonish County.</i>			
23	Pomquet and Afton Reserve.	Near Pomquet Harbour	"	525 00	"
		<i>Colchester County.</i>			
27	Millbrook.	On the east side of the Intercolonial Railway, at an arch culvert over the Mill Brook, in the Township of Truro.	"	35 00	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs, December 6, 1886. (F. 25421).
		<i>King's County.</i>			
32	Cambridge or Cornwallis.	Situated at Cambridge, in the Township of Cornwallis.	"	9 99	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs, February 19, 1890.
		<i>Yarmouth County.</i>			
33	Yarmouth	On the eastern side of Starr's Road, near the Town of Yarmouth.	"	21 19	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs, November 5, 1887.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

		<i>Northumberland.</i>			
1	Indian Point.	In the Parish of Northesk, on the left bank of the north-west Miramichi River, and nearly opposite the mouth of the Little Miramichi River.	Micmac, Red Bank Band.	100	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation. The reserve originally contained about 750 acres: of this area 650 acres were subdivided and sold prior to Confederation.
2	Eel Ground	In the Parish of Northesk, on the left bank of the north-west Miramichi River, and near its confluence with the main south-west Miramichi River.	Micmac, Eel Ground Band.	2,682	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*
NEW BRUNSWICK—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area. Acres.	Remarks.
<i>Northumberland—Con.</i>					
4	Red Bank	In the Parish of Southesk, on the right bank of the Little south-west Miramichi River and at its confluence with the north-west Miramichi River.	Micmac, Red Bank Band.	3,797	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation. The reserve originally contained about 6,100 acres. Two portions are reserved for the use of the Indians containing 3,330 and 467 acres respectively. The remainder has been subdivided and is being sold for the benefit of the Indians. F. 107,222 No. 2.
7	No. name (Part of the Red Bank Reserve).	On the left bank of the Little South-west Miramichi River opposite No. 4.	" "	2,353	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation. The reserve originally contained about 5,000 acres. Two portions are reserved for the use of the Indians containing 2,288 and 65 acres respectively. The remainder has been subdivided and is being sold for the benefit of the Indians.
8	Big Hole Tract	In the Parish of Northesk, on the left bank of the north-west Miramichi River opposite the mouths of the Big and Little Sevogie Rivers.	Micmac. The north half belongs to the Red Bank Band; the south half to the Eel Ground Band.	6,303	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation. The reserve originally contained 6,800 acres. Five lots containing together 4 1/2 acres were sold prior to Confederation.
9	Tabusintac	In the Parish of Alnwick, on both sides of the Tabusintac River and about five miles from its mouth.	Micmac	8,077	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation. About one-half of the reserve was subdivided and eight lots containing together 1,169 acres were sold prior to Confederation. F. 107,222 No. 7.
12	Renous	On the right bank of the south-west Miramichi River, about half a mile above the mouth of the Renous River.	Micmac, Eel Ground Band.	106	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
14	Burnt Church	At the mouth of Burnt Church River, on the north-west shore of Miramichi Bay.	Micmac	2,058	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
<i>Restigouche.</i>					
3	Eel River	In the Parish of Dalhousie, at the mouth of the Eel River and on its left bank.	Micmac	220	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
<i>York.</i>					
6	Indian Village (King clear).	In the Parish of Kingsclear, on the right bank of the River St. John.	Micmac	460	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.

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22	St. Croix.....	In the Parish of Dumfries, on the east bank of the First Chiputneticook Lake and near the mouth of the Little Digdegush River.	Amalicate.....	200	Set apart and vested in the Department of Indian Affairs by Order in Council of the province of New Brunswick dated December 12, 1881. F. 4,262.
24	St. Mary's.....	In the Parish of St. Mary's, directly opposite the City of Fredericton.	"	24	Purchased by the Dominion Government, June 20, 1887. Nos. 175 and 206 Book of Surrenders.
10	St. Basil Edmonstun.....	Madawaska. On the left bank of the River St. John, near the mouth of the Madawaska River.	"	722	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
20	Tobique.....	Victoria. In the Parish of Perth, on the Left Bank of the River St. John, at the mouth of the Tobique River.	Amalicate.	5,766	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation. The Reserve originally contained 18,500 acres approximately. The land reserved for the use of the Indians consists of a small tract containing 81 acres situated at the mouth of the Tobique River, on its south bank and nearly the whole of the land lying north of the same River. The remainder of the Reserve has been subdivided and is being sold for the benefit of the Indians.
11	Pahineau.....	Gloucester. In the Parish of Bathurst, at the mouth of the Pabineau River, on the Left Bank of the Nepisiquit River.	Micmacs.	1,000	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
25	Indian Island.....	In Nepisiquit Bay opposite the Town of Bathurst.	Micmacs of Bathurst.	16	Purchased by the Dominion Government, Nov. 26, 1895. No. 371. F. 132,215.
13	Pocknouche.....	In the Parish of Inkerman, on the Right Bank of the Pocknouche River, about seven miles from its mouth.	Micmacs.	2,477	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
15	Richibuc.....	Kent. On the Left Bank of the Richibucto River, about eight miles from its mouth.	Micmacs Big Cove Band.	2,202½	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation. The reserve originally contained about 5,720 acres. Two-thirds of it was subdivided and a number of lots sold prior to Confederation. F. 13,146.
16	Buctouche.....	On the Left Bank of the Buctouche River about three miles from its mouth.	Micmacs.	.....	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
27	Indian Island Reserve.....	A point on the main land at the mouth of Gaspeau Creek, opposite Richibucto Island in Richibucto Harbour.	Micmacs.	.....	A "Special Reserve," held by deed from J. C. Vanlour to the Roman Catholic Bishop of St. John for the use of the Indians. F. 132,216.
27	Fort Polly.....	Westmorland. On the Left Bank of the Petitcodiac River, due west of the Town of Dorchester.	Micmacs.	62½	Purchased by the Provincial Government and decided to and held in trust by the Magistrates of the County of Westmorland for the use of the Micmac Indians. Aug. 15, 1840. F. 61,747.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.

NEW BRUNSWICK—Concluded.

No.	Name.	Where situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area acres.	Remarks.
18	The Brothers.....	<i>King's.</i> Two small Islands near the South shore of Kennebecasis Bay.	Micmacs.	10	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confed- eration.
19	Canons River.....	<i>Charlotte.</i> In the Parish of St. James, at the mouth of the Canons River, on the Left Bank of the Cheputnetacook River.	Amalictite.	100	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confed- eration.
23	Woodstock.....	<i>Carleton.</i> On the Right Bank of the River St. John, about two miles south of Woodstock.	Amalictite.	200	Purchased May 22, 1851, by the Provincial Government, for the use of the Micicite Tribe of Indians at the Maductic. No. 281.
26	Oromocto	<i>Sunbury.</i> In the Parish of Burton, on the Right Bank of the River St. John.	Amalictite.	125	Purchased by the Dominion Government, Sept. 12, 1895.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

1	Lennox Island	At the north west extremity of Richmond or Malpeque Bay.	Micmac.	1,320	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confed- eration.
2	Morell	On the Morell River, in Township No. 39.	Micmac.	189	Granted about the year 1846 by a private owner to certain eight Indian families. Subsequently, April 7, 1869, the tract was conveyed by the Provincial Government to the then Indian Commissioners and their successors in office in trust for the Indians. F. 4,217.

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*

TREATY NO. 3.—ONTARIO.

No.	Name.	Area. Acres.	Locality.
10	Little Fork	1,920 13	Rainy River.
11	Manitou Rapids	5,736 50	"
12	Long Sault No. 2	5,046 75	"
13	" 1	6,366 73	"
14	" The Bishop," Hungry Hall No. 1	3,982 66	"
15	" Paskonkin," Hungry Hall No. 2	2,300 94	"
15M	Wild Lands Reserve	20,671 27	"
16A	Rainy Lake	160 00	Rainy Lake.
16D	"	11,200 00	"
41	Agency Reserve, Fort Frances	170 00	"
17A	Rainy Lake (Niacatchewewin)	3,761 50	"
17B	"	2,439 75	Clear Water Lake.
18B	"	4,586 88	Rainy Lake.
18C	"	3,861 76	"
21	English River or Grassy Narrows	10,244 00	English River.
21	Wabaskang	8,042 00	Wabaskang Lake.
22A 1	Lac des Mille Lacs	3,750 70	Lac des Mille Lake.
22A 2	Seine River	8,476 70	Seine River.
23	Sturgeon Falls	6,825 20	"
23A	Seine River	2,003 20	"
23B	"	2,234 80	"
24C	Kawaiagamot (Sturgeon Lake)	5,948 30	Sturgeon Lake
25D	Neguaquon Lake (Lac la Croix)	15,355 30	Lac la Croix.
26A	Rainy Lake (Nickickonesemenecaning)	4,850 00	Rainy Lake.
26B	"	2,640 00	"
26C	"	2,737 00	"
27	Wabigoon Lake	12,872 00	Wabigoon Lake.
27	Eagle Lake	8,882 00	Eagle Lake.
28	Lac Seul or Lonely Lake	49,000 00	Lac Seul.
29	Islington	20,954 00	Winnipeg River.
29	Swan Lake	3,277 00	Swan Lake.
29	One Man's Lake	668 00	English River.
30	Agency Reserve (Sabaskasing)	640 00	Lake of the Woods.
31A	Naongashing	1,280 00	"
31B	Lake of the Woods	726 00	"
31C	"	800 00	"
31D	Big Island	915 00	"
31E	"	1,920 00	"
31F	"	Not surveyed.	"
31G	Lake of the Woods	275 00	"
31 H and pt. of 31 G.	{ Big Island	1,541 00	"
31J	Shoal Lake	1,280 00	Shoal Lake.
32A	White Fish Bay	4,865 20	Lake of the Woods.
32B	Yellow Girl Bay	4,454 30	"
32C	Sabaskong Bay	1,280 00	"
33A	White Fish Bay	3,091 00	"
33B	North-west Angle	3,299 00	"
34	Lake of the Woods	641 00	"
34A	White Fish Bay	1,529 20	"
34B	Shoal Lake, 1st Part	640 00	Shoal Lake.
34B	" 2nd Part	426 00	"
34C	North-west Angle	1,261 80	North-west Angle River, in Mani- toba.
34C	"	750 00	Lake of the Woods.
35A	Naongashing	1,280 00	"
35B	Obabikong	1,760 00	"
35C	Sabaskong Bay	1,920 00	"
35D	"	1,280 00	"
35E 1	Little Grassy River, 1st Part	610 00	"
35E 2	Lake of the Woods, 2nd Part	Not surveyed.	"
35F	Sabaskong Bay	1,280 00	"
35G	Big Grassy River	8,960 00	"
35H	Sabaskong Bay	640 00	"
35J	Lake of the Woods	3,481 60	"

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*TREATY No. 3—*Concluded.*

No.	Name.	Area. Acres.	Locality.
36	Buffalo Point	5,763 00	Lake of the Woods, in Manitoba.
37	Big Island	1,946 00	"
37	Rainy River	3,687 00	Rainy River.
37A	Shoal Lake	1,920 00	Shoal Lake, in Manitoba.
37B	North-west Angle (Approx.)	840 00	Lake of the Woods.
37B	Lake of the Woods	262 00	"
37C	North-west Angle River	690 00	North-west Angle River, in Manitoba.
38A	Near Rat Portage	8,000 00	Lake of the Woods.
38B	"	5,289 90	"
38C	"	8,000 00	Winnipeg River.
38D	Lake of the Woods	Not surveyed.	Certain Islands in Lake of the Woods.
39	West Shore Shoal Lake	1,031 00	Partly in Manitoba.
39	North-west Shore Shoal Lake	8,415 00	"
40	"	6,759 00	"
39	} Islands in	Not surveyed.	"
40			

INDIAN Reserves in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

TREATY No. 1.

		Square Miles.	
1	St. Peters	80 00	St. Andrew's and St. Clement's, Manitoba.
2	Rosseau River	20 86	Franklin, Manitoba.
2A	" Rapids	1 25	"
3	Fort Alexander	31 84	Nepahwin and Powassin, Man.
4	Brokenhead River	21 90	St. Clement's, Manitoba.
5	Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba	19 00	Westbourne "
6	Long Plain, Assiniboine River	16 90	Portage la Prairie and South Norfolk, Man.
7	Swan Lake. Not surveyed	Approx. 15 06	Lorne, Man.
8	Hamilton's Crossing	1 00	South Norfolk, Man.

TREATY No. 2.

43	Big Jack Head, Lake Winnipeg	4 20	Winnipegosis, Man.
44	Fisher River, Lake Manitoba	21 00	Norquay "
45	Waterhen River "	7 20	Winnipegosis "
46	Dog Creek "	14 80	Patterson "
48	Sandy Bay, Lake St. Martin	5 00	" "
49	The Narrows "	6 30	" "
50	Fairford, Lakes St. Martin and Manitoba	18 30	" "
51	Crane River, Lake Manitoba	12 40	" "
52	Ebb and Flow "	16 90	" "
57	Birdtail Creek, Assiniboine River	10 75	Archie and Miniota, Man.
58	Oak River "	15 20	Woodworth "
59	Oak Lake, Pipestone Creek	4 00	Pipestone "
60	Turtle Mountain	1 00	Winchester "
61	Riding Mountain House	8 75	Strathclair "
61A	Clear or Clearwater Lake	1 15	Riding Mountain "
	Temporary hay lands, S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 20, 20, 21 W	25	" "
62	Waywayseecappo, Birdtail Creek	39 00	Birdtail Creek and Rosburn, Man.
63	The Gambler	1 21	Ellice, Manitoba.
63A	Valley River	18 25	Gilbert Plains, Manitoba.
66A	Pine River, Lake Winnipegosis	14 30	Roseberry "
67	Rolling River	20 00	Harrison "
68	Moose Mountain, Pheasant Rump	36 60	} Tps. 9 and 10, rgs. 5, 6 and 7, W. of 2nd I. M., Assiniboia.
69	" Ocean Man	37 00	
70	" White Bear	44 90	

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Manitoba and North-west Territories—*Continued.*

TREATY No. 4.

No.	Name.	Area. Square Miles.	Locality.
64	Gabriel Côté	56.50	Near Fort Pelly, Assiniboia.
65	The Key	38.00	"
65 A	Dawson Bay, Mouth of Shoal River.	1.50	Lake Winnipegosis, Manitoba.
65 B	" Steep Rock Point.	3.55	" "
65 C	Swan Lake, Woody and Birch Rivers.	3.03	Swan Lake. "
65 D	Dawson Bay, Dog Island.	0.43	Lake Winnipegosis "
65 E	" $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Shoal River.	0.08	" "
66	Keeseekoosew	28.60	Near Fort Pelly, Assiniboia.
	Hay lands	11.00	" "
71	Kakeeaheway (Round Lake).	82.60	Round Lake.
72	Kakewistahaw	73.00	Qu'Appelle River, between Round and Crooked Lakes, Assa.
72 A	" fishing grounds.	0.15	Crooked Lake "
73	Cowessess	78.00	" "
73 A	Little Bone	10.90	Crescent Lake "
74	Sakimay	33.90	Crooked Lake "
74 A	Sheesheep	5.60	" "
75	Piapot	53.98	Qu'Appelle River "
75 A	Hay lands	4.48	" "
76	" Carry the Kettle" or "The man-who-took- the-coat.	73.21	Indian Head "
78	" Standing Buffalo	7.60	Qu'Appelle Lake "
79	" Pasquaw" Fishing Lakes	60.15	Near Qu'Appelle "
80	Muscowpetung	59.50	" "
80 A	Fishing grounds at Long Lake	2.23	Little Arm River "
80 B	Hay lands, Muscowpetung and others. ....	.72	Near Qu'Appelle "
81	" Peepekeesis	41.60	File Hills "
82	" Okanesse	22.36	" "
83	" Star Blanket	21.50	" "
84	" Little Black Bear	46.50	" "
85	" Muskowekun	36.00	Little Touchwood Hills "
86	George Gordon	48.00	" "
87	" Day Star	24.00	Big Touchwood Hills "
88	" The Poor Man	42.50	" "
89	" Yellow Quill	34.50	Fishing Lake "
90	"	16.17	Nut Lake, Saskatchewan.
	Regina Industrial School	0.50	Regina, Assiniboia.
	Qu'Appelle	1.37	Qu'Appelle "

TREATY No. 5.

9	Black River	3.10	Lake Winnipeg, Manitoba.
10	Hole or Hollow Water River.	5.20	" "
11	Loon Straits	1.77	" "
12	Blood Vein River	5.20	" "
13	Berens River	11.50	" "
14	Little Grand Rapids, Berens River.	8.75	Crow Lake, Manitoba.
15	Pekangikum	3.50	Lake Pekangikum, Keewatin.
16	Poplar River	5.90	Lake Winnipeg "
17	Norway House	16.70	Norway House "
19	Cross Lake	10.90	Nelson River "
20	Cumberland House.	6.29	Pine Island Lake, Saskatchewan.
21	The "Pas"	10.00	The Pas "
21 A	Indian Pear Island.	2.00	" "
21 B to K	For Pas Band	2.70	" "
27	Birch River	8.40	Saskatchewan River "
28 A	Shoal Lake	3.50	Carrot River "
29	Near Red Earth	4.23	" "
29 A	Red Earth	3.19	" "
31 A	Moose Lake	0.70	Moose Lake "
31 B	"	0.23	" "
31 C	"	4.40	" "

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Manitoba and North-west Territories—Continued.

TREATY No. 5—Concluded.

No.	Name.	Area. Square Miles.	Locality.
31 D	Moose Lake.....	4 27	Moose Lake, Saskatchewan.
31 E	".....	0 31	" " "
32	Chemawawin	4 75	Cedar Lake " "
33	Grand Rapids, Saskatchewan River.....	7 26	Lake Winnipeg " "

TREATY No. 6.

94	"Moose Woods" Chief White Cap.....	5 8	S. Saskatchewan River, Assiniboia
94 A	Wahspaton	3 75	Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.
95	"One Arrow"	16 00	Near Batoche " "
96	"Okemasias" }		
97	Beardy	44 00	Near Fort Carlton " "
99	Muskoday or John Smith.....	37 40	South of Prince Albert " "
100	James Smith or Fort à la Corne.....	27 80	Fort à la Corne " "
100 A	Carrot River for Cumberland Indians.....	65 00	" " "
101	Sturgeon Lake.....	34 40	N.W. of Prince Albert " "
102	Paddling or Muskeg Lake.....	42 00	West of Prince Albert " "
103	Mistawasis	77 00	Snake Plain " "
104	Ahtahkakoops	67 17	Sandy Lake " "
105	Flying Dust.....	14 00	Meadow Lake " "
106	Montreal Lake (Wm. Charles).....	23 00	Montreal Lake " "
106 A	Wm. Charles and James Roberts.....	56 5	Little Red River " "
108	Red Pheasant.....	38 00	Near Battleford " "
109	Musquito	36 00	" " "
110 }	"Grizzly Bear's Head" and "Lean Man"	36 20	" " "
111 }			
112	Moosomin.....	23 00	" " "
112 A	Hay lands for Bands 112 and 115.....	2 00	" " "
113	Sweet Grass.....	61 13	" " "
113 A	"Strike-him-on-the-Back".....	3 32	" " "
113 B	Hay lands for 113 and 113A.....	2 00	" " "
114	"Poundmaker"	30 00	" " "
115	Thunderchild	24 00	" " "
115 A	" "	8 50	" " "
116	"Little Pine" and "Lucky Man"	25 00	" " "
118	K-nemotayoo Reserve.....	41 5	Stony and Whitefish Lakes.
119	Seekaskootch	60 00	Near Onion Lake, Saskatchewan.
120	Makaoos.....	22 00	" " "
121	Ooneepowhayoos	33 00	Frog Lake " "
122	Puskeeahkeewein	40 00	" " "
123	Keheewin.....	28 00	Long Lake " "
125	Pakan, Little Hunter and Blue Quill	115 00	Saddle Lake " "
125 A	Cache Lake (adjoins 125).....	14 00	" " "
127	Blue Quill (included in 125).....		
128	Pakan, Jas. Seenum.....	17 50	Whitefish Lake " "
132	Michel Calahoo	40 00	Near Edmonton " "
133	Alexis.....	23 00	Lake Ste. Anne's, near Edmonton, Saskatchewan.
133 A	} White Whale Lake.....	32 70	Wabamun Lake, near Edmonton, Saskatchewan.
133 B			
134	Alexander	41 00	Near Edmonton, Saskatchewan.
135	Tommy la Potac or Enoch	44 50	" " "
136	Papaschase (sold).....		" " "
137	Samson	61 50	South of Edmonton " "
138	Ermieskin	61 50	" " "
138 A	Pigeon Lake (Fishing Reserve).....	7 78	" " "
139	Bobtail's	31 50	" " "

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Manitoba and North-west Territories—*Concluded.*

TREATY No. 7.

No.	Name.	Area. Square Miles.	Locality.
142	Bear's Paw (Stony) }		
143	Jacob " }	109.00	Near Morleyville, Alberta.
144	Chiniquy " }		
145	Sarcee	108.00	Near Calgary "
146	Blackfoot	470.00	" "
147	Peigan	181.40	Near Macleod "
148	Blood	547.50	" "
A	Timber limit for 148 on Belly River	6.50	South of the Blood Reserve, Alberta.
B	" 147	11.50	West of the Peigan Reserve, Alberta.
C	" 146, Castle Mountain	26.50	West of the Rocky Mountain Park, Alberta.
	Agency Reserve at Macleod .....	.003	Part of Sec. 13, Tp. 9., R. 26, W. of 4th M.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—British Columbia.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

Name of Band.	Area of Reserves.	Where Situated.
	Acres.	
Comox	378	Comox Harbour, N.E. coast Vancouver Island.
Qualicum	197	Qualicum River " "
Nanoose	209	Nanoose Harbour " "
Nanaimo	638	Near Nanaimo " "
Lyackson	1,858	Valdez Island " "
Chemainus	3,084	Chemainus Harbour " "
Penelakuts	2,329	Kuper Island " "
Halalt	427	Chemainus District " "
Cowichan	6,188	Cowichan District, Vancouver Island.
Saanich	3,318	Saanich Arm " "
Songhees	260	Victoria " "
Esquimalt	47	Esquimalt Harbour " "
Beecher Bay	775	Beecher Bay " "
Sooke	166	Sooke Inlet " "
Cowichan Lake	208	Cowichan Lake " "

WEST COAST AGENCY.

Chekleset	173	South-west coast of Vancouver Island.
Kyuquot	883	" "
Esperanza	352	" "
Nootka	655	" "
Hesquot	606	" "
Clayoquot	1,600	" "
Ucluelet	493	" "
Toquart	421	" "
Seschart	1,429	" "
Opechisat	523	" "
Oheit	2,672	" "
Nitinat	1,798	" "
Pacheena	404	" "
Uchuklesit	575	" "

KWAKEWLTH AGENCY.

Quawshelah	716	Smith Sound, Coast District.
Nakwockto	704	Seymour Inlet " "
Nahwitti	8,606	Northerly end of Vancouver Island.
Fort Rupert	259	Near Fort Rupert, N.E. coast Vancouver Island.
Quatsino	1,011	Quatsino, Sound, S.W. " "
Klaekino	116	Klaekino Inlet " "
Nimkeesh	446	Nimkeesh River, N.E. " "
Village Island	575	S. of Gilford Isl. " "
Turner	27	" " " "
Matilpi	145	" " " "
Laichkwiltach	2,032	Johnstone Strait " "
Knight Inlet	569	Knight Inlet, Coast District.
Gilford Island	852	Entrance to Knight Inlet, Coast District.

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—British Columbia—*Continued.*

FRASER AGENCY.

Name of Band.	Area of Reserves.	Where situated.
	Acres.	
Homalko.....	1,417	Bute Inlet, Coast District.
Klahoose.....	3,326	Toba Inlet "
Sliammon.....	4,873	Melaspina Strait & Inlet, New Westminster District.
Seselt.....	1,996	Gervis Inlet, New Westminster District.
Squamish.....	5,717	Howe Sound. "
Pemberton.....	1,223	Near Pemberton, Lillooet District.
Douglas.....	1,976	Near Douglas, New Westminster District.
Yale.....	1,108	Near Yale, Yale District.
Union Bar.....	1,287	Near Hope "
Hope.....	1,601	" "
Skawaloook.....	197	" "
Ohamil.....	629	" "
Seabird Island.....	4,512	Near Agassiz "
Squatits.....	425	Near St. Elm "
Popcum.....	381	Near Agassiz, New Westminster District.
Cheam.....	1,273	" "
Harrison River.....	3,144	Harrison River "
Chilliwack.....	5,351	Chilliwack River "
Lakahamen.....	636	Near Chilliwack "
Sumas.....	1,393	Sumas Lake "
Matsqui.....	1,074	Near Riverside "
Langley.....	1,433	Stave River "
Katzie.....	777	Near Hammond "
Semiamoo.....	392	Boundary Bay "
Coquitlam.....	209	Near New Westminster "
Burrard Inlet.....	1,091	Burrard Inlet "
Musqueam.....	488	S. of Vancouver City "
Tsawassen.....	604	Near Guichon "
New Westminster.....	50	New Westminster "

KAMLOOPS AGENCY.

North Thompson (Canoe Lake).....	3,239	North Thompson River, Yale District.
Adams Lake.....	6,073	Adams Lake "
Little Shuswap.....	7,030	Little Shuswap Lake "
Neskainilth.....	5,653	" "
Salmon Arm.....	3,220	Shuswap Lake "
Spellamacheen.....	9,481	Spellamacheen River "
Kamloops.....	33,338	Kamloops "
Deadman's Creek.....	20,134	Near Savona's Ferry "
Bonaparte.....	6,314	Hat Creek "
Ashcroft.....	5,577	Near Ashcroft "
Oregon Jack Creek.....	2,381	" "
Cook's Ferry.....	9,017	Near Lytton "
Nicomen.....	1,987	" "
Lytton.....	10,292	" "
Skuppah.....	268	" "
Lower Nicola.....	9,640	" "
Siska Flat.....	563	" "
Kanaka Bar.....	710	" "
Boothroyd.....	1,534	" "
Boston Bar.....	660	Near Yale "
Spuzzum.....	456	" "

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—British Columbia—*Continued.*

OKANAGAN AGENCY.

Name of Band.	Area of Reserves.	Where situated.
	Acres.	
Okanagan	29,790	Okanagan Lake, Yale District.
Upper Nicola	30,888	Douglas Lake " "
Lower "	21,881	Maneet River " "
Penticton	48,694	S. end Okanagan Lake, Yale District.
Lower Similkameen	19,872	Similkameen River " "
Upper "	7,791	" " " "
Coldwater	6,277	Coldwater River " "
Osoyoos	32,168	Osoyoos Lake " "

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

Shuswap	2,759	Near Upper Columbia L., Kootenay District.
Upper Kootenay	37,471	" Fort Steele " "
Lower "	1,832	" S. end Kootenay J. " "
Fort Steele (Agency Reserve)	11	" Fort Steele " "

NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY.

Nass River	14,228	Nass River, Cassiar District.
Kitsumkalum	1,246	Skeena River, Coast District.
Tsimpsean	74,571	Near Fort Simpson, Coast District.
Masset	1,871	North end Queen Charlotte Island.
Kitimat	930	Kitimat Arm, Coast District.
Kitlathla	3,414	Pitt and Banks Island, Coast District.
Kitkata	545	Douglas Channel " "
Kitlope	380	Gardner Channel " "
Skidegate	1,613	Skidegate Inlet, Queen Charlotte Island.
Kemaquit	930	Deans Channel, Coast District.
Kokyet	399	Seaforth Channel " "
Bella Coola	4,007	Bentinck Arm " "
Bella Bella	2,972	Campbell and Denny Islands Coast District.
Owekano	950	Rivers Inlet " "
Lakelse	156	Skeena River " "
Kitasoo	1,460	Finlayson Channel " "

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

Quesnelle	1,688	Near Quesnelle, Cariboo District.
Alexandria	1,849	Near Alexandria " "
Soda Creek	5,210	Near Soda Creek " "
Williams Lake	4,444	Williams Lake " "
Anaham	9,922	Near Hancoeville " "
Stone	4,245	" " " "
Toosey	6,352	Near Chilcotin " "
Alkali Lake	8,348	Near Alkali Lake, Lillooet District.
Canim Lake	4,560	Canim Lake " "
Dog Creek	1,372	Dog Creek " "
Canoe Creek	12,429	Canoe Creek " "
High Bar	2,924	Big Bar Creek " "
Bridge River	9,761	Bridge River, " "
Seaton Lake	2,437	Seaton Lake " "
Anderson Lake	504	Anderson Lake " "
Cayoose	1,152	Near Lillooet " "
Lillooet	1,742	" " " "
Fountain	1,864	" " " "
Pavillion	4,136	Near Pavillion " "
Clinton	1,073	Near Clinton " "

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—British Columbia—*Concluded.*

BABINE AGENCY.

Name of Band.	Area of Reserves.	Where Situated.
	Acres.	
Kispyouks.....	2,252	Near Hazelton, Cassiar District.
Hazelton.....	3,367	" "
Kitsequecla.....	3,103	" "
Kitwanger.....	2,994	" "
Hagwilget.....	5,880	Babine Lake "
Trembleur.....	1,875	Cross Lake Coast District.
Taché.....	3,324	Stuart Lake "
Necolasie.....	2,875	" "
Fraser Lake.....	4,026	Fraser Lake "
Stony Creek.....	7,488	Noolki Lake "
Blackwater.....	537	Blackwater River, Cariboo District.
Fort George.....	3,095	Near Fort George "
McLeod Lake.....	286	McLeod Lake "
Kitselas.....	3,275	Skeena River, Coast District.
Kuldoe.....	446	" Cassiar District.
Kisgegas.....	2,415	Babine River "

CENSUS RETURN.

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, with approximate number belonging to each Denomination, as well as the number of Pagans in the Dominion of Canada, by Provinces, for the Year ended June 30, 1899.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.							Remarks.	
		Angli- can.	Pres- byterian	Metho- dist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congre- gation- alist.	Other Christ- ian Beliefs.		Pagan.
Algonquins, Golden Lake	83				83					Religion unknown. 43 non-members on this reserve.
" " Renfrew, North	286	217		238						
Chippewas of the Thames	455	437		157	13				8	
" " Walpole Island	615				6					
" " Pottawatamies of Sarnia, Kettle and Point and Stony Point or Aux Sables	454	94		354						
" " Georgina and Snake Islands	122			122						
" " Rama	232	3		216	13					
" " Saugeen	359	2		261	28		68			
" " Nawash	403	18		253	132					
" " Beausoleil	270			184	86					
Iroquois and Algonquins of Gibson (Watha)	119			84	9			26		
Moravians of the Thames	347	80	1	68				198		
Mississaugas of Mud Lake	169			169						
" " Rice Lake	82			82						
" " Scouog	38			38						
" " Alnwick	227	10		215	2					
" " New Credit	244	9	5	202		10		18		
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte	1,227	1,087	140							
Muncies of the Thames	119	55		64						
Oneidas of the Thames	808	235		568					10	
Pottawatamies of Walpole Island	184	69		105						
Ojibewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands at—										
Cockburn Island	56				56					
Sheeshegwaning	171				171					
West Bay	324				324					
Sucker Creek	93	45		1	14			33		
South Bay	64				64					
Shequandah	97	68			17			10	2	
Sucker Lake	14				14					
Wikwemikong (unceded)	1,002				1,002					

43 non-members on this reserve.

Religion unknown.

[illegible]

CENSUS RETURN OF Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*
 PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.							Remarks.	
		Angli- can.	Pres- byterian	Metho- dist	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congre- gation- alist.	Other Christ- ian Beliefs.		Pagan.
Brought forward.....	18,858	4,484	154	4,195	6,334	798	72	423	2,106	
Kawagamot (Sturgeon Lake).....	29								20	
Wabigoon.....	88				4				84	
Frenchman's Head.....	218	133			81				4	
Lac Seul.....	336	287			9				40	
Wabuskang.....	70	27			7				36	
Grassy Narrows.....	103	8			62				33	
Eagle Lake.....	60				5				55	
The Dalles.....	50	30			16				13	
Islington.....	152	118			4				30	
Rat Portage.....	75				8				67	
North-west Angle No. 37.....	119								119	
" " 33.....	55								55	
" " 34.....	23								20	
Big Island.....	144								144	
Assabasca.....	172								172	
White Fish Bay.....	47				5				42	
Shoal Lake No. 40.....	65				4				61	
" 39.....	83								83	
Total.....	20,753	5,087	154	4,195	6,539	798	72	423	3,193	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.						Remarks.	
		Angli- can.	Pres- byterian	Metho- dist	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congre- gation- alist.		
Abenakis of St. Francis.....	374	67			276			31	13 non-members.
" Béancour.....	49				49				
Algonquins of River Desert.....	396				396				
" Temiscamincue.....	190				190				
Tête des Bonles of St. Maurice Band on Lake Manouan, County Champlain.....	74				74				
Tête des Bonles of St. Maurice Band on Waymontachic and Coucouche Reserves, County Champlain.....	84				84				

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Tête des Boules de St. Maurice Band at Okick- endatch, County of Champlain.....	92				92					Religion unknown.
Pontiac, unorganized.....	230									"
County of Ottawa.....	1,063									"
Amalectes of Viger.....	111				111					
Hurons of Lorette.....	448				444					
Iroquois of Caughnawaga.....	1,995	1	3	29	1,964					
St. Regis.....	1,337	2		128	1,209					
" and Algonquins of Lake Two Mountains	430			295	135					
Micmacs of Maria.....	86				86					
" Restigouche.....	487				487					
Indians of the Labrador Peninsula, viz.:—										
Montagnais and Naskapees at—										
Betsiamits.....	451				451					
Escoumains.....	35				35					
Godbout.....	40				40					
Grand Romaine.....	304				304					
Lake St. John.....	404	25			379					
Mingan.....	158				158					
Seven Islands.....	353				353					
St. Anne du Labrador, Chicoutimi.....	45									Religion unknown.
Unorganized territories.....	1,387									"
Amalectes in County of Quebec.....	32				32					Agent Bastien's Agency.
Alenakis in County of Quebec.....	17				17					
" in County of Charlevoix at St. Urbain.....	18				18					
Total.....	10,160	95	3	452	7,384				31	

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Micmacs of Kent County at—										
Big Cove.....	283				283					
Indian Island.....	38				38					
Buctouche.....	33				33					
Micmacs of Northumberland County at—										
Burnt Church.....	205				205					
Eel Ground.....	135				135					
Red Bank.....	48				48					
Micmacs of Gloucester County at Bathurst.....	30				30					
Restigouche County at Pel River.....	57				57					
" Westmorland County at Fort Folly										
and vicinity.....	82				82					
Micmacs of King's County at Hampton and										
vicinity.....	45				45					
Amalectes of York County at St. Mary's.....	105				105					
" " " Kingsclear.....	98				98					
Carried forward.....	4,159				1,159					

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.						Remarks.	
		Angli- can.	Pres- byterian	Metho- dist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congre- gation- alist.		Other Christ- ian Beliefs.	Pagan.
Brought forward	1,159				1,159				
Amalecites of Carleton County at Woodstock	69				69				
" " St. John County	13				13				
" " Charlotte County at St. Andrews	19				19				
" " King's County at Apohaqui	16				16				
Micmacs of King's County at Norton Station	27				27				
Amalecites of Sunbury County at Oromocto	90				90				
Amalecites of Queen's County at Upper and Lower Gagetown	35				35				
Amalecites of Victoria County at Tobique	204				204				
Amalecites of Madawaska County at Edmundston	35				35				
Totals	1,667				1,667				

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Micmacs of Shelburne County at—									
Jordan River.....	13				13				
Shelburne River.....	7				7				
Sable River.....	14				14				
Barrington River.....	4				4				
Clyde River.....	4				4				
In Queen's County temporarily—									
Liverpool.....	1				1				
Milton.....	8				8				
Port Mouton.....	11				11				
United States.....	7				7				
Micmacs of Hant's County at Indian Brook (Reserve).....	74				74				
Micmacs of Inverness County at—									
Whycocomagh (Reserve).....	117				117				
Malagawatchi ".....	21				21				

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CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—Concluded.

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.						Remarks.	
		Angli- can.	Pres- byterian	Metho- dist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congre- gation- alist.		Other Christ- ian Beliefs.	Pagan.
Brought forward	1,485	1			1,434				
Ponquet Forks (Reserve).....	46				46				
Micmacs of Guysborough County at Guysborough	33				32				
Micmacs of Cape Breton County at—									
Eskasoni (Reserve)	155				155				
Ouel Mines and towns in County	70				70				
Micmacs of Yarmouth County..	87				87				
Digby County at—									
Bear River (Reserve).....	88				88				
St. Bernard.	20				20				
French Farm	15				15				
Little Brook.....	5				5				
Totals	1,953	1			1,952				

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Micmacs of Prince County at Lennox Island (Reserve) and vicinity.....	255				255				
Micmacs of King's County at Morell (Re- serve).....	60				60				
Totals	315				315				

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

WEST COAST AGENCY.									
Ahous-aht	266								111
Chao-qu-aht.....	248		80		75				63
Chato-cles-aht.....	126			60	120				60

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Ehat-is-ahit.....	102	42	60
Ewi-hwiit-ahit.....	160	50	30	80
Hes-qui-ahit.....	145	145
Hos-chuk-lia-ahit.....	48	10	16	22
Kel-sem-ahit.....	69	.....	.....	.....	20	49
Kyququot.....	349	.....	.....	.....	200	149
Match-it-ahit.....	66	.....	.....	.....	26	80
Moosah-ahit.....	189	.....	.....	.....	110	79
Nitin-ahit.....	210	.....	150	.....	20	40
Nooch-ahit-ahit.....	64	.....	.....	.....	30	34
Oiaht.....	173	.....	70	.....	30	73
Opitchee-ahit.....	64	.....	40	.....	10	14
Pacheen-ahit.....	70	.....	.....	.....	35	35
To-qu-ahit.....	18	.....	9	.....	.....	9
Teeah-ahit.....	127	.....	60	.....	.....	67
Total.....	2,481	.....	319	210	989	983
FRASER RIVER AGENCY.						
Aitchelitz.....	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Burrard Inlet, No. 3 Reserve.	27	.....	.....	1	27	.....
Cheam.....	110	.....	.....	.....	109	.....
Chehalis.....	112	5	.....	.....	107	.....
Coquitlam.....	25	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
Douglas.....	75	.....	.....	.....	75	.....
Ewa-woos.....	28	.....	.....	.....	28	.....
False Creek.....	52	.....	.....	.....	52	.....
Homalco.....	86	.....	.....	.....	86	.....
Hope.....	87	4	.....	.....	83	.....
Hastings Saw-mill.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
Katsey.....	78	.....	.....	.....	78	.....
Klahoose.....	80	.....	.....	.....	80	.....
Kapilano.....	52	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
Kwaw-kwaw-spiet.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16	28
Langley.....	44	.....	.....	.....	44	.....
Mission (Burrard Inlet).....	166	.....	.....	.....	166	.....
Musqueam.....	94	.....	.....	10	80	4
Mataqui.....	40	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
New Westminster.....	68	.....	.....	.....	68	.....
Nicomen.....	19	.....	.....	.....	19	.....
Ohamil.....	58	5	.....	3	50	.....
Pemberton Meadows.....	259	.....	.....	.....	259	.....
Popcum.....	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seminah-moo.....	35	.....	.....	.....	35	.....
Sechelt.....	228	.....	.....	.....	228	.....
Sumas.....	58	.....	.....	23	35	.....
Scowltz.....	49	.....	.....	.....	49	.....
Carried forward.....	2,063	32	.....	46	1,863	.....

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denomination to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*
 PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.							Remarks.	
		Angli- can.	Presby- terian.	Metho- dist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congre- gations- list.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.		Pagan.
Brought forward.....	2,063	32	.....	46	1,863	.....	.....	.....	.....
FRASER RIVER AGENCY.— <i>Con.</i>										
Squahla.....	16	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skweahm.....	29	.....	.....	4	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shannon.....	222	.....	.....	.....	222	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sam-ah-quam.....	60	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Squatits.....	44	10	.....	11	23	.....	.....	.....	18
Skw-a-mish, Howe Sound	26	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skwah.....	80	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skookum Chuck	87	.....	.....	.....	87	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skulkayu.....	24	.....	.....	22	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skawah-looks.....	24	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seymour Creek.....	46	.....	.....	3	33	.....	.....	.....	10
Skway.....	29	4	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas Lake.....	31	5	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tche-wassan.....	41	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tsoo-wah-lie.....	49	.....	.....	39	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tyeech-ten.....	48	.....	.....	33	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wharnock.....	26	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yale.....	89	32	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tu-kwea-kwi-cose.....	26	.....	.....	4	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3,060	83	.....	162	2,665	.....	.....	.....	150
BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY.										
Kit-wang-agh.....	152	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Kit-wan-cool.....	66	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Kit-se-quhla (old and new village)	88	.....	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Git-an-max (Hazelton).	244	235	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Kis-piox.....	227	.....	.....	207	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Kia-ge-gas.....	206	206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
Kul den.....	47	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Musketown (Lach-nal-wap)	158	.....	.....	.....	158	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ho-quel-ge-t.....	104	.....	.....	.....	104	.....	.....	.....	.....

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.							Remarks.
		Angli- can.	Pres- byterian	Metho- dist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congre- gation- alist.	Other Christ- ian Beliefs.		Pagan.
NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY.									
Masset.	378	378							
Skidegate.	259			259					
Kincolith.	252	252							
Kitex.	36								36
Lechalap.	164			164					
Kitangata.	32								
Kitwentshilth.	69								
Aiyansh.	135	135							32
Kitlach-damax.	159								69
Fort Simpson.	691			691					159
Metlakatla.	185	185							
Kitkatla.	229	229							
Kitkaata.	84			84					
Kitaurakalum.	66			66					
Kitaslas.	143			143					
Kitamat.	266			266					
Kitlope.	85								85
China Hat.	112			112					
Bella-Bella.	315			315					
Oweekayo.	182			18					114
Kinisquit.	78								78
Bella-Coola.	205			34					171
Tallion.	41								41
Total.	4,116	1,179		2,152					785
KOOTENAY AGENCY.									
Lower Columbia Lake.	70								
St. Mary's.	194				70				
Tobacco Plains.	61				194				
Flat Bow (Lower Kootenay).	163				61				
Upper Kootenay.					163				

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*
 PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.							Remarks.
		Angli- can.	Presby- terian.	Metbo- dist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Con- grega- tionalist	Other Christ'n Beliefs.	Pagan.
Brought forward	398	225	.....	.....	173	.....	.....	.....	.....
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY.— <i>Con.</i>									
Hlu-hlu-katan	58	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siska	32	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Klick-um-cheen	135	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nkya	71	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nhunen	34	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stryne	57	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Snakim	41	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khaap	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neskeep	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spapium	36	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skappa	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nkatsam	87	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vent	41	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nikaomin	48	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sh-ha-ha-nih	81	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nkumcheen	83	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spatsin	143	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sjahl	60	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuhtans	153	153	.....	.....	153	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skichistan	113	113	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kamloops	246	246	.....	.....	246	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chuck-chu-qualk	125	125	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halaut	144	144	.....	.....	144	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haltkam	176	176	.....	.....	176	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kuant	73	73	.....	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spallumcheen	96	96	.....	.....	96	.....	.....	.....	.....
N-kam-ap-lis	176	176	.....	.....	176	.....	.....	.....	1
Penticton	180	180	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....
N-kamip	64	64	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shennoquankin	73	73	.....	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashnola	53	53	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chu-chu-nay-ha	52	52	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spahauin	178	178	.....	.....	178	.....	.....	.....	.....

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denomination to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.							Remarks.
		Angli- can.	Presby- terian.	Metho- dist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congre- gation- alist.	Other Christ- ian Beliefs.		Pagan.
CHIPPEWAS AND CREES OF TREATY NO. 2 AT—									
Lake Manitoba.....	112	4	.....	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	20
Ebb and Flow Lake.....	64	8	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	10
Fairford.....	178	144	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	1
Little Saskatchewan.....	109	80	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....
Lake St. Martin.....	117	67	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	16
Crane River.....	53	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
Water Hen River.....	141	.....	.....	.....	141	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Treaty No. 2.....	774	318	.....	.....	275	96	.....	.....	85
CHIPPEWAS AND SAULTOUX OF TREATY NO. 3 AT—									
Buffalo Bay.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
Total, Treaty No. 3.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
CHIPPEWAS, SAULTEAUX AND CREES OF TREATY NO. 5 AT—									
Black River.....	62	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
Hollow Water River.....	106	24	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
Loon Straits.....	73	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	68
Blood Vein River.....	339	.....	.....	339	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fisher River.....	79	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
Jack Head River.....	302	.....	.....	263	.....	39	.....	.....	.....
Berens River.....	148	.....	.....	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Poplar River.....	589	.....	.....	589	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway House.....	268	.....	.....	268	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cross Lake.....	180	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	110
Grand Rapids (Berens River).....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102
Pekangikum.....	116	116	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Grand Rapids (Crees and Saulteaux).....	152	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Chemawawin (Crees).....	124	123	2
Moose Lake (Crees and Saulteaux).....	412	400	6	6
The Pas.....									

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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.									
<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>									
BIRTLE AGENCY.									
Kee-see-koo-wenin.....	146	99	44	3
Way-way-see-cappo.....	165	47	47	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	70
Valley River.....	69	17	17	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	27
Gambler.....	18	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rolling River.....	112	.....	10	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	87
Bird Tail (Sioux).....	66	33	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Oak River ".....	312	72	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	233
Oak Lake ".....	70	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
Turtle Mountain (Sioux).....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Total.....	967	72	226	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	519
SWAN RIVER AGENCY.									
Cote.....	258	1	167	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	81
Key.....	223	147	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	71
Keeckouse.....	160	21	14	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	62
Total.....	647	169	182	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	214
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.									
Pheasant Rump.....	39	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	35
Striped Blanket.....	36	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	34
White Bear.....	123	2	1	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	111
Total.....	198	2	2	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	180
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.									
Ochapowace.....	109	2	7	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	80
Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw.....	113	6	16	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	72
Cowecess.....	167	1	18	.....	138	.....	.....	.....	10
Sakimay.....	198	1	4	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	185
Leech Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	587	9	45	.....	186	.....	.....	.....	347
Unoccupied.									
<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>									
Shoal Lake (Creese).....	64	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71
Red Earth ".....	123	52
Cumberland ".....	149	149
Total, Treaty No. 5.	3,338	1,188	1,625	64	6	455

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CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nonadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—Continued.

Indians.	Census Returns	RELIGION.							Remarks.	
		Angli- can.	Presby- terian.	Metho- dist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congre- gationa- list.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.		Pagan.
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.										
Carry-the-Kettle.....	213	.....	35	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	158	
FILE HILLS AGENCY.										
Little Black Bear.....	70	.....	3	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	35	
Star Blanket.....	36	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	34	
Okanes.....	62	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	48	
Pee-pee-keesis.....	78	.....	4	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	47	
Total.....	246	.....	14	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	164	
TOUGHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.										
Muscovequan.....	150	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	60	
George Gordon.....	158	123	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	14	
Day Star.....	81	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	79	
Poor Man.....	114	10	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	96	
Yellow Quill.....	360	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	350	
Total.....	863	133	.....	.....	132	.....	.....	.....	598	
MUSKOWPETUNG'S AGENCY.										
Piapot.....	184	1	35	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	116	
Pasquah.....	148	.....	35	.....	105	.....	.....	.....	8	
Muskowpetung's.....	96	.....	25	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	51	

Standing Buffalo (Sioux).	155	1	95	155	175
Total.	582	94		311	
Pine Creek.				94	
Total, Treaty No. 4.	4,397	386	599	1,067	2,355
<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>					
DUCK LAKE AGENCY.					
One Arrow	91	2			27
Okemasis	22	1	1	62	
Beardy	133		16	20	
John Smith.	128	125		73	44
James Smith.	106	93		2	1
Cumberland.	130	101			13
Cheestapasin.					29
Total.	610	322	17	157	114
CARLTON AGENCY.					
William Twatt (Sturgeon Lake).	156	32			124
Petequakey (Muskeg Lake).	80	2	3	75	
Mistawasis (Snake Plain).	128	6	88	34	
Ahtahkookop (Standy Lake).	206	185		13	8
Kapahawekenum (Meadow Lake).	66			29	37
Kensmotayoo (Stony and Whitefish Lakes).	105	78			27
Pelican Lake Indians.	55				55
Pelican Narrows.	196	55		141	
Wah-spa-ton (Sioux, non-treaty).	103		33		70
James Robert (Lac la Ronge).	493	475		18	
William Charles (Montreal Lake).	154	154			
Total.	1,742	987	124	310	321
HOBBEWA AGENCY.					
Ermineskin.	172				
Sampson.	332			171	9
Louis Bull.	66			119	
Montana (Little Bear).	47			7	41
Sharp Head (Cheepoosequan).					
Total.	617			297	50

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*
 NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGIONS.							Remarks.	
		Angli- can.	Pres- byterian	Metho- dist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congre- gation- alist.	Other Christ- ian Beliefs.		Pagan.
BATTLEFORD AGENCY.										
Mosquito	89	4							85	
Bear's Head										
Lean Man										
Red Pheasant	148	117			31					
Sweet Grass	115	25			60				30	
Poundmaker	112	14			90				8	
Little Pine and Lucky Man	117	37			46				34	
Moosomin	111	11			65				35	
Thunderchild	136	86			31				19	
Total	828	294			323				211	
UNION LAKE AGENCY.										
See-kaa-kootch	249									
Sweet Grass (attached)	19	112			438				65	
Wee-misticosahwas	110									
Oo-nee-powhayo	90									
Pus-kee-ah-kee-wein	25									
Kee-hee-win	122									
Kincoosayo (Chippewayan)	224				224					
Total	839	112			662				65	
EDMONTON AGENCY.										
Enoch	124			8	116					
Michel	85				85					
Alexander	185				185					

[illegible]

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denominations to which they belong, &c — *Continued.*NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.							Remarks.
		Angli- can.	Pres- byterian	Metho- dist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congre- gation- alist.	Other Christ- ian Beliefs.		Pagan.
Treaty No. 8.									
Cree, Chipewyan at Fort McMurray	132								
Maurices at Fond du Lac	379								
Beaver at Dunvegan	34								
Cree at Little Red River	66								
Chipewyan at Chipewyan	410								
Cree at Chipewyan	186								
Chipewyan at Smith Landing	283								
Cree at Wapiscow	196								
Duncan Tastawits at Peace River Landing	47								
Ambrose Tête Noire at Vermillion Peace River	150								
Kuis-kuis-ke-ka-poo-hoo (Tail Cree) at Vermillion Peace River	65								
Kee-nooshayo at Lesser Slave Lake	246								
Captains at Lesser Slave Lake	23								
Fort St. John Indians	350								
Total, Treaty No. 8	2,567								
UPPER MACKENZIE DISTRICT.									
Rampart House	400	400							
EASTERN ATHABASKA DISTRICT.									
Green Lake	46				14				32
Ile à la Crosse	500				500				
Portage la Loche	220				220				
Water Hen Lake	116				4				111
Total	881				738				143

The Fort St. John Indians are within the bounds of Treaty, and it is expected that they will shortly give their adhesion thereto.

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LOWER MACKENZIE DISTRICT.

Peel River.....	685	430	255
Fort Good Hope.....	570	570
Fort Norman.....	324	80	244
Fort Wrigley.....	280	90	190	.....	.....	.....
Fort Simpson.....	199	100	99	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,058	700	1,358	.....	.....	.....

GREAT SLAVE LAKE DISTRICT.

Providence.....	582	100	482	.....	.....	.....
Fort Rae.....	800	.....	800	.....	.....	.....
Fort Resolution.....	533	30	503	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,915	130	1,785	.....	.....	.....

RIVIÈRE AUX LIARDS DISTRICT.

Fort Liard.....	205	.....	205	.....	.....	.....
Fort Nelson.....	172	.....	172	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	377	.....	377	.....	.....	.....

YUKON DISTRICT.

Forty Mile Creek.....	2,600	400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Selkirk or Pelly River.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,600	600	.....	.....	.....	.....

NELSON AND CHURCHILL RIVERS DISTRICT.

Pelican Narrows.....	211	.....	211	.....	.....	.....
Nelson River.....	115	.....	115	.....	.....	.....
Churchill.....	No ret.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lac Caribou.....	525	.....	525	.....	.....	.....
Esquimaux.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	852	.....	852	.....	.....	.....

RECAPITULATION.

CENSUS RETURNS OF Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.						Remarks.	
		Angli- can.	Presby- terian.	Metho- dist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congre- gationa- list.		Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Pagan.
West Coast Agency	2,431	.....	319	210	989	.....	.....	.....	983
Fraser River "	3,060	83	.....	162	2,665	.....	.....	.....	150
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	2,872	674	.....	278	1,784	.....	.....	.....	139
Williams Lake Agency	1,928	22	.....	.....	1,906	.....	.....	.....	.....
North-west Coast Agency	4,116	1,179	.....	2,152	.....	.....	.....	.....	785
Kootenay Agency	541	.....	.....	.....	541	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cowichan "	1,864	20	61	160	1,643	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	3,760	1,521	.....	.....	2,238	.....	.....	.....	1
Kwakwewith Agency	1,554	711	.....	109	100	.....	.....	.....	634
Bands, not visited, about	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	24,696	4,210	380	3,068	11,846	.....	.....	.....	2,692

These are mainly some detached bands of Stickeen, Chilcats and some small Tinnie tribes, on the head waters of the Stickeen, Chilcat, Yukon, Liards, and Dease Rivers. Religion unknown.

These are mainly some detached bands of Stickeen, Chilcats and some small Tinnie tribes, on the head waters of the Stickeen, Chilcat, Yukon, Liards and Dease Rivers. Religion unknown.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Treaty No. 1.....	2,535	1,200	.....	.....	761	28	.....	.....	456
" 2.....	774	318	.....	.....	275	96	.....	.....	85
" 3.....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86
" 5.....	8,338	1,188	.....	1,025	64	.....	.....	6	456
Sioux at Portage la Prairie.....	132	88	44
Grand Total.....	6,815	2,796	88	1,025	1,100	124	6	1,076

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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Treaty No. 4.....	4,397	386	599	1,057	2,355	Religion not given.
" 6.....	6,061	1,715	148	2,663	.....	.....	.....	761
" 7.....	3,717	242	594	161	.....	.....	.....	2,720
" 8.....	2,567	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	207
Non-treaty Indians.....	251	44	} Religion unknown.
Grand Totals.....	16,993	2,943	742	3,881	.....	.....	.....	6,043
Eastern Ruperts Land.....	4,016	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Labrador, Canadian Interior.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arctic Coast, Esquimaux.....	1,000	

RECAPITULATION.

Provinces, &c.	Census Return.	RELIGION.							Remarks.	
		Anglican.	Pres- byterian.	Methodist	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congre- gationalist	Other Christian Beliefs.		Pagan.
Ontario	20,753	5,087	154	4,195	6,539	798	72	423	3,193	Religion of 292 unknown.
Quebec	10,690	96	3	452	7,384			31		" 2,725 "
Nova Scotia	1,953	1			1,952					
New Brunswick	1,667				1,667					
Prince Edward Island	315				315					
British Columbia	24,696	4,210	380	3,068	11,846				2,692	" 2,500 "
Manitoba	6,815	2,796	88	1,625	1,100	124		6	1,076	" 2,567 not given.
North-west Territories	16,993	2,343	742	1,417	3,881				6,043	"
Upper Mackenzie District	400	400								
Eastern Athabasca	881				788				143	
Lower MacKenzie	2,068	700			1,368					
Great Slave Lake	1,915	130			1,785					
Riviere Aux Liards	377				377					
Yukon	2,600	600							2,000	
Nelson and Churchill Rivers District	852				852					
Eastern Rupert's Land	4,016									} Religion unknown.
Labrador, Canadian Interior	1,000									
Arctic Coast, Esquimaux	1,000									
Grand Total	98,981	16,362	1,367	10,757	39,794	922	72	460	15,147	Religion of 14,100 unknown

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

CENSUS of Sioux and Straggling Indians in the North-west Territories, 1899.

	Number.
WHITE CAP SIOUX, MOOSE WOODS.	
44 Methodists, 6 Pagans.....	50
MOOSE JAW AND REGINA (SIOUX.)	
All Pagans.....	64
MAPLE CREEK, SWIFT CURRENT AND MEDICINE HAT.	
129 Crees, 8 Chippeways. All Pagans.....	137
Total.....	251

AGRICULTURAL
AND
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.
POPULATION.

Provinces, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Resident Indian Population.	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15, inclusive.		From 16 to 20, inclusive.		From 21 to 65, inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Remarks.
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
ONTARIO.													
Grand River Superintendency—													
Six Nations	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	3,968	211	281	390	390	197	190	1,111	1,035	73	81	
Parry Sound Superintendency	W. B. Maclean "	868	62	70	98	88	34	46	211	250	3	6	
New Credit (Mississaugas) Agency	Hugh Stewart, Agent	244	16	12	34	17	9	8	64	67	11	6	
Walpole Island Agency	Alex. McKelvey "	799	60	64	80	84	36	39	210	202	11	13	
Sarnia "	Adam English "	454	30	31	31	36	28	24	115	139	10	10	
Caradoc "	A. Sinclair "	1,377	84	77	166	111	56	47	409	365	34	28	
Moravian "	A. R. McDonald "	347	28	37	38	33	18	19	86	86	1	1	
Manitowaning "	Chas. L. D. Sims "	2,287	214	239	255	290	168	122	411	457	52	70	
Gore Bay "	J. H. Thorburn "	561	41	41	68	69	27	18	134	140	8	15	
Thessalon "	Saml. Hagan "	751	39	48	42	55	52	58	181	193	36	37	
Sault Ste. Marie "	Wm. Van Abbott "	1,120	94	103	96	112	56	47	258	294	36	24	
Port Arthur "	J. F. Hodder "	1,636	177	173	203	176	76	95	307	373	26	30	
Golden Lake "	E. Bennett "	83	5	7	9	5	4	9	21	19	2	2	
Tyendinaga "	Geo. Anderson "	1,227	99	103	141	104	72	64	289	311	18	26	
Lake Simcoe "	D. John Yates "	122	7	5	13	12	6	5	34	30	5	6	
Cape Croker "	John Melver "	403	23	22	61	43	9	7	110	125	2	1	
Saugeen "	John Scofield "	359	20	25	27	28	10	12	98	107	16	16	
Alnwick "	John Thackeray "	227	17	12	21	25	19	8	61	55	3	6	
Mud Lake "	W. McFarlane "	169	25	14	21	12	7	5	43	37	3	2	
Rice Lake "	W. McFarlane "	82	7	9	11	3	7	1	21	18	1	4	
Rama "	D. J. McPhee "	232	13	20	24	26	10	16	51	56	6	10	
Christian Island "	Chas. McGibbon "	237	15	20	17	28	13	15	60	64	2	3	
Sougon "	A. W. Williams "	38	2	5	1	4	8	2	6	11	2	2	
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island	Chas. L. D. Sims "	33	2	6	5	2	4	10	2	2	

Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											</
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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
RELIGION AND REALTY.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Resident Indian Population.	RELIGION.							REALTY.					Remarks.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
			RELIGION.							REALTY.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
			Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregation- alist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagans.	Cleared, includ- ing natural pas- ture.	Cultivated, in- cluding made pasture.	Lands.	Public Buildings, pro- perty of the Band.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									

Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at—	M. Begg, Agent.	5	5	32	20	5	61	93	27	47	5
Hungry Hall, No. 1.....	"	37	19	6	13	15	10	35	1	..	..
" " No. 2.....	"	39	15	10	24	10	26	..	..	..	..
Long Sault, No. 1.....	"	62	10	10	52	10	26	..	..	..	..
" " No. 2.....	"	83	10	10	73	15	51	..	..	..	..
Manitou Rapids, No. 1.....	"	38	9	..	73	15	51	..	..	..	..
" " No. 2.....	"	48	6	..	43	10	16	..	..	..	..
Little Forks.....	"	135	..	..	24	15	15	..	..	..	..
Coutecheching.....	"	50	..	..	50	14	1	..	..	..	..
Stangeconing.....	"	57	..	..	57	10	6	..	..	..	..
Niacatchewenin.....	"	64	..	..	84	15	6	..	..	..	..
Nickickoneemeneaning.....	"	145	..	..	145	20	10	..	..	..	..
Rivière la Seine.....	"	93	..	..	76	15	2	..	..	..	..
Lac la Croix.....	"	82	..	..	82	130	6	..	..	..	..
Lac des Mille Lacs.....	"	29	..	..	84	72	14	..	..	..	..
Kawagamot (Sturgeon Lake).....	"	88	..	..	4	100	31	..	..	..	..
Wabigoon.....	"	218	133	81	4	100	45	..	..	..	..
Frenchman's Head.....	"	336	287	9	40	100	45	..	..	..	..
Lac Seul.....	"	70	27	7	36	42	7	..	..	..	..
Wabuskang.....	"	103	8	62	33	44	3	..	..	..	..
Grassy Narrows.....	"	60	..	5	55	82	10	..	..	..	..
Eagle Lake.....	"	59	30	16	13	10	4	..	..	..	..
The Dalles.....	"	152	118	4	30	70	70	..	..	..	..
Idlington.....	"	75	..	8	67	6	30	..	..	..	..
Rat Portage.....	"	119	..	..	119	245	6	..	..	..	..
North-west Angle, No. 37.....	"	55	..	..	56	3	3	..	..	..	..
" " No. 33.....	"	20	..	..	20	4	4	..	..	..	..
" " No. 34.....	"	144	..	..	144	8	8	..	..	..	..
Big Island.....	"	172	..	..	172	9	9	..	..	..	..
Assabeca.....	"	47	..	..	42	15	7	..	..	..	..
White Fish Bay.....	"	65	..	..	61	5	5	..	..	..	..
Shoal Lake, No. 40.....	"	83	..	..	83	..	4	..	..	..	..
" " No. 39.....	"	20,461	5,087	146	3,113	94,339	58,504	..	..	..	..
Total.....		20,461	5,087	146	3,113	94,339	58,504	..	..	..	..

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

REALTY OF INDIANS.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Acres Fenced.	PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.														
			Dwellings, stone.	Dwellings, brick.	Dwellings, frame.	Dwellings, log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse stables.	Driving houses.	Cattle stables.	Pig sties.	Store houses.	Root houses.	Milk houses.	Corn cribs.	
ONTARIO.																	
Grand River Superintendency —	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	41,696	1	15	197	359	25	117	346	75	177	188	61	41	111	55	
Six Nations	W. B. Maclean, "	1,314½			20	111	13	42	45		36		19				
Parry Sound Superintendency	Hugh Stewart, Agent.	4,790		3	41	23	3	33	22	1		3	13	1	14		
New Credit (Mississaugas) Agency	Alex. McKelvey	2,845			97	132		18	147		75		30		40	47	
Walpole Island Agency	Adam English	7,100		2	111	6	6	32	60	4	18	40	14	21	18	23	
Sarnia	A. Sinclair	15,320		7	118	146	54	39	132	24	52	82	36	18	18	62	
Caradoc	A. R. McDonald	2,200		1	28	65	3	9	44	3	17	18	10	10	5	20	
Moravian	Chas. L. D. Sims	2,204			28	274	65	74	190	8	65	156	40	139	4	16	
Manitowaning	J. H. Thorburn	*															
Gore Bay	Sam'l. Hagan	216			21	77	14	13	18		9	3					
Thessalon	Wm. Van. Abbott	2,506			36	125	74	29	71	26		6	7	20			
Sault Ste. Marie	J. F. Hodder	3,306			19	129	3	30	2		19	8	3				
Port Arthur	E. Bennett	420				14	7	8	13		2				4		
Golden Lake	Geo. Anderson	15,628		2	124	34		118	168	64	156	156	1	22	6	46	
Tyendinaga	D. John Yates	519			12	20	1	8	23		14	13		5	2		
Lake Simcoe	John McIver	600	1		41	60		60	56	1	30	30	1				
Cape Croker	John Scofield	800		1	57	45		23	72		10	15		4			
Sauguen	John Thackeray	2,468			47	10	2	19	21	2					1		
Alnwick	Wm. McFarlane	260			20	12		11	9	1	11	1					
Mud Lake	W. McFarlane	755			10	14		10	9		7	7		6			
Rice Lake	D. J. McPhee	931			48	36	3	31	32	5	3	12		32	17	3	
Rama	Chas. McGibbon	543			4	40		10	31								
Christian Island	A. W. Williams	300			4	4		4	5			1					
Seaugog																	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island 3 at— Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No.	Chas. L. D. Sims, Agent.	20				8	3	5	2	1	5	269
Hungry Hall, No. 1.	M. Begg	5				6	2	1			1	
" " 2	"	10				6	1	1			1	
Long Sault, No. 1.	"	35				10	2	4			5	
" " 2	"	25				14	1	2			6	
Manitou Rapids No. 1.	"	51				13	2	3			8	
" " 2	"	16				6	1	1		1	4	
Little Forks.	"	15				15	2	4			4	
Coutcheching.	"	15				31	3	3			6	
Stangecoming.	"	1				4	1	1			4	
Niacatchewenin.	"	5				8	2	1			1	
Nickickoneenecaning	"	6				9	3	1			1	
Rivière la Seine.	"	10				14	3	2			2	
Lac la Croix.	"	2				17	2	1			1	
Lac de Mille Lacs.	L. J. A. Levêque, Inspector.					11		1	1		1	
Kawaisagnot (Sturgeon Lake).	"					1						
Wabigoon.	"					21			3			
Frenchman's Head.	"					29			6			
Lac Seul.	"					53						
Wabuskang.	"					19						
Grassy Narrows.	"					16			1			
Eagle Lake.	"					14			3			
The Dalles.	"	3				15			1			
Islington.	"	15				31			12			
Rat Portage.	"					18						
North-west Angle No. 37.	"	2				17		7	3			
" " 33.	"	2				5						
" " 34.	"	2				5			2			
Big Island.	"					17		1	2			
Aseabasca.	"					23		8	2			
White Fish Bay.	"	4				10		4	4			
Shoal Lake No. 40.	"	1				7		3	2			
" " 39.	"					4		1				
Total		104,087½	2	33	1,089	2,203	297	1,565	647	733	348	269

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, &c.													Value of implements and vehicles.					
		Ploughs.	Harrow.	Seed drills.	Cultivators.	Land rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers.	Horse rakes.	Ranming mills.	Thresh'g machines.	Tool chests.	Other implements.	Wagons.		Carts.	Sleighs, draught.	Sleighs, driving.	Democrat wagons.	Buggies and road carts.
ONTARIO.																				
Grand River Superintendency—	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	362	288	50	190	71	106	72	103	146	2	49	2,223	265	92	231	65	109	203	27,988 00
Six Nations	W. B. Maclean "	35	21	4	11	6	8	6	8	5	1	1	481	9	1	27	12	1	1	1,781 00
Parry Sound Superintendency	Hugh Stewart, Agent.	35	30	4	4	6	8	9	22	10	1	1	86	25	6	19	11	6	25	2,285 00
New Credit (Mississaugas) Agency	Alex. McKelvey "	94	56	4	40	6	33	9	22	27	1	1	750	66	...	50	16	35	79	9,600 00
Walpole Island Agency	Adam English "	83	74	8	39	12	25	21	24	36	1	15	704	82	...	62	16	4	81	12,360 00
Sarnia	A. Sinclair	139	116	19	110	17	46	38	33	52	2	30	1,854	103	19	89	50	53	125	10,025 00
Caradoc	A. R. McDonald	50	54	7	50	2	27	7	19	7	...	51	2	42	...	30	14	12	44	6,800 00
Moravian	Chas. L. D. Sims	174	99	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,647	112	9	150	145	10	15	13,075 00
Manitowaning	J. H. Thorburn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gore Bay	Saml. Hagan	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	390	5	...	2	17	1	...	415 00
Thessalon	Wm. Van Abbot	40	36	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	2	1,425	21	6	16	7	...	3	3,497 00
Sault Ste. Marie	J. F. Hodder	15	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,206	2	2	22	3	...	1	2,220 00
Port Arthur	E. Bennett	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	1	...	4	4	...	1	460 00
Golden Lake	Geo. Anderson	127	130	25	92	37	60	34	70	54	3	44	4,208	117	...	107	76	70	...	29,886 65
Tyendinaga	D. John Yates	22	13	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	1	9	110	4	...	9	12	...	2	1,088 00
Lake Simcoe	John McIver	60	50	1	...	...	2	6	20	25	1	1	500	50	4	25	18	15	18	5,000 00
Cape Croker	John Scofield	50	35	...	...	...	5	5	7	4	2	50	1,500	23	...	50	47	25	62	3,500 00
Saugeen	John Thackeray	27	22	5	9	1	2	4	7	11	...	2	288	21	4	16	18	8	15	2,902 65
Alnwick	W. McFarlane	11	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	94	3	...	7	3	...	...	850 00
Mud Lake	W. McFarlane	8	5	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	80	7	...	13	2	...	3	1,150 00
Rice Lake	D. J. McPhee	20	21	...	...	...	2	2	4	3	...	3	120	10	...	7	8	...	12	1,500 00
Rama	Chas. McGibbon	25	15	2	80	7	...	13	...	2	...	496 00
Christian Island	A. W. Williams	9	7	3	1	1	1	6	...	4	30	8	...	7	400 00
Scugog

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Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island Chipewyan and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at—	Chas. L. D. Sims, Agent	4	3	1	2	50	1	3	3	250 00
Hungry Hall, No. 1	"	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	20 00
" " 2	"	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	22 00
Long Sault, No. 1	"	3	2	1	1	14	1	1	1	54 00
" " 2	"	2	1	1	1	20	1	1	1	45 00
Manitou Rapids, No. 1	"	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	50 00
" " 2	"	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	22 00
Little Forks	"	3	3	1	1	8	1	1	1	53 00
Catchessing	"	2	1	1	1	35	1	1	1	56 00
Stangeoming	"	1	1	1	1	13	1	1	1	13 00
Niacatchewenin	"	1	1	1	1	13	1	1	1	25 00
Nickickonemeneaning	"	1	1	1	1	17	1	1	1	32 00
Riviere la Seine	"	1	1	1	1	20	1	1	1	36 00
Lac la Croix	"	1	1	1	1	19	1	1	1	24 00
Lac des Mille Lacs	"	2	2	1	1	67	1	1	1	125 00
Kawagamot (Sturgeon Lake)	"	2	2	1	1	13	1	1	1	7 00
Wabigon	"	3	2	1	1	57	1	1	1	125 00
Frenchman's Head	"	2	2	1	1	119	1	1	1	150 00
Lac Seul	"	4	3	1	1	188	1	1	1	250 00
Wabuskang	"	2	2	1	1	53	1	1	1	125 00
Grassy Narrows	"	2	3	1	1	48	1	1	1	130 00
Eagle Lake	"	1	1	1	1	35	1	1	1	55 00
The Dalles	"	1	1	1	1	13	1	1	1	36 50
Islington	"	1	2	1	1	141	1	1	1	120 00
Rat Portage	"	2	3	1	1	20	1	1	1	10 00
North-west Angle No. 37	"	1	1	1	1	57	1	1	1	71 50
" " 33	"	1	1	1	1	29	1	1	1	34 50
" " 34	"	1	1	1	1	23	1	1	1	16 50
Big Island	"	1	1	1	1	45	1	1	1	37 50
Assabasca	"	2	1	1	1	94	1	1	1	112 00
White Fish Bay	"	1	1	1	1	30	1	1	1	30 00
Sheal Lake, No. 40	"	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	35 00
" " 39	"	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	35 00
Total		1,462	1,142	128	545	164	328	208	335	139,479 80

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
PERSONALITY OF INDIANS—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.																		Value of Live Stock and Poultry.
		Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.					Poultry.					
		Stallions and Geldings.	Mares.	Colts, Fillies and Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars Breed-ing.	Sows Breed-ing.	Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.		
ONTARIO.	Grand River Superintendency—																			
	Six Nations.	367	491	179	17	4	34	612	609	182	61	22	349	1741	905	185	1715	12315	45,965 00	
	Parry Sound Superintendency.	19	16	...	4	14	60	104	102	18	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	160	9,688 00
	New Credit (Mississaugas) Agency.	35	23	8	2	...	11	61	63	8	7	2	20	45	130	25	150	1100	6,160 00	
	Walpole Island Agency.	145	138	77	5	10	4	172	216	26	...	...	...	973	276	153	200	4000	19,232 00
	Sarnia.	93	74	16	3	...	23	96	68	8	3	3	35	106	150	6	20	2280	10,525 00	
	Adam English.	142	176	68	3	...	19	156	267	25	17	13	122	876	327	30	311	7040	17,562 45	
	Caradoc	50	70	20	2	...	9	45	50	10	4	7	52	200	3	51	80	1780	9,400 00	
	Moravian	178	223	95	8	20	43	133	147	58	20	15	138	868	...	5	...	2895	17,025 00	
	Manitowaning																			
	*Gore Bay																			
	Thessalon																			
	Sault Ste. Marie																			
	Port Arthur																			
	Golden Lake																			
	Tyendinaga																			
	Lake Simcoe																			
	Cape Croker																			
	Saugeen																			
	Alnwick																			
	Mud Lake																			
	Rama																			
	Rice Lake																			
	Christian Island																			
	Sengog																			
	Indians of Beauséjour Band residing on Manitoulin Island.																			

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	GENERAL EFFECTS.										HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.		Value of Real and Personal Property.
		Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of.				
										\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
ONTARIO.														
Grand River Superintendency -	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	...	4	1	15	129	1	280	837 00	31,680 00	1,003,403 00			
Six Nations	W. B. Maclean "	17	16	112	50	81	117	698	4,192 00	12,530 00	16,722 00			
Parry Sound	Hugh Stewart, Agent	...	1	...	8	13	1	18	85 00	5,150 00	178,880 00			
New Credit (Mississaugas) Agency	Alex. McKelvey "	4	38	26	20	39	1	750	900 00	13,200 00	283,259 00			
Walpole Island Agency.	Adam English "	1	42	2	17	42	6	11	1,000 00	11,806 00	371,680 00			
Sarnia	A. Sinclair	...	7	7	22	34	1	421	324 20	13,179 25	440,347 90			
Caradoc	A. R. McDonald	...	2	10	7	7	7	34	200 00	2,250 00	127,380 00			
Moravian	Chas. L. D. Sims "	110	37	48	31	146	360	589	10,400 00	24,000 00	260,673 00			
Manitowaning	J. H. Thornburn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Gore Bay	Saml. Hagan	31	53	89	3	110	260	660	2,400 00	2,000 00	55,680 00			
Thessalon	Wm. Van Abbott "	63	29	57	14	174	162	1,253	7,669 00	17,439 00	253,679 75			
Sault Ste. Marie	J. F. Hodder	83	29	487	69	387	675	2,059	21,160 00	15,510 00	36,670 00			
Port Arthur	E. Bennett	...	...	11	14	2	2	75	274 00	820 00	7,118 00	
Golden Lake	Geo. Anderson	3	36	1	14	49	5	239	1,587 15	25,550 00	927,924 55			
Tyendinaga	John Yates	5	22	4	4	13	7	108	1,043 00	2,000 00	54,320 00			
Lake Simcoe	John McIver	5	20	2	21	25	240	25	3	1,200 00	3,500 00	62,860 00		
Cape Croker	John Scofield	5	10	50	50	106	44	110	1,800 00	6,000 00	115,210 00			
Saugen	John Thackeray	...	1	20	4	12	1	446	549 60	3,477 50	112,819 65			
Alnwick	W. McFarlane	...	1	37	4	27	...	1,670	6	2,000 00	3,250 00			
Mud Lake	W. McFarlane	...	...	12	1	7	...	400	...	2,320 00	56,000 00	
Rice Lake	D. J. McPhee	...	10	70	20	14	...	370	15	2,700 00	68,000 00			
Rama	Chas. McGibbon	...	20	15	20	24	18	380	2	2,100 00	29,961 00			
Christian Island	A. W. Williams	...	11	6	8	10	...	400	...	540 00	7,335 00			
Seaugog			

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		Chas. L. D. Sims "		M. Begg, Agent		L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector		1	2	12	2	4	300 00	800 00	2,800 00
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island		.....		.....		.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 at—		.....		.....		.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3		.....		.....		.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Hungry Hall, No. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	5	3	4	9	237 25	100 00	337 25
33	Long Sault, No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	3	1	2	6	136 50	100 00	236 50
	Manitou Rapids, No. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	3	2	3	11	252 75	400 00	652 75
	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	6	1	3	14	318 50	500 00	818 50
	Little Forks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	5	2	2	19	304 75	500 00	804 75
	Coutcheechee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	3	1	8	2	317 00	300 00	617 00
	Stangweeming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	5	13	1	188 25	300 00	488 25
	Niacachewinn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	4	30	4	641 00	600 00	1,241 00
	Nickickoneenecaning	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	5	3	11	1	177 75	100 00	277 75
	Riviere la Seue	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	5	3	14	1	248 50	200 00	448 50
	Lac la Croix	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	4	21	1	324 25	200 00	524 25
	Lac de Mille Lacs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	10	6	31	5	561 25	400 00	961 25
	Kawaingamot (Sturgeon Lake)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	3	5	26	1	496 50	200 00	696 50
	Wahgoon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	16	34	240	5	510 00	170 00	1,493 00
	Frenchman's Head	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	8	16	18	8	175 00	80 00	316 00
	Lac Seul	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	2	42	190	14	570 00	180 00	2,327 00
	Wahuskaug	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137	5	110	1825	27	1,627 50	550 00	5,491 50
	Grassy Narrows	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	1	17	235	68	2,382 50	750 00	7,092 50
	Eagle Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	20	40	315	7	547 50	160 00	2,013 50
	The Dalles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	1	37	245	15	697 50	210 00	2,121 50
	Islington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1	30	75	11	520 00	170 00	2,054 00
	Rat Portage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	1	40	70	37	402 50	130 00	1,393 00
	North-west Angle, No. 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	2	50	775	13	775 00	400 00	3,680 00
	" No. 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	3	100	570	9	570 00	210 00	1,790 00
	" No. 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1	35	159	4	615 00	260 00	2,566 50
	Big Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	9	12	40	3	432 50	150 00	883 00
	Assabasco	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	2	50	60	3	170 00	70 00	917 50
	White Fish Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	20	100	200	...	605 00	280 00	2,317 50
	Shoal Lake, No. 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	10	30	975	...	975 00	430 00	3,279 00
	" No. 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	20	30	310	7	310 00	120 00	1,253 00
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	1	30	260	4	590 00	210 00	1,080 00
		293	386	2,064	531	1,989	3,178	16,666	584	76,835	20	209,131	75	4,426,620	60

*No Return received from the Agent.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER.													
Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
ONTARIO.													
Grand River Superintendency--													
Six Nations	E. D. Cameron, Supt	2,757	26,401	2,415	45,981	67	745	577	21,437	843	7,362	210	1,732
Parry Sound	W. B. Maclean "	2	20	17	555		36	23	310	7	312		
New Credit (Mississaugas) Agency	Hugh Stewart, Agent	130	511	324	6,850	30	450	48	960	55	815	48	516
Walpole Island Agency	Alex. McKelvey "	290	4,744	185	4,619			375	9,581	13	198		
Sarnia	Adam English "	257	4,615	463	13,543	36	825	138	6,430	51	1,342		
Caradoc	A. Sinclair "	968	13,463	664	16,418	41	765	561	21,160	39	1,467	1	8
Moravian	A. R. McDonald "	371	3,358	160	4,089	4	110	190	7,300	8	76	1	25
Manitowaning	Chas. L. D. Sims "	44	635	215	6,036			133	2,313	28	517	3	30
*Gore Bay	J. H. Thorburn "			40	800			8	60	28	500		
Thessalon	Saml. Hagan "			59	742			20	235	21	218		
Sault Ste. Marie	Wm. Van Abbott "			28	840			1	60	2	100		
Port Arthur	J. F. Hodder "			50	200			5	200	45	350		
Golden Lake	E. Bennett "			1,168	32,686	630	1,511	171	11,917	527	5,685	118	2,495
Tyendinaga	Geo. Anderson "	367	5,170	1,168	32,686			33	102	26	291		
Lake Simcoe	John Yates "	84	1,558	77	2,024			60	1,500	80	1,600		
Cape Croker	John McIver "	76	1,200	124	3,100	4	120	60	1,500	125	1,870	30	280
Sauguen	John Scofield "	65	1,200	100	2,500			43	700	96	1,360		
Alnwick	John Thackeray "	71	1,816	121	3,370			54	96	124	1,360		
Mud Lake	W. McFarlane "	24	420	87	1,740			2	35	9	90		
Rice Lake	W. McFarlane "	84	1,500	66	1,520			11	132	55	550		
Rama	D. J. McPhee "	41	750	240	8,400	5	200	20	400	61	1,800		
Christian Island	Chas. McGibbon "	30	450	35	1,030			45	450	28	360		
Seungog	A. W. Williams "	57	810	27	768	1	10			15	185	4	80

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Indians of Beaulieu Band residing on Manitoulin Island	Chas. L. D. Sims, Agent.	1	8	5	35	24	10	2	43	5,185
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at—										
14 Hungry Hall, No. 1	M. Begg, Agent.					1	50			
1 " " " "	"					1	50			
33 " Sault, No. 1	"	2	40	5	75	8	400			
3 " " " "	"	3	20	5	75	7	350			
3 Manitou Rapids, No. 1	"	8	80	10	100	10	500			
" " " "	"	6	60	12	110	5	250			
Little Forks	"	2	40			2	100			
Goutcheechee	"			1	10	1	50			
Stangecoming	"					1	50			
Niacatchewenin	"					1	50			
Nickickonecaneaning	"					1	50			
Riviere la Seine	"					1	50			
Lac la Croix	"					1	50			
Lac des Mille Lacs	"					1	50			
Kawaaganot (Sturgeon Lake)	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector.					1	50			
Wabigon	"					1	50			
Frenchman's Head	"					1	50			
Lac Seul	"					1	50			
Wabuskang	"					1	50			
Grassy Narrows	"					1	50			
Eagle Lake	"					1	50			
The Dalles	"					1	50			
Islington	"					1	50			
Rat Portage	"					1	50			
North-west Angle, No. 37	"					1	50			
" " " "	"					1	50			
" " " "	"					1	50			
Big Island	"					1	50			
Assabasca	"					1	50			
White Fish Bay	"					1	50			
Shual Lake, No. 40	"					1	50			
" " " "	"					1	50			
Total		5,736	67,923	6,709	158,206	831	27,621	2,452	30,781	410

* No Return received from the Agent.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1898—Continued.

GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.	Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.	
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Planted.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Tons.
ONTARIO.	Grand River Superintendency—													
	Six Nations.....	42	520	20	268	220	5	1,098	22	3,805	19	2,901	4,081	100
	Perry Sound Superintendency					53							110	204½
	New Credit (Mississaugas) Agency..	7	84	5	132	21	150	1	2	228		56	210	
	Walpole Island Agency.			31	882	75		80					60	769
	Sarnia	1	10	2	219	98½		429	6½	1,039			379½	7½
	Caradoc	9	104	45	405	138	15	1,329	12	1,450	11	2,444	1,019	14
	Moravian	12	193	36	422	20	204	1	155	1		1,040	220	
	Manitowaning	1½	5	10½	259	343½	4	218	23	1,563½	2	60	956½	150½
	Gore Bay								No return received from the Agent.					
	Thessalon					40		220	3	604			33	100
	Sault Ste. Marie			4	46	211	5	3½	13	1,393	11	66	223	191
	Fort Arthur			½	8	42		90	6½	1,860	2	500	215	42
	Golden Lake					10		800					6	14
	E. Bennett													
	Tyendinaga	79	2,131½	9	232	119	1	315	3½	312	6½	459	868	177
	Lake Simcoe	12	40	½	10	14		733	4	250	1½	450	68	13
	Cape Croker			4	80	40	2	80	3	260			200	50
	Saugen			2	70	40	1½	300	4	8,000	15	300	75	5
	Alnwick	21	286		17	18½	1	186	8½	1,380		128	83	7
	John Thackeray								2	400				
	Mud Lake					8½		160						
	W. McFarlane					335	3½	150	6½	1,050			18	
	Rice Lake	2	20											
	D. J. McPhee	5	130	3	70	21	5	750	4	780			350	25
	Rama					50							50	20
	Christian Island					34			1	160			51	
	Songox													
	Indians of Beaucaillon Band residing on Manitoulin Island			½	2	6½	½						22	8

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Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at—	M. Begg, Agent.	4	200	25	134½	26,355½	69	8,404	9,248 2,451½	25	100	5	25	18	25	4	3
Hungry Hall, No. 1.....	"	4	200	25	134½	26,355½	69	8,404	9,248 2,451½	25	100	5	25	18	25	4	3
" " No. 2.....	"	2	100	25	134½	26,355½	69	8,404	9,248 2,451½	25	100	5	25	18	25	4	3
Long Sault, No. 1.....	"	10	500	25	134½	26,355½	69	8,404	9,248 2,451½	25	100	5	25	18	25	4	3
" " No. 2.....	"	12	600	25	134½	26,355½	69	8,404	9,248 2,451½	25	200	10	25	18	25	4	3
Manitou Rapids, No. 1.....	"	12	600	25	134½	26,355½	69	8,404	9,248 2,451½	25	200	10	25	18	25	4	3
" " No. 2.....	"	5	250	25	134½	26,355½	69	8,404	9,248 2,451½	25	100	5	25	18	25	4	3
Little Forks.....	"	8	400	25	134½	26,355½	69	8,404	9,248 2,451½	25	200	10	25	18	25	4	3
Contulneching.....	"	4	200	25	134½	26,355½	69	8,404	9,248 2,451½	25	100	5	25	18	25	4	3
Stangeconing.....	"	4	200	25	134½	26,355½	69	8,404	9,248 2,451½	25	100	5	25	18	25	4	3
Niactetewinn.....	"	1	50	25	134½	26,355½	69	8,404	9,248 2,451½	25	100	5	25	18	25	4	3
Nickitokosenenecaning.....	"	2	100	25	134½	26,355½	69	8,404	9,248 2,451½	25	100	5	25	18	25	4	3
Riviere la Seine.....	"	2	100	25	134½	26,355½	69	8,404	9,248 2,451½	25	100	5	25	18	25	4	3
Lac la Croix.....	"	2	100	25	134½	26,355½	69	8,404	9,248 2,451½	25	100	5	25	18	25	4	3
Lac des Mille Lacs.....	"	5	250	25	134½	26,355½	69	8,404	9,248 2,451½	25	100	5	25	18	25	4	3
L.J.A. Leveque, Inspector.	"	1	25	25	134½	26,355½	69	8,404	9,248 2,451½	25	100	5	25	18	25	4	3
Kawaganot (Sturgeon Lake).....	"	1	25	25	134½	26,355½	69	8,404	9,248 2,451½	25	100	5	25	18	25	4	3
Wabigoon.....	"	7	250	25	134½	26,355½	69	8,404	9,248 2,451½	25	100	5	25	18	25	4	3
Frenchman's Head.....	"	16	450	25	134½	26,355½	69	8,404	9,248 2,451½	25	100	5	25	18	25	4	3
Lac Seul.....	"	23	980	25	134½	26,355½	69	8,404	9,248 2,451½	25	100	5	25	18	25	4	3
Wabuskang.....	"	5	225	25	134½	26,355½	69	8,404	9,248 2,451½	25	100	5	25	18	25	4	3
Grassy Narrows.....	"	4	282	25	134½	26,355½	69	8,404	9,248 2,451½	25	100	5	25	18	25	4	3
Eagle Lake.....	"	10	425	25	134½	26,355½	69	8,404	9,248 2,451½	25	100	5	25	18	25	4	3
The Dalles.....	"	5	374	25	134½	26,355½	69	8,404	9,248 2,451½	25	100	5	25	18	25	4	3
Islington.....	"	8	439	25	134½	26,355½	69	8,404	9,248 2,451½	25	100	5	25	18	25	4	3
Rat Portage.....	"	8	439	25	134½	26,355½	69	8,404	9,248 2,451½	25	100	5	25	18	25	4	3
North-west Angle, No. 37.....	"	5	150	25	134½	26,355½	69	8,404	9,248 2,451½	25	100	5	25	18	25	4	3
" " No. 33.....	"	1½	45	25	134½	26,355½	69	8,404	9,248 2,451½	25	100	5	25	18	25	4	3
" " No. 34.....	"	2	80	25	134½	26,355½	69	8,404	9,248 2,451½	25	100	5	25	18	25	4	3
Big Island.....	"	6	400	25	134½	26,355½	69	8,404	9,248 2,451½	25	100	5	25	18	25	4	3
Assabasca.....	"	2	50	25	134½	26,355½	69	8,404	9,248 2,451½	25	100	5	25	18	25	4	3
White Fish Bay.....	"	2	200	25	134½	26,355½	69	8,404	9,248 2,451½	25	100	5	25	18	25	4	3
Shoal Lake No. 40.....	"	1½	70	25	134½	26,355½	69	8,404	9,248 2,451½	25	100	5	25	18	25	4	3
" " No. 39.....	"	2	80	25	134½	26,355½	69	8,404	9,248 2,451½	25	100	5	25	18	25	4	3
Total.....		182	93,928	5,531	1,767½	26,355½	69	8,404	9,248 2,451½	25	100	5	25	18	25	4	3
		190½	3,523½	551½	184½	26,355½	69	8,404	9,248 2,451½	25	100	5	25	18	25	4	3

* 1,900 bushels of cherries—4,834 bushels of apples.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1898.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	NEW LAND IMPROVEMENTS.				Buildings Erected.						
		Other Fodder.	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.
		Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.						
ONTARIO.												
Grand River Superintendency—												
Six Nations.	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	1,630	40						3	2		8
Perry Sound Superintendency.	W. B. Maclean		34	15	13	30			1	1		
New Credit (Mississaugas) Agency.	Hugh Stewart, Agent	20	107	55	55						1	1
Walpole Island Agency.	Alex. McKelvey	270	107	55	55				2			
Sarnia	Adam English	417	60	25	25				2			
Carleton Place	A. Sinclair	1,133		25	75	158		3	2			
Moravian	A. R. McDonald	260		11	11					2		
Manitowaning	Chas. L. D. Sims	78	15	21	14	9			1	1		
Gore Bay	J. H. Thorburn										1	
Thessalon	Sam'l. Hagan	10½	23		3					6		
Sault Ste. Marie	Wm. Van Abbott											
Port Arthur	J. F. Hodder		3			2				2		
Golden Lake	E. Bennett	6										
Tyendinaga	Geo. Anderson	1,896½	62½	62½	62½	142			6			
Lake Simcoe	John Yates	24	19	7	14	14			1			
Cape Croker	John McIver		10	15	10	20			1			
Saugen	John Scofield	150	25	30	40	40			7			
Alnwick	John Thackeray	158							3			
Mud Lake	W. McFarlane	25	20									
Rice Lake	W. McFarlane	70	6	4	2	30			2	1		2
Rama	D. J. McPhee	15	5	6	3	6			1			
Christian Island	Chas. McGibbon		20		20	20						
Scugog	A. W. Williams											
Indians of Beauséjour Band residing on Manitoulin Island.	Chas. L. D. Sims	5										

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* No return received from the Agent. † Rods.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1898.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	BUILDINGS ERECTED.					INCREASE IN VALUE.				
		Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Crib.	Value of Clearing, Fencing, and Cultivating.	Value of Buildings.	Increased Value of Agricultural Pro- ducts, and In- dustries.	
ONTARIO.											
Grand River Superintendency --	E. D. Cameron, Supt..		2								
Six Nations	W. B. Maclean "							525 00	3,400 00	964 75	
Parry Sound Superintendency..	Hugh Stewart, Agent..	1						900 00	1,000 00	2,100 00	
New Credit (Mississauga) Agency	Alex. McKelvey "	2	6	6		4	9	825 00	700 00	2,700 00	
Walpole Island Agency.	Adam English "	2	6		2	1	2	600 00	400 00	3,322 05	
Sarnia	A. Sinclair							171 00	1,700 00		
Caradoc	A. R. McDonald	2	5	2	4		5	75,000 00	400 00		
Moravian	Chas. L. D. Sims							250 00	85 00	335 00	
Manitowaning	J. H. Thorburn										
*Gore Bay	Saml. Hagan	1						460 00	700 00	460 00	
Thessalon	Wm. Van Abbott										
Sault Ste. Marie	J. F. Hodder								400 00	50 00	
Port Arthur	E. Bennett										
Golden Lake	Geo. Anderson	2	11				6	767 00	4,617 00	5,384 00	
Tyendinaga	John Yates	2			12			235 00	725 00	1,020 00	
Lake Simcoe	John McIver				1			1,000 00	300 00	3,000 00	
Cape Croker	John Scofield				2			400 00	800 00	1,200 00	
Saugeen	John Thackeray								900 00		
Alnwick	W. McFarlane				1			150 00	10 00	160 00	
Mud Lake	W. McFarlane							313 00	1,200 00	1,513 00	
Rice Lake	D. J. McPherson	1						130 00	250 00	380 00	
Rama	Chas. McGibbon							400 00		400 00	
Christian Island	A. W. Williams									570 00	
Scugog											

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Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island.	Chas. L. D. Sims	12	31	8	24	5	22	82,186 00	16,517 00	24,315 80
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3, at—										
Hungry Hall, No. 1.	"								10 00	10 00
" " 2.	M. Begg								10 00	10 00
Long Sault " 1.	"								46 00	10 00
" " 2.	"									
Manitou Rapids, No. 1	"								20 00	20 00
" " 2.	"								250 00	250 00
Little Forks.	"									
Coutcheching.	"									
Staugecoming.	"									
Niaatchewenin.	"									
Nickickonsenecaning.	"									
Rivière la Seine.	"									
Lac la Croix.	"								350 00	350 00
Lac de Mille Lacs.	"								400 00	400 00
Kawaiganot (Sturgeon Lake).	L. J. A. LeVêque, Inspector.								150 00	
Wabigoon.	"								100 00	
Frenchman's Head.	"								50 00	
Lac Seul.	"								50 00	
Wabuskang.	"								50 00	
Grassy Narrows.	"								100 00	
Eagle Lake.	"								50 00	
The Dalles.	"									
Islington.	"								100 00	
Rat Portage.	"									
North-west Angle No. 37.	"									
" " 33.	"									
" " 34.	"									
Big Island.	"									
Assabasca.	"									
White Fish Bay.	"									
Shoal Lake, No. 40.	"									
" " 39.	"									
Total		12	31	8	24	5	22	82,186 00	16,517 00	24,315 80

* No return received from the agent.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Value of Farm Products in- cluding Hay.	Wages Earned.		Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat Used for Food is included in these Columns.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
			\$	cts.		Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting.		
ONTARIO.									
Grand River Superintendency—									
Six Nations	F. D. Cameron, Supt.	54,660 00	32,157 00		3,944 00	3,825 00	6,400 00	3,200 00	90,761 00
Parry Sound Superintendency	W. B. Maclean	4,820 35	12,360 00			100 00	200 00	500 00	30,686 35
New Credit (Mississaugas) Agency	Hugh Stewart, Agent	5,000 00	1,500 00		1,500 00	2,124 00	1,047 25	5,953 00	8,800 00
Walpole Island Agency	Alex. McKelvey	20,173 40	4,000 00			1,160 00	35 00	1,696 00	33,297 65
Samia	Adam English	17,284 95	7,105 00		1,840 00				29,120 95
Caradoc	A. Sinclair	25,572 40	28,220 00		4,745 58	461 25	544 35	11,146 19	70,699 77
Moravian	A. R. McDonald	6,040 00	1,070 00		63 00	1,000 00		650 00	8,823 00
Manitowaning	Chas. L. D. Sims	20,670 00	19,860 00		2,125 00	19,860 00	84,450 00	4,600 00	151,565 00
*Gore Bay	J. H. Thorburn								
Thessalon	Saml. Hagan	5,150 00	8,800 00			395 00	760 00	2,700 00	17,805 00
Sault Ste. Marie	Wm. Van Abbott	10,131 45	31,965 00		2,010 00	3,630 00	7,914 00	2,802 00	58,452 45
Port Arthur	J. F. Hodder	8,985 00	11,900 00			11,300 00	22,250 00	2,350 00	56,785 00
Golden Lake	F. Bennett	700 00	522 00				527 00	537 00	2,286 00
Tyendinaga	Geo. Anderson	37,228 80	16,905 00		41,071 01	353 99	188 00	15,593 25	99,510 05
Lake Simcoe	John Yates	3,037 00	883 00		100 00	666 00		1,465 00	6,151 00
Cape Croker	John McIver	8,000 00	1,000 00		35 00	3,000 00	160 00	2,000 00	14,150 00
Saugeen	John Scofield	4,850 00	6,600 00			100 00	200 00	8,000 00	19,785 00
Alnwick	John Thackeray		5,268 62			2,550 00	1,275 00	381 00	9,474 62
Mud Lake	W. McFarlane	1,120 00	465 00		1,600 00	4,340 00	750 00	400 00	8,675 00
Rice Lake	W. McFarlane	2,220 00	150 00		1,517 00	375 00	350 00	100 00	4,712 00
Rama	D. J. McPhee	3,900 00	1,375 00			420 00	300 00	500 00	6,585 00
Christian Island	Chas. McElhannon	2,205 00	700 00			500 00	450 00	3,000 00	6,945 00
Seaguc	A. W. Williams	698 20	112 00		619 00	500 00	128 00	217 00	2,334 20

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Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island Chippewas and Sault-aux-de Treaty No. 3, at— Hungry Hall, No. 1	Class. L. D. Sims	M. Begg	300 00	500 00	130 00	500 00	1,000 00	200 00	2,130 00
Long Sault " 1	"	"	287 50	460 00			160 00	50 00	1,137 50
" " 2	"	"	237 50	200 00			200 00	100 00	837 50
Manitou Rapids, No. 1	"	"	865 00	450 00			150 00	950 00	2,375 00
" " 2	"	"	880 00	350 00			200 00	950 00	2,620 00
Little Forks	"	"	947 50	450 00			280 00	831 00	2,671 50
Conteching	"	"	692 50	200 00			180 00	834 00	2,056 50
Stagconing	"	"	687 50	100 00			180 00	700 00	1,847 50
Niacatchewenin	"	"	617 50	450 00			440 00	540 00	2,307 50
Nickickonemeneaning	"	"	35 00	100 00			200 00	75 00	650 00
Riviere la Seine	"	"	187 50	100 00			300 00	75 00	882 50
Lac la Croix	"	"	312 50	200 00			400 00	80 00	1,232 50
Lac des Mille Lacs	"	"	212 50	400 00			350 00	100 00	1,512 50
Kawagamot (Sturgeon Lake)	"	"	287 50	100 00			400 00	50 00	1,117 50
Frenchman's Head	"	"	42 50				640 00	160 00	1,162 50
Wabigoon	"	"	176 00				360 00	90 00	630 00
Lac Seul	"	"	437 00				680 00	170 00	1,360 00
Wabuskang	"	"	803 00				860 00	170 00	3,447 00
Grassy Narrows	"	"	112 50				1,720 00	430 00	5,493 00
Eagle Lake	"	"	181 00				2,080 00	670 00	5,493 00
The Dalles	"	"	387 50				560 00	140 00	1,092 50
Islington	"	"	217 00				820 00	210 00	1,621 00
Rat Portage	"	"	511 00				240 00	120 00	1,227 50
North-west Angle No. 37	"	"	275 00				480 00	120 00	1,067 00
" " 33	"	"	57 50				740 00	370 00	3,201 00
" " 34	"	"	265 00				1,580 00	370 00	3,201 00
Big Island	"	"	600 00				700 00	170 00	1,210 00
Assabasca	"	"	240 00				880 00	220 00	1,815 00
White Fish Bay	"	"	180 00				600 00	150 00	1,107 50
Shoal Lake, No. 40	"	"	185 00				280 00	70 00	765 00
" " 39	"	"	85 00				1,260 00	290 00	2,730 00
Total			253,895 55	169,977 62	61,299 59	67,676 24	149,090 60	77,608 44	794,718 04

*No return received from the Agent.

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
POPULATION.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Resident Indian Population.	Under 6 Yrs.		From 6 to 15 Yrs., inclusive.		From 16 to 21 Yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 Yrs., inclusive.		From 65 Years upwards.		
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
QUEBEC.													
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	Alex. Brosseau, Agent	430	36	33	48	38	88	38	101	90	5	6	
Caughnawaga Agency	" "	1,995	201	150	234	217	116	113	446	411	46	61	
St. Regis	(Geo. Long	1,337	143	130	144	139	90	66	287	274	31	33	
Viger	Edouard Beaulieu "	111	3	6	6	3	26	25	13	28	...	1	
St. Francis	A. O. Conire, M.D., Agent	374	35	19	44	44	17	19	85	91	9	11	
Lake St. John	Wm. Donohue "	404	38	28	52	46	23	29	93	82	10	3	
Maria	Rev. Jacob Gagné	86	9	6	13	15	4	7	16	14	1	1	
Restigouche	Jeremie Pitre	487	37	34	55	50	44	39	107	94	11	16	
River Desert	W. J. McCaffrey	396	31	31	42	40	23	25	90	100	4	10	
Jeune Lorette	A. O. Bastien	448	50	39	49	47	32	26	96	97	4	8	
Becancour	H. Desilets, M.D.	49	1	1	4	1	4	7	10	16	1	4	
Temiscamingue	A. McBride	190	18	21	25	29	7	3	40	36	4	7	
Bersimis	Adolphe Gagnon	486	47	56	53	54	17	23	105	104	11	16	
	Total	6,793	649	554	769	723	441	417	1,480	1,487	137	177	
NEW BRUNSWICK.													
Richibucto Superintendency	Wm. D. Carter, Superintendent	956	61	72	115	108	32	26	247	234	30	31	
Fredericton	James Farrell	711	83	88	65	61	35	31	158	152	16	22	
	Total	1,667	144	160	180	169	67	57	405	386	46	53	
NOVA SCOTIA.													
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells, Agent	69	3	3	6	12	4	7	14	18	...	2	
Shelburne	J. J. E. de Molitor, Agent	69	1	5	11	8	8	3	17	12	1	3	
Digby	J. H. Purdy	128	11	11	16	7	8	7	18	18	7	6	
Yarmouth	W. H. Whalen	87	6	4	10	9	4	1	24	24	2	1	
King's	Chas. E. Beckwith	70	4	6	5	5	4	8	14	16	5	3	

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Queen's and Lunenburg Counties	Charles Harlow	169	10	12	25	19	13	9	39	31	4	6
Halifax County	Rev. Chas. E. McManus, Agent	124	11	9	13	12	6	10	27	26	4	6
Hants	A. Wallace	74	9	6	12	7	4	1	13	14	4	4
Colchester	Thos. B. Smith	149	12	9	18	20	9	9	35	34	3	2
Cumberland	F. A. Rand, M.D.	108	7	9	8	11	7	12	26	22	4	4
Pictou	Rev. R. McDonald	162	9	11	15	21	11	7	41	41	2	7
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	J. R. McDonald	178	15	10	18	21	10	7	40	42	8	4
Richmond County	Rev. J. Fraser	107	7	8	16	13	6	9	23	20	3	2
Inverness	Rev. D. McIsaac	138	9	15	16	15	3	11	38	27	1	3
Victoria	A. J. Macdonald	96	11	11	12	12	6	4	18	18	3	1
Cape Breton	Rev. A. Cameron, D.D.	223	19	23	28	18	9	11	49	59	3	4
	Total	1,951	144	152	236	210	112	106	432	422	54	53
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.												
Prince Edward Island Superintendency.	John O. Arseneault, Superintendent.	315	33	45	36	31	15	7	71	61	8	8

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
RELIGION AND REALTY.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	RELIGION.					REALTY.									
							Land.		Public Buildings, property of the Band.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Cleared, including natural Pasturage.	Cultivated, including made Pasturage.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Drying Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Fences.	
QUEBEC.																
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	Alex. Brosseau, Agent.			235	135											
Caughnawaga Agency	" "	2		29	1,964			4,177	4,150	1	1	3		3		
St. Régis	Geo. Long			128	1,299			2,587	2,600	2	1	4		11		
Viger	Edouard Beaulieu				111											
St. Francis	A. O. Comire, M.D., Agent.	67			276	31		113	363	*	*	2	*	2		
Lake St. John	Wm. Donohue	25			379											
Maria	Rev. Jacob Gagné				86			90	190	1	1	1				
Restigouche	Jeremie Pitre				487			698	538	1	1	1				
River Desert	W. J. McCaffrey				396			404	354			1				
Jeune Lorette	A. O. Bastien	1	3		444			290	200	1		1				
Beancour	H. Desilets, M.D.				49			78	78			1				
Temiscamingue	A. McBride				190			100	204½	1		1				
Bersimis	Adolphe Gagnon				486			385		1						
	Total	95	3	452	6,212	31		8,912	8,677½	8	4	17		16		
NEW BRUNSWICK.																
Richibucto Superintendency	Wm. D. Carter, Superintendent				956			2,115	890	6		3		5		
Fredericton	James Farrell				711			498½	388½	2	1	3		2		
	Total				1,667			2,613½	1,278½	8	1	6		7		
NOVA SCOTIA.																
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells, Agent				69											

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*No return received from Agent.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

REALTY OF INDIANS.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Acres Fenced.	PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.														
			Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribes.	
QUEBEC.																	
Lake of Two Mountains Agency.	Alex. Brosseau, Agent.	Not given.	1	61	25	24	63				7	13				10	
Caughnawaga Agency.	"	2,286	40	20	336	13	105	204			90	110	12	2	10	14	
St. Régis	Geo. Long	975		137	60	92	43				40	43	13			25	
Viger	Edouard Beaulieu				21	6	5	2			15	4	11		3		
St. Francis	A. O. Comrie, M. D., Agent	80	4	73													
Lake St. John	Wm. Donohue					8					4	3	4		6		
Maria	Rev. Jacob Gagné	190		18	2						4	29	29		8		
Restigouche	Jérémie Pitre	600		72	24	58	1				6	2	2	5	2		
River Desert	W. J. McCaffrey	37			25	26	13	12	1		10	15	1				
Jenne Lorette	A. O. Bastien	1,230	1	69		11	9				2	2					
Beaucour	H. Désilets, M. D.	30			5	1	3				2	2			1		
Temiscamingue	A. McBride	150		49	13	15	10	10			9	6	7	13	5		
Bersimis	Adolphe Gagnon	10			38	4		2			3			1			
Total		5,858	42	25	820	221	46	330	349	3	183	222	78	38	35	49	
NEW BRUNSWICK.																	
Richibucto Superintendency	Wm. D. Carter, Supt.	130			122	3	72	43	42								
Fredericton	James Farrell	2844			99	6	12	16	25			13	25		6	5	
Total		1,114			221	9	84	59	67			39	61		6	5	

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NOVA SCOTIA.														
14 34	Annapolis, County.	Geo. Wells,	Agent.	16	7	1	6	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
	Shelburne "	J. J. E. de Molitor	"	300	25	1	5	6	6	1	1	1	1	1
	Digby "	W. H. Purdy	"		2									
	Yarmouth "	W. H. Whalen	"		7									
	King's "	Chas. E. Beckwith	"		31	1		25	1	1				
	Queens and Lunenburg Counties.	Chas. Harlow	"	280	15	3	14	5	2	8	6			
	Halifax County.	Rev. Chas. E. McManus	"		14			7	1	7				
	Haunts "	A. Wallace	"	80	18		2	7	1	7	7			
	Colchester "	Thos. B. Smith	"	154	18	1								
	Cumberland County	F. A. Rand, M. D.	"	50	24		6	3	4	2				
	Pictou.	Rev. R. McDonald	"	25	30	10	12	7	3	2				
	Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	J. R. McDonald	"	50	8	3	8	8						
	Richmond County.	Rev. J. Fraser	"	136	22	8	1	10		1	1			
	Inverness "	Rev. D. McIsaac	"	640	9	3	5	7						
	Victoria "	A. J. Macdonald	"	150	11	4	27	4						
	Cape Breton "	Rev. A. Cameron, D. D.	"	900										
Total				2,642	248	34	96	100	11	1	20	18	4	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.														
Prince Edward Island Superintendency.				330	46	1	2	27	23		23	3		2

* No Return received from the Agent.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
PERSONALITY OF INDIANS.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, &c.																			Value of Implements and Vehicles.
		Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.		
QUEBEC.	Lake of Two Mountains Agency	27	24							7	6	2	130	21	31	23	4		25	1,135 00	
	Caughnawaga Agency	245	200	15	30	8	30	5	2	35	20	16	75	550	140	185	200	50		80	9,547 00
	St. Regis "																				

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NOVA SCOTIA.									
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells	Agent	1	1					20 00
Shelburne	J. J. E. de Molitor	"	2	1					50 00
Digby	J. H. Purdy	"							50 00
Yarmouth	W. H. Whalen	"							50 00
King's	Chas. E. Beckwith	"							50 00
Queens and Lunenburg Counties	Chas. Harlow	"	5	2					125 00
Halifax County	Rev. Chas. E. McManus	"	2	1	4				105 00
Hants	A. Wallace	"							700 00
Colchester	Thos. B. Smith	"	1	1					
Cumberland County	F. A. Rand, M. D.	"	1	1					
Pictou	Rev. R. McDonald	"	2	1					175 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	J. R. McDonald	"							200 00
Richmond County	Rev. J. Fraser	"	1						30 00
Inverness	Rev. D. McIsaac	"	6	4	2				80 00
Victoria	A. J. Macdonald	"							320 00
Cape Breton	Rev. A. Cameron, D.D.	"	4	4					120 00
									500 00
Total			25	16	6	19	510	22	2,525 00
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.									
Prince Edward Island Superint'y.	John O. Aarsenault, Supt.		10	10		1	1	2	570 00

* No Return received from the Agent.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

Province Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.																	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.
		Horses.				Cattle.			Other Stock.					Poultry.					
		Stallions and (geldings.	Mares.	Colts, Fillies and Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen Work.	Stewers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars, Breed- ing.	Sows, Breed- ing.	Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	
QUEBEC.	Lake of Two Mountains Agency.	30	40	18					80	67	19			135			6	200	5,082 00
	Cauhinawaga Agency	50	80	90	15		2	350	225	10	8	2	40	160			15	150	14,682 00
	St. Regis	86	105	60	20			170	160			14	80	140	350	40	80	1,500	17,589 00
	Viger																		
	St. Francis	8	9		1			20	10					47				36	1,450 00
	*Lake St. John																		
	Maria	2	4	2	3			4	6	2			2	5				30	600 00
	Restigouche	17	15	8	6		28	34	32	10	4			122			225	3,400 00	
	River Desert	20	12	5	3		2	41	26	19	12	2	3	20	23		95	2,533 00	
	Jeune Lorette	7	2	1	5		5	20	9					30			10	350	1,800 00
	Beaucaur	1	1						5	6					10			60	240 00
	Temiscamingue	8	6	1	1		16	16	16	24				10				67	2,040 00
	Bersimis	2					5	3											182 00
	Total		231	274	185	51	3	37	745	560	84	24	18	125	679	373	40	111	2,713	49,618 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.																			
	Richibucto Superintendency.	14	6		2	12		34	56	2	2			29			6	130	1,565 00
	Fredericton	24	7	8				15	41	3	4		7	61			4	245	2,295 00
	Total	38	13	8	2	12		49	97	5	6		7	90			10	384	3,860 00

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NOVA SCOTIA.									
Annapolis County...	Geo. Wells, Agent.	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	6
Shelburne " "	J. J. Ede Molitor "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32
Digby " "	W. H. Purdy "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Yarmouth " "	W. H. Whalen "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
King's " "	Chas. F. Beckwith "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	37
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties...	Chas. Harlow "	3	8	15	14	35	20	11	53
Halifax County	Rev. Chas. E. McManus, Agt.	2	2	1	8	1	1	3	50
Hants " "	A. Wallace, Agent.	2	2	5	8	1	1	1	30
Colchester " "	Thos. B. Smith "	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	225
Cumberland County	F. A. Rand, M.D. "	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	20
Pictou County	Rev. R. McDonald "	2	2	4	11	3	3	3	49
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	J. R. McDonald "	4	4	10	4	4	4	4	20
Richmond County	Rev. J. Fraser "	2	3	1	27	29	1	2	75
Inverness " "	Rev. D. McIsaac "	1	1	11	12	1	1	2	150
Victoria " "	A. J. Macdonald "	4	4	25	40	30	15	16	566
Cape Breton " "	Rev. A. Cameron, D. D., Agt.	18	20	21	119	66	35	17	73
Total		18	20	21	119	66	35	17	5,465
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.									
P. E. I. Superintendency.....	John O. Arseneault, Supt.	8	7	4	19	30	6	14	1,670

* No Return received from the Agent.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	GENERAL EFFECTS.						HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.		Value of Real and Personal Property.
		Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	
										\$ cts.
QUEBEC.										
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	Alex. Brosseau, Agent.	6								\$ cts.
Caughnawaga	"			10	+	+				30 00
St. Regis	"	50	3	9	1	10	8	900		2,650 00
Viger	Edouard Beaulieu	65	9	1	1	14		63		46,100 00
St. Francis	A. O. Comire, M.D.			7	2	23		527	10	1,000 00
*Lake St. John	Wm. Donohue	8								16,400 00
Maria	Rev. Jacob Gagné									220 00
Restigouche	Jeremie Pitre			7	1	7				850 00
River Desert	W. J. McCaffrey			45	35	95	12	14	2	150 00
Jeune Lorette	A. O. Bastien	2	35	25	5	70		650	37	700 00
Becancour	H. Desllets, M.D.			20	5			550	10	2,558 00
Temiscamingue	A. McBride			3	2	11	8	225	1	1,500 00
Bersimis	Adolphe Gagnon			23	11	106	23	684	69	25 00
	Total	131	239	58	372	63		3,621	148	1,917 25
										9,950 25
NEW BRUNSWICK.										
Richibucto Superintendency	Wm. D. Carter, Supt.	37		55	3	153	205	167		800 00
Fredericton	James Farrell			89	40	35		255	11	6,000 00
	Total	37		144	43	188	205	422	11	1,900 00
										3,125 00
										7,000 00
NOVA SCOTIA.										
Annapolis County	(Geo. Wells, Agent.			7	4	10	7			100 00
Shelburne	J. J. E. de Molitor, Agent.	5		1	3	5				130 00
										1,945 00
										1,610 00
										126,045 00
										1,172,407 57

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Digby	"	J. H. Purdy	11	9	6	20	3	344 00	300 00	2,556 00
Yarmouth	"	W. H. Whalen			2	6	2	31 50	15 00	46 50
King's	"	Chas. E. Beckwith			10	20		70 00	200 00	500 00
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties	"	Chas. Harlow			13	25	2	205 00	200 00	5,320 00
Halifax County	"	Rev. Chas. E. McManus	3	1	8			130 00	385 00	+
Hants	"	A. Wallace			15	100		500 00	200 00	6,000 00
Colchester	"	Thos. B. Smith			12	20		78 00	180 00	1,596 00
Cumberland	"	F. A. Rand, M.D.	1	4	3	62		140 00	400 00	3,215 00
Pictou	"	Rev. R. McDonald	6	5	10	5	1	188 00	170 00	353 00
Antigonish and Guysboro' Counties	"	J. R. McDonald			50			75 00	600 00	88,930 00
Richmond County	"	Rev. J. Fraser	7	9	7	10		750 00	100 00	850 00
Inverness	"	Rev. D. McIsaac	2	10	14	3		185 00	600 00	9,255 00
Victoria	"	A. J. Macdonald	3	7	10	1	66	384 00	400 00	9,309 00
Cape Breton	"	Rev. A. Cameron, D.D.	1	5	40	15		150 00	2,000 00	2,150 00
Total			22	43	232	16	409	3,500 50	5,980 00	133,735 00
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.										
Prince Edward Island Superintendency		John O. Arseneault, Supt.	3	26	1	15	2	488 00	1,420 00	32,820 00

* No return received from the Agent. † Not given.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

AGRICULTURAL SEASON 1898.

GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
QUEBEC.	Lake of Two Mountains Agency	30	345	278	5,590	6	89	45	883	16	135		
	Caughnawaga	10	120	700	24,000	50	1,300	250	50,000	50	1,000		
	St. Regis	78	980	439	1,133	26	430	190	5,400	60	900	5	100
	Viger												
	St. Francis			63½	1,253	2	37	7½	72½	3	22		
	Lake St. John												
	Maria	15	65	81	1,215			½	3	½	5		
	Resbigouche	3½	63	87	2,700	13	310			4½	102		
	River Desert			70	1,400			½	30	9	150		
	Jeune Lorette			16	425			1	14	½	10		
	Becancour	2½		23	155		14	½	10	3	36		
	Temiscamingue	19½	185	62½	985½	2½	7½			4½	80		
	Bersimis			2									
NEW BRUNSWICK.	Total	158½	1,758	1,821½	38,806½	99½	2,187½	495	56,412½	151½	2,440	5	100
	Richibucto Superintendency.	86	470	196	3,100								
	Frederickton	1	20	59	1,604								
NOVA SCOTIA.	Total	87	490	255	4,704			1½	51	1½	30		
	Annapolis County												
	Shelburne			1	+			½	5	½	5		

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Digby	"	J. H. Purdy		\$	38			1	8½			
Yarmouth	"	W. H. Whalen										
King's	"	Chas. E. Beckwith										
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties..	"	Chas. Harlow				9½	+	+	+	8	+	2½
Halifax County	"	Rev. Chas. E. McManus										
Hants "	"	A. Wallace				25	300					
Colechester "	"	Thos. B. Smith				1½	+					
Cumberland "	"	F. A. Rand, M.D.	4	20			6	+				
Pictou "	"	Rev. R. McDonald	1	6		1	10					
Antigonish and Guysboro' Counties..	"	J. R. McDonald										
Richmond County	"	Rev. J. Fraser										
Inverness "	"	Rev. D. McIsaac				20	100	1	25			
Victoria "	"	A. J. Macdonald				2	40					
Cape Breton "	"	Rev. A. Cameron, D.D.				4	80	2	40			
Total			5	26		70½	568	3½	78½	3	5	2½
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.												
Prince Edward Island Superintendency.		John O. Arsenault	24	203		47	775	3	32	1		

• No return received from the Agent. + Not given.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.	
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Planted.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.
QUEBEC.	Lake of Two Mountains Agency.	20	380	4	40	75	2,582	1	15					102	
	Caughnawaga	130	1,800	21	521	200	10,000							1,025	
	St. Regis	30	750	5	100	110	5,450	3	100	6	390	8	380	900	165
	Viger														
	St. Francis	94	137	14	5	454	2,025							444	19
	*Lake St. John														
	Maria	3	30	1	10	10	900							30	60
	Restigouche	27	552			63	2,715			3	37			92	60
	River Desert	7	180	4	15	25	1,775			2	600	1	20	75	9
	Jeune Lorette		4	1	12	4	300	1	40	1	85	3	200	50	314
	Becancour	5	86	4	4	3	330	1	2	1	6	14	30	35	26
	Tenimicingue					13	1,573	1	124	18	443	14	67	58	20
	Berstins					8	140							44	
	Total	232	3,919	334	707	5564	28,058	514	1694	13,6	1,561	148	697	2,416	3304
NEW BRUNSWICK.	Richibucto Superintendency.	48	1,305	1	20	182	5,875	4	30	4	60	34	175	101	30
	Fredericton	384	1,087	44	564	524	3,050				9	44	116	124	11
	Total	804	2,392	54	764	2344	8,925	4	30	4	69	8	291	287	41
NOVA SCOTIA.	Annapolis County					14	80							6	
	Shelburne			4	64	3	138	4	10	4	10	1	25	6	6

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Digby	County	J. H. Purdy	Agent		A	2½	3½	248		k	10		16
Yarmouth	"	W. H. Whalen	"		+	3	50	+	1	1	+	75	15
King's	"	Chas. E. Beckwith	"	1½	+	+	216	1½	105	2½	+	18	30
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties		Chas. Harlow	"		1½	+	800					75	5
Halifax County		Rev. Chas. E. McManus	"			+	3					3	5
Hants	"	A. Wallace	"			+	78	+	25	1	+	2	3
Colchester	"	Thos. B. Smith	"	1		+	6						
Cumberland	"	F. A. Rand, M.D.	"			+	6						
Pictou	"	Rev. R. McDonald	"		1	2	130						
Antigonish and Guysboro Counties		J. R. McDonald	"				6						
Richmond County		Rev. J. Fraser	"				26						
Inverness	"	Rev. D. McIsaac	"				790		60	2	+	96	50
Victoria	"	A. J. Macdonald	"				10					80	120
Cape Breton	"	Rev. A. Cameron, D.D.	"				1,600					450	
Total				2½	4½	14	182½	5,550	1½	10	210	2	862½
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.													
Prince Edward Island Superintendentcy.		John O. Arsenault, Supt			R	+	14	880			345		13

*No return. †Not given.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1898.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Other Fodder.	New Land Improvements.				Buildings Erected.									
			Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.		
QUEBEC.																
Lake of Two Mountains Agency.	Alex. Brosseau, Agent	Tons.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres										
Caughnawaga	"		10	10	10	8										
St. Regis	Geo. Long	498														
Viger	Edouard Beaulieu		10		4											
St. Francis	A. O. Comrie, M.D.									1						
*Lake St. John	Wm. Donohue		10	6	6	18										
Maria	Rev. Jacob Gagne	45	10	4	3											
Restigouche	Jeremie Pitre	111	4	4	3											
River Desert	W. J. McCaffrey	40	13	30	15	7										
Jenne Lorette	A. O. Bastien	37½														
Beaucour	H. Desilets, M.D.		2	2	2											
Temiscamingue	A. McBride	15½	27½	7½	7½											
Bersimis	Adolphe Gagnon															
	Total	747	76½	59½	47½	36		1	11	5	1	11	1			
NEW BRUNSWICK.																
Richibucto Superintendency	Wm. D. Carter, Supt.	360	8													
Fredericton	James Farrell	54½	8	8	8											
	Total	414½	16	8	8											
NOVA SCOTIA.																
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells, Agent															
Shelburne	J. J. E. de Molitor, Agent		½			1										

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*No return received from the Agent.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1898.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	BUILDINGS ERECTED.					INCREASE IN VALUE.		
		Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Crib.	Value of Clearing, Cultivating Buildings and Fencing.	Value of Agricultural Products and Industries
QUEBEC.									
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	Alex. Brosseau, Agent.								
Caughnawaga Agency	"						1	120 00	330 00
St. Regis	Geo. Long							80 00	2,680 00
Viger	Edouard Beaulieu								
St. Francis	A. O. Comire, M.D.							140 00	2,965 00
Lake St. John	Wm. Donohue								
Maris	Rev. Jacob Gagné							120 00	420 00
Restigouche	Jeremie Pitre							125 00	375 00
River Desert	W. J. McCaffrey		2	1	2	2		325 00	1,196 00
Jeune Lorette	A. O. Bastien	1	2					500 00	500 00
Becancour	H. Desilets, M.D.							40 00	360 60
Temiscamingue	A. McBride		1					418 00	1,880 81
Bersimis	Adolphe Gagnon								
	Total	1	3	1	2	2	1	1,368 00	10,707 41
NEW BRUNSWICK.									
Richibucto Superintendency	Wm. D. Carter, Supt.	2	3					70 00	60 00
Fredericton	James Farrell	3	1	2	2	2		160 00	255 00
	Total	5	4	2	2	2		220 00	315 00
NOVA SCOTIA.									
Annapolis County.	Geo. Wells, Agent.	1						600 00	74 00
Shelburne	J. J. E. de Molitor, Agent.							30 00	154 60

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County.	J. H. Purdy, Agent.					
Digby	W. H. Whalen					30 00
Yarmouth	Chas. E. Beckwith					
King's	Chas. Harlow				40 00	50 00
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties	Rev. Chas. E. McManus, Agent.					
Halifax County	A. Wallace, Agent.	1				
Hants	Thos. B. Smith				42 00	300 00
Colchester	F. A. Rand, M. D.				46 00	40 00
Cumberland	Rev. R. McDonald				25 60	20 00
Pictou	J. R. McDonald				20 00	20 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	Rev. J. Fraser	1			60 00	50 00
Richmond County	Rev. D. McIsaac				50 00	100 00
Inverness	A. J. Macdonald				100 00	140 00
Victoria	Rev. A. Cameron				700 00	1,000 00
Cape Breton						200 00
	Total	1	1		1,112 00	2,350 00
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.						
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	John C. Arsensault, Supt				185 00	215 00

• No return received from the agent.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Provinces, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Value of Farm Produce including Hay.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for food is included in these Columns.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting.		
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
QUEBEC.								
Lake of the Two Mountains Agency.	Alex. Brosseau, Agent.	4,217 80	5,000 00	285 00			9,000 00	18,502 80
Caughnawaga Agency.	" "	19,655 00	18,000 00	460 00			3,000 00	41,125 00
St. Regis "	Geo. Long "	18,000 00	25,000 00	183 32	650 00	700 00	15,500 00	60,033 32
Viger "	Edouard Beaulieu "		25,845 00	248 64	99 00	225 00	1,100 00	2,517 64
St. Francis "	A. O. Comire, M.D. "	1,016 95	900 00	213 13	110 00	800 00	22,417 00	25,457 06
" Lake St. John "	Wm. Donohue "							
St. Maria "	Rev. Jacob Gagné "	1,050 00	1,750 00		135 00	105 00	122 00	3,162 00
Restigouche "	Jeremie Pitre "	4,250 00	2,500 00		250 00	525 00	2,000 00	9,525 00
River Desert "	W. J. McCaffrey "	1,850 00	4,575 00	628 50	115 00	3,920 00	4,547 99	15,636 49
Jeune Lorette "	A. O. Bastien "	1,200 00	5,000 00		150 00	900 00	18,000 00	25,250 00
Beaucour "	H. Desilets, M.D. "	360 80	400 00		12 00	75 00	450 00	1,297 60
Temiscamingue "	A. McBride "	2,164 81	2,050 00	182 00	300 00	2,100 00	500 00	7,336 81
Bersimis "	Adolphe Gagnon "	143 00	951 00		233 00	5,736 00	926 00	7,989 00
	Total	53,918 16	67,011 00	2,200 59	2,054 00	15,086 00	77,562 99	217,832 74
NEW BRUNSWICK.								
Richibucto Superintendency	Wm. D. Carter, Supt.	5,385 00	9,050 00	100 00	6,800 00	600 00	4,150 00	26,085 00
Fredericton "	James Farrell "	3,771 75	16,810 00		200 00	2,450 00	9,950 00	33,181 75
	Total	9,156 75	25,860 00	100 00	7,000 00	3,050 00	14,100 00	59,276 75
NOVA SCOTIA.								
Annapolis County.	Geo. Wells, Agent	70 00	400 00		60 00	200 00	100 00	830 00
Shelburne "	J. J. E. de Molitor, Agent.	284 00	1,220 00			930 00	230 00	2,604 00
Digby "	J. H. Purdy, Agent.	300 00	1,100 00		200 00	700 00	1,700 00	4,000 00
Yarmouth "	W. H. Whalen "							
King's "	Chas. E. Beckwith "	50 00	400 00			400 00	500 00	1,350 00

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Queen's and Lunenburg Counties	Chas. Harlow	560 00	1,175 00		315 00	150 00	260 00	2,450 00
Halifax County	Rev. Chas. F. McManus, Agt.	288 00	900 00		75 00	90 00	130 00	1,481 00
Hants "	A. Wallace, Agent	1,600 00	300 00		50 00	1,000 00	1,500 00	4,480 00
Colchester "	Thos. B. Smith	124 50	1,950 00		50 00	350 00	1,000 00	3,474 50
Cumberland "	F. A. Rand, M. D.	400 00	1,500 00			350 00	650 00	2,900 00
Pictou "	Rev. R. McDonald		1,000 00		150 00	150 00	1,500 00	2,800 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	J. R. McDonald			6 00	500 00		2,500 00	3,046 00
Richmond County	Rev. J. Fraser	790 50	45 50		500 00	200 00	1,230 00	2,766 00
Inverness "	Rev. D. McIsaac	1,050 00	100 00	100 00	500 00	100 00	1,350 00	3,200 00
Victoria "	A. J. Macdonald	1,540 00	600 00		400 00	200 00	4,000 00	6,740 00
Cape Breton "	Rev. A. Cameron	3,200 00	80 00		600 00	150 00	3,000 00	7,130 00
	Total	10,205 00	10,770 50	106 00	3,400 00	4,970 00	19,640 00	49,091 50
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.								
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	John O. Arseneault, Supt.	1,146 80	250 00		375 00	55 00	9,600 00	11,426 80

* No return received from the agent. † No details given.

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
POPULATION.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Resident Indian Population.		Under 6 Yrs. 6 to 15 Yrs., inclusive.		From 16 to 21 Yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 Yrs., inclusive.		From 65 Years upwards.		
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.												
Cowichan Agency.....	W. H. Lomas, Agent	1,884	150	145	183	172	43	38	528	582	18	25
West Coast ".....	Harry Guilford "	2,481	156	148	202	164	78	102	737	760	64	70
Kwakwakaith ".....	R. H. Pidcock "	1,554	102	106	92	82	59	62	533	505	17	6
Lower Fraser ".....	Frank Devlin "	3,060	231	231	270	254	134	118	862	851	51	58
Williams Lake Agency.....	E. Bell "	1,928	188	183	82	79	159	162	463	470	73	69
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency.....	A. Irwin "	3,760	392	351	256	237	147	126	997	1,020	98	136
Kootenay Agency.....	R. L. T. Galbraith, Agent	541	86	40	32	34	41	43	140	136	14	25
North-west Coast Agency.....	C. Todd, Agent	4,116	337	334	338	317	213	199	1,107	1,081	83	107
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency.....	R. E. Loring, Agent	2,872	168	138	256	268	114	94	839	824	87	84
	Total	22,196	1,760	1,676	1,711	1,607	988	934	6,206	6,229	505	590
MANITOBA.												
Claudeboye Agency.....	E. McCall, Inspector	1,784	186	173	194	162	60	64	402	474	29	40
Portage la Prairie Agency.....	H. Martineau, Agent	625	50	41	74	59	26	17	158	182	7	11
Manitowapah ".....	".....	1,032	121	88	150	125	48	34	198	239	12	17
Rat Portage ".....	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector	36	2	2	1	1	2	7	10	9	2	3
Berens River ".....	J. W. Short, Agent	2,108	236	222	261	187	147	163	410	501	22	51
The Pas ".....	Joseph Courtney, Agent	1,140	118	96	140	139	61	49	213	254	30	41
	Total	6,815	718	619	819	673	344	334	1,391	1,659	102	163
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.												
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.....	S. Swinford, Agent	863	110	91	78	83	60	50	144	172	34	43
Muskowapungia ".....	J. A. Mitchell "	542	30	32	56	56	30	30	135	105	6	12
Birtle ".....	J. A. Markle "	907	108	120	82	84	34	45	206	212	21	30

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Swan River Agency, Treaty No.	4	647	75	69	77	89	15	17	128	163	11	13
File Hills	4	245	27	30	16	19	5	8	57	75	3	6
Asiniboine	4	213	16	17	14	11	17	18	45	51	10	11
Crooked Lakes	4	587	67	51	50	50	23	22	127	175	8	14
Moose Mountain	4	198	18	18	18	15	9	4	52	62	2	1
Pine Creek	4	94	13	10	14	9	5	4	15	23	2	1
Saddle Lake	6	746	94	81	82	71	33	34	140	188	9	14
Hobbema	6	617	50	58	64	74	33	27	137	157	4	13
Battleford	6	828	55	55	94	76	45	30	202	247	9	15
Onion Lake	6	839	90	75	85	85	49	35	163	184	19	54
Duck Lake	6	610	63	72	65	72	24	14	138	143	7	12
Edmonton	6	679	60	63	71	60	47	29	153	194	2	18
Carlton	6	1,742	189	176	222	226	57	67	352	424	11	7
Sarcee	7	213	15	16	8	5	12	9	57	78	6	45
Blood	7	1,278	129	95	90	75	58	75	290	383	28	38
Blackfoot	7	1,096	57	67	76	77	101	84	260	320	16	8
Peigan	7	536	42	47	70	76	48	55	79	101	10	8
Stony	7	594	40	35	46	50	57	58	133	166	6	3
Indiana in Treaty	8	2,567										
Total		16,742	1,343	1,281	1,373	1,363	702	715	3,013	3,746	222	357

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

RELIGION AND REALTY.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	RELIGION.						REALTY.							
								Land.	Public Buildings, the Property of the Band.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagans.	Cleared, including Natural Pasturage.	Cultivated, including Made Pasturage.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.															
Cowichan Agency	W. H. Lomas, Agent	20	61	160	1,643			5,444	2,928	2		3			
West Coast "	Harry Guilloid "		319	210	969			384	59			1			
Kwakwaka "	R. H. Pidcock "	711		109	100			297	21	1		6			
Lower Fraser "	Frank Devlin "	83		162	2,605			3,036	3,643	40	1			2	
Williams Lake Agency	E. Bell	22			1,906			60,033	1,280	19					
Kamloops Okanagan Agency	A. Irwin	1,521			2,238		1	203,903	6,540	34	4				
Kootenay Agency	R. L. T. Galbraith, Agent				541			39,061	680	5		1			
North-west Coast Agency	C. Todd, Agent	1,179		2,152			785	498	174	18	5	16	3	14	
Babine and Upper Skeena Riv. Agcy	R. E. Loring, Agent	674		275	1,783		130		325	16					
	Total	4,210	380	3,068	11,845		2,692	312,646	15,650	135	10	27	3	16	
MANITOBA.															
Claudeboye Agency	E. McCall, Inspector	1,269			442			34,584½	309½						
Portage la Prairie Agency	H. Martineau, Agent	2	88		84		451	28,751	515	1		1		3	
Manitowasipi	"	337			510		89	36,750	282	6	3	9	7	16	
Rat Portage	L. J. A. LeVéque, Inspector						36	3	3						
Berens River	J. W. Short, Agent	136		1,625	57		380	16,506	257	6		10			
The Pas	Joseph Courtney, Agent	1,052			7	6	75	12,068	51		1	1		2	
	Total	2,796	88	1,625	1,100	6	1,031	128,601½	1,367½	13	4	21	7	21	
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.															
Touchwood Hills Ag'cy, Treaty No. 4 S.	Swinford, Agent	139			132		598	80,980	400	1		3			
Muskowpetung "	J. A. Mitchell "	1	95		311		175	100,027	637		1				
Birtle "	J. A. Markle "	72	226		150		510	62,419	2,405	3		3		2	

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Swan River Agency, Treaty No.	4.	W. E. Jones, Agent.	169	182	82	214	22,738	233	4	3	16
" "	4.	W. M. Graham "		14	68	164	57,146	3174			
" "	4.	T. W. Asplin, Farmer in charge.		35	20	158	43,020	500			
" "	4.	T. P. Wright, Agent.	9	45	176	347	158,143	884			1
" "	4.	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge.	2	2	14	180	55,321	325			
" "	4.	H. Martineau, Agent.			94	4,625	20	20	1		
" "	6.	W. Sibbald "		2	369	375	72,938	322			
" "	6.	W. S. Grant "			270	50	63,000	1,260	1		1
" "	6.	Chas. M. Daunais, Agent	294		323	211	168,403	673			
" "	6.	G. G. Mann, Agent.	112		362	65	102,368	121	3	1	1
" "	6.	R. S. McKenzie, Agent.	322	17	157	114	100,738	1,190	2	2	1
" "	6.	Jas. Gibbons "		140	539		46,250	2,050	2	5	
" "	6.	W. B. Goodfellow "	987	124	310	321	98,650	894	2		3
" "	7.	A. J. McNeill "	23		7	183	38,820	181	1		
" "	7.	James Wilson "	100		85	1,093	349,182	145			
" "	7.	G. H. Wheatley "	72		32	992	146,1274	2,1344	3		2
" "	7.	R. N. Wilson "	47		37	452	114,493	260	1		
" "	7.	E. J. Bangs, Farmer in charge.			594		45,660	100	2		
" "	8.	No Agent.									
Indians in Treaty			2,343	742	1,373	3,871	6,161	15,1284	15	2	37
Total							1,940,2483				2

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

REALTY OF INDIANS.—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Acres Fenced.	PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.														
			Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Poultry Houses.	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	Cowichan Agency	4,671			525	16	20	186	4	58	7	2					
	West Coast	55			297	471											
	Kwakwileth "	24			62	5	183	2			2	3					
	Lower Fraser "	4,655			775	75	340	307			274	94	17	42	1		
	Williams Lake Agency	18,809			4	406					34			19			
	Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	43,622			98	851	16	24	292	3	106	79	60	354	14		
	Kootenay	690			4	124	85	19	16		13			21			
	North-west Coast	137			733	17	112	13	7		11	3	40	167	2		
	Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	101			187	610	138	30	57								
	Total	72,755			2,685	2,575	894	581	835	65	413	215	117	603	17		
MANITOBA.	Clandeboye Agency	2,572			3	390											
	Portage la Prairie Agency	1,453				7	49		73		296	37	114	3	8		
	Manitowajah	494				224	50		34		19		1				
	Rat Portage	1				10			47		187	10	27	1	14		
	Berens River	244				306			2		125						
	The Pas	554				180	2				73		4	5	1		
	Total	4,789			3	1,117	101		156		700	47	146	9	23		

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.—Continued.
PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, &C.																	Value of Implements and Vehicles.	
		Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs—Draught.	Sleighs—Driving.	Democrat Wagons.		Buggies and Road Carts.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	W. H. Lomas, Agent.	118	74			2	15	2	10	7		3,922	141	2	26	20	24	85		\$ cts.
	Cowichan Agency																			16,615 00
	West Coast																			621 00
	Kwakwalth	1									1	339	93							239 00
	Lower Fraser	113	97	1	2		19	3		2		1,966	93	5	9	4	1			13,598 00
	Williams Lake	188	71	3		77	43	2	31	17		1,575	67		134	8	7	3		16,993 75
	Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	493	306	2	9	284	94	13	64	25	3	1,819	161	3	299	67	28	49		44,092 00
	Kootenay																			6,469 00
	North-west Coast	70	21				11	1	9	2		87	92	39		34		2		4,605 00
	C. Todd																			1,591 00
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency.	R. E. Loring											6,275								
	Total	933	569	3	14	333	182	21	114	44	13	88	16,738	501	10	502	99	62	137	104,823 75
MANITOBA.	E. McColl, Inspect or	62	57		5		72	3	70	3	15		900	66	22	155	33	2	28	8,222 00
	H. Martineau, Agent.	24	18	3			10	4	4	2	5		131	15	13	9	25	4	23	3,340 00
	Manitowapah	25	204				10		27	1	7		415	25	44	36	73	2	20	3,045 00
	Rat Portage												12							11 00
	Berens River	38	22										689	1	6	15				1,955 00
	The Pas	13	16				1						233	1	1					420 00
	Joseph Courtney, Agent.																			
	Total	162	1344	3	5		93	7	101	6	27		2,390	108	86	215	131	8	71	16,993 00

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUS

PERSONALTY OF

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Horses.		
		Stallions and Geldings.	Mares.	Colts, Fillies and Foals.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Cowichan Agency	W. H. Lomas, Agent.	147	161	90
West Coast "	Harry Guillod "	4	11	1
Kwawkewlth "	R. H. Pidcock "			
Lower Fraser "	Frank Devlin "	317	314	89
Williams Lake Agency	E. Bell "	1,084	486	461
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	A. Irwin "	2,684	3,051	2,680
Kootenay "	R. L. T. Galbraith, Agent.	725	645	625
North-west Coast "	C. Todd "	16	17	12
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency.	R. E. Loring "	157	170	117
Total.		5,134	4,855	4,075
MANITOBA.				
Clandeboyce Agency.	E. McColl, Inspector	143	92	13
Portage la Prairie Agency	H. Martineau, Agent.	29	61	26
Manitowapah "	"	107	103	65
Rat Portage "	L. J. A. Levêque, Inspector.	2	2	
Berens River "	J. W. Short, Agent.		4	
The Pas "	Joseph Courtney, Agent.	7	11	2
Total.		288	273	106
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.				
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.	S. Swinford, Agent	13	283	
Muskowpetung's "	J. A. Mitchell "	268	199	78
Birtle "	J. A. Markle "	99	172	29
Swan River "	W. E. Jones "	103	47	41
File Hills "	W. M. Graham "	79	90	
Assiniboine "	T. W. Aspdin, Farmer in charge.		102	
Crooked Lakes "	J. P. Wright, Agent.	96	101	60
Moose Mountain "	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge.. . . .	74	50	35
Pine Creek "	H. Martineau, Agent.	10	12	9
Saddle Lake "	W. Sibbald "	128	109	36
Hobbema "	W. S. Grant "		624	
Battleford "	Chas. M. Daunais "		345	
Onion Lake "	G. G. Mann "	132	81	34
Duck Lake "	R. S. McKenzie "	151	47	25
Edmonton "	James Gibbons "	74	80	31
Carlton "	W. B. Goodfellow "	112	110	43
Sarcee "	A. J. McNeill "	400	400	200
Blood "	James Wilson "		3,500	
Blackfoot "	G. H. Wheatley "	2,958	5	320
Peigan "	R. N. Wilson "	332	456	466
Stony "	E. J. Bangs, Farmer in charge.		1,000	
Total.		45,029	7,813	1,407

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STATISTICS—Continued.

INDIANS—Continued.

LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.														Value of Live Stock and Poultry.
Cattle.					Other Stock.				Poultry.					
Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars, Breeding.	Sows, Breeding.	Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	
41	66	21	294	299	834	52	...	1	65	8	155	275	3,675	\$ 35,228 00
5			32	20							2		512	2,185 00
2			9	10									544	1,172 00
44	84	85	712	492	226	385	43	219	1,878		20	943	2,809	63,005 25
23		321	320	211			19	53	363			13	956	81,229 00
50		154	684	1,066	22	19	30	227	507	1	3	24	1,981	130,732 00
30		79	435	448										75,100 00
2	2	9	14	14			2	5	25				2,790	4,202 00
20	41		208	97										20,420 00
217	193	669	2,708	2,657	1,082	456	95	513	2,859	9	180	1,255	13,266	413,273 25
11	120	77	184	227	18	5	12	39	87	2			698	20,189 00
3	25	8	14	41										4,520 00
20	77	131	370	399	6		4	15	18				128	23,715 00
														80 00
17	38	41	185	110										9,968 00
12	15	38	98	113										4,170 00
63	275	295	851	890	24	5	16	54	105	2			826	62,642 00
16	46	242	341	193	6	3					10		130	31,910 00
7	73	182	172	254									50	35,558 00
10	28	137	223	347	31	2		6	4				1,090	22,300 00
14	42	169	272	408	149								67	29,795 00
7	28	74	238	284	7								20	15,779 00
1	42	21	21	26										4,330 00
10	71	141	235	243	36				4					19,208 00
3	42	71	76	146										13,360 00
2		7	15	24									16	1,185 00
10	81	94	318	446	53		1		9				31	29,220 00
1	35	172	308	235					4				10	22,875 00
	163	205	474	510	64	47							42	40,706 00
8	105	447	520	684	71	45			2				40	67,009 00
45	75	255	343	493	24				23				190	34,821 50
10	55	61	153	171	69	19		6	64	12		10		16,300 00
13	124	185	277	323			1	15	11				108	24,380 00
	4	7	17	20									20	7,000 00
23	2	232	571	651									40	62,742 00
13		16	176	236										19,159 00
11		60	317	401										24,528 00
12		151	172	214	3									24,540 00
216	1,017	2,929	5,239	6,309	513	116	2	27	121	12	10	10	1,854	546,705 50

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	GENERAL EFFECTS.								HOUSE- HOLD EFFECTS.	Value of Real and Personal Property.			
		Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of				
BRITISH COLUMBIA.														
Cowichan Agency	W. H. Lomas, Agent	191	6	432	342	296	45	10	111	\$ cts.	\$ cts.			
West Coast "	Harry Guillod "	12	11	1,352	78	371	81	218	125	21,816 00	31,640 00			
Kwakwakaith Agency	R. H. Pidcock "	7	26	473	104	173	149	1,214	125	34,701 00	33,500 00			
Lower Fraser "	Frank Devlin "	64	153	470	431	468	144	1,254	368	12,164 00	53,500 00			
Williams Lake "	E. Bell "	13	80	415	415	119	135	1,023	140	44,121 00	52,369 00			
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	A. Irwin "	4	45	164	665	275	489	1,601	1,025	11,320 00	13,739 00			
Kootenay Agency	R. L. T. Galbraith "	256	283	35	138	18	70	116	116	2,945 00	2,150 00			
North-west Coast Agency	C. Todd "	256	283	1,628	1,192	355	279	5,755	143	105,331 00	96,050 00			
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	R. E. Loring "	543	536	4,925	3,761	2,376	1,406	13,201	2,028	45,125 00	15,660 00			
Total												298,658 00	344,458 00	5,646,533 50
MANITOBA.														
Clandeboye Agency	E. McColl, Inspector	26	283	53	13	379	1,029	1,345	283	11,675 00	111,000 00			
Portage la Prairie Agency	H. Martineau, Agent	14	76	102	18	155	224	1,570	96	1,395 00	605 00			
Manitowapah Agency	L. J. A. LeVêque, Inspector	1	15	15	15	10	15	30	187	3,800 00	3,890 00			
Rat Portage "	J. W. Short, Agent	9	220	278	75	295	1,062	1,849	287	16,827 00	16,385 00			
Berens River "	Joseph Courtney, Agent	50	517	686	134	1,074	2,687	6,855	837	3,408 00	2,017 00			
The Pas "	Total	50	517	686	134	1,074	2,687	6,855	837	37,202 50	133,987 00			
										Value of				
										\$ cts.	\$ cts.			
										21,816 00	31,640 00			
										34,701 00	779,383 00			
										12,164 00	173,058 00			
										44,121 00	124,637 00			
										11,320 00	1,099,496 25			
										21,135 00	307,569 75			
										2,945 00	1,972,356 50			
										105,331 00	242,262 00			
										45,125 00	738,453 00			
										344,458 00	209,378 00			
										298,658 00	5,646,533 50			
										11,675 00	316,884 00			
										1,395 00	179,746 00			
										3,800 00	158,635 00			
										187 50	926 50			
										16,827 00	101,433 00			
										3,408 00	6,425 00			
										37,202 50	763,579 50			

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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.											
		4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No.	4.	S. Swinford, Agent.	3	61	57	1	1,190	109	3,048 00	2,900 00	411,280 00
Muskowpetung " "	4.	J. A. Mitchell, Agent.	5	15	50	26	179	120	868 00	3,952 00	468,802 00
Birds " "	4.	J. A. Markle " "	2	35	123	16	595	133	1,600 00	7,975 00	43,525 00
Swan River " "	4.	W. E. Jones " "	42	15	94	48	495	99	1,798 00	1,400 00	3,198 00
File Hills " "	4.	W. M. Graham " "		10	27		61	85	660 00	2,125 00	204,283 00
Assiniboine " "	4.	T. W. Aspdin, Farmer in charge.			39			40	350 00	600 00	950 00
Crooked Lakes " "	4.	J. P. Wright, Agent.		2	24	11	6	107	622 00	1,245 00	597,002 00
Moose Mountain " "	4.	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge.	1	7	29	6	63	50	400 00	1,500 00	298,248 00
Pine Creek " "	4.	H. Martineau, Agent.		2	8	40	80	15	275 00	415 00	12,438 00
Saddle Lake " "	6.	W. S. Grant " "	19	8	107	178	525	110	3,285 00	2,265 00	242,460 00
Hobdena " "	6.	W. S. Grant " "	3	20	100	125	280	125	1,600 00	1,755 00	223,530 00
Battleford " "	6.	Chas. M. Daunais, Agent.		26	75	13	55	95	1,235 00	5,640 00	257,781 00
Union Lake " "	6.	G. G. Mann, Agent.	20	8	85	71	278	122	2,100 00	1,950 00	390,573 00
Duck Lake " "	6.	R. S. McKenzie, Agent.	8	18	84	21	678	79	2,535 60	9,134 35	11,670 95
Edmonton " "	6.	Jameg Gibbons " "	8	2	65	50		20	370 00	1,600 00	335,843 00
Carlton " "	6.	W. B. Goodfellow " "	4	61	195	113	634	141	3,723 00	1,520 00	155,340 00
Sarcee " "	7.	A. J. McNell " "		15	12		20	40	500 00	1,200 00	829,951 00
Blood " "	7.	James Wilson " "	6	55	6		30	125	1,495 00	5,000 00	850,749 00
Blackfoot " "	7.	G. H. Wheatley " "	8	60	37	37		130	1,186 00	2,118 00	47,747 00
Peigan " "	7.	R. N. Wilson " "	1	20	40			98	1,004 00	2,500 00	34,436 00
Stony " "	7.	E. J. Bangs, Farmer in charge.		150	50	15	500	10	2,300 00	15,000 00	5,612,660 95
Total			4	593	1,298	771	5,669	1,863	30,954 60	71,694 35	

* Not given.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER.									
		Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.	
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	Cowichan Agency	24	408	454	16,305					31	590
	West Coast " "										
	Kwakwalth Agency										
	Lower Fraser " "	95	3,750	500	40,040	4	125	20	1,030	180	7,120
	Williams Lake " "	193	3,427	261	5,250	12	150	1	10	24	365
	Kanloops-Okanagan Agency	1,819	56,858	980	18,045	1	15	6	170	76	1,400
	Kootenay Agency	45	900	400	6,940						
	North-west Coast Agency										
	Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency										
	R. E. Loring										
	Total	2,176	65,343	2,695	86,580	17	290	26	1,210	31	9,484
MANITOBA.	Clandeboye Agency										
	Portage la Prairie Agency	75	2,025	110	3,450	16	381	5	120	12	230
	Monticourt Agency	49	6,165	45	900			4	106		
	Rat Portage " "	5	17	3	*	5	17	4	46		
	Berns River " "	1	20			10	250	1	100		
	The Pas " "										
	Joseph Courtney, Agent										
	Total	130	8,227	158	4,300	31	648	15	371	12	280

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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.					
	Treaty No.	Agency.	Touchwood Hills	99	3,060
"	"	S. Swinford, Agent.	Muskowpetung s	261½	3,310
"	"	J. A. Mitchell, Agent.	Birtle	1,232	6,499
"	"	J. A. Markie "	"		
"	"	J. W. E. Jones "	"		
"	"	J. W. M. Grisham "	"		
"	"	T. W. Aspdin, Farmer in charge.	Assiniboine	210	2,750
"	"	J. P. Wright, Agent.	Crooked Lakes	394	450
"	"	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge.	Moose Mountain	161	1,758
"	"	H. Martineau, Agent.	Pine Creek		
"	"	W. Sibbald "	Saddle Lake	187	1,027
"	"	W. S. Grant "	Hobema	357½	733
"	"	Chas. M. Daunais, Agent.	Battleford	151½	2,173
"	"	G. G. Mann, Agent.	Union Lake		
"	"	R. S. McKenzie, Agent.	Duck Lake	482½	3,597
"	"	James Gibbons "	Edmonton	111	800
"	"	W. B. Goodfellow "	Carleton	300	3,818
"	"	A. J. McNeill "	Sarcee		
"	"	James Wilson "	Blackfoot		
"	"	G. H. Wheatley "	Peigan		
"	"	R. N. Wilson "	Stony		
"	"	E. J. Bangs, Farmer in charge.	"		
Total	3,947½	29,975	1,792½	24,050	417½
				8,350	41½
				820½	63
					29

***Not given.**

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER—Continued

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	BUCK-WHEAT.		BEANS.		POTATOES.		CARROTS.		TURNIPS.		OTHER ROOTS.		HAY.
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Planted.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.														
Cowichan Agency	W. H. Lomas, Agent.					70½	4,654			½	25	200		Wild.
West Coast "	Harry Guilford "					17	1,496							
Kwawkweth "	R. H. Pidcock "						420							
Lower Fraser "	Frank Devlin "	12½	424			264	46,187	13½	1,723	8	15			
Williams Lake Agency	E. Bell "	5½	119			152	5,180	28½	711	20½	620	17½	403	928
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	A. Irwin "	43	1,378			180½	21,462	8½	813	3½	350	40	2,531	1,391
Kootenay Agency	R. L. T. Galbraith, Agency.					70	6,125						95	898
North-west Coast Agency	C. Todd, Agent.					88	9,570			11	1,196	7½	680	225
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	R. E. Loring, Agent.					270	13,500			57	4,250		33	19
Total		61	1,921	1,112	108,594	51½	3,429	126½	21,972	25½	1,323	4,933	3,468½	
MANITOBA.														
Clandeboye Agency	E. McGill, Inspector.					87½	10,160	1½	57	3	275	2	37	4,200
Portage la Prairie "	H. Martineau, Agent.	1	20			18	1,050	1½	45	2	72	2	52	2,220
Manitowapah "						63½	3,865	3½	43	3½	128	2	35	3,531
Rat Portage "	L. J. A. LeVèque, Inspector.	4	2			2	75							15
Berens River "	J. W. Short, Agent.					99½	13,300							1,025
The Pas "	Joseph Courtney, Agent.					40	3,150							401
Total		1½	22	310½	31,600	6½	145	8½	475	6	124			11,392

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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES											
		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No.	S. Swinford, Agent.	14	1,053	34	181	63	831	24	106		
Muskowpetungs "	J. A. Mitchell "	11	1,556	1	25	63	471	3	166		
Birtle "	J. A. Markle "	494	1,907	14	177	34	888	4	13	7	
Swan River "	W. E. Jones "	234	586	74	105	74	250	44	65		
File Hills "	W. M. Graham "	16	2,000	14	130	9	910				
Assiniboine "	T. W. Aspdin, Farmer in charge.	10	210	3	25	5	25	2	40	1	
Crooked Lakes "	J. P. Wright, Agent.	134	803			48	506	6	414		
Moose Mountain "	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge.	12	200	1	32	1	44	4	8		
Pine Creek "	H. Martineau, Agent.	4	2,050	14	92	73	240	34			
Saddle Lake "	W. Sibbald "	224	985	14		14	92				
Hobbema "	W. S. Grant "	354	3,779	4	90	258	480	8	345		
Battleford "	Chas. M. Daunais, Agent.	398	1,000		11	11	50				
Onion Lake "	G. G. Mann "	20	983	14	54	13	293	63	62		
Duck Lake "	R. S. McKenzie "	224	1,700	24	15	4	75	84	6		
Edmonton "	James Gibbons "	274	2,045	3	68	8	630	48	55		
Carlton "	W. B. Goodfellow "	24	820	2	51	4	355	3	32	23	
Sarcee "	A. J. McNeill "	7	1,022		7		*			6	
Blood "	James Wilson "	27	3,395	38	115	10	617			27	
Blackfoot "	G. H. Wheatley "	40	3,600							40	
Peigan "	R. N. Wilson "	40	400							27	
Stony "	E. J. Bangs, Farmer in charge.	10						3	*	40	
Total.		4684	29,604	364	1,068	1438	6,756	593	1,312	106	14,067

*Not given.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1898.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Other Fodder.	NEW LAND IMPROVEMENTS.				BUILDINGS ERRECTED.							
			Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for First time.	Land Fenced.	Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.														
Cowichan Agency	W. H. Lomas, Agent.	Tons.	5	39	39	64			18		12	6	4	2
West Coast "	Harry Guilloid "		2			2								
Kwakwewith "	R. H. Pidcock "		5½	3½	3½	3½			7		16	1		
Lower Fraser "	Frank Devlin "	277	24	24	24	24			1					
Williams Lake Agency	E. Bell "	587							2		2			2
Kamloops Okanagan Agency	A. Irwin "	495	87	75	128½	752			13	16			1	12
Kootenay Agency	R. L. T. Galbraith "	40		65	65	35			1	3	2	4		
North-west Coast Agency	C. Todd "	5							19					
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	R. E. Loring "		46	47	47	48			78	29	12		11	
Total		1,404	169½	253½	307	928½			139	50	42	12	29	2
MANITOBA.														
Claudeboye Agency	E. McColl, Inspector.			7½	19½						7			
Portage la Prairie "	H. Martineau, Agent.			25		900					12		7	
Manitowapah "	"			8	8	100					18	16		7
Rat Portage "	L. J. A. LeVéque, Inspector.													
Berens River "	J. W. Short, Agent.			4	2	2					7			
The Pas "	Joseph Courtney, Agent.										4			
Total				41½	20½	1,002					36	28		14

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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.					
	Treaty No.	S. Swinford, Agent.	13	44	32
Touchwood Hills Agency,	"	J. A. Mitchell "	634	1334	165
Muskowpetungs "	"	J. A. Markle "	80	912	2,400
Birtle River "	"	W. E. Jones "			
Swan River "	"	W. M. Graham "			
File Hills "	"	T. W. Aspin, Farmer in charge.			
Assiniboine "	"	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge.			
Crooked Lakes "	"	J. P. Wright, Agent.			
Moose Mountain "	"	H. Martineau, Agent.			
Pine Creek "	"	W. Sibbal "			
Saddle Lake "	"	W. S. Grant "			
Hobbema "	"	Chas. M. Daunais, Agent.			
Buttleford "	"	G. G. Mann, Agent.			
Onion Lake "	"	R. S. McKenzie, Agent.			
Duck Lake "	"	James Gibbons "			
Edmonton "	"	W. B. Goodfellow "			
Carlton "	"	A. J. McNeill "			
Sarcee+ "	"	James Wilson "			
Blood "	"	G. H. Wheatley "			
Blackfoot "	"	R. N. Wilson "			
Peigan "	"	E. J. Bangs, Farmer in charge.			
Stony "	"				
Total			9594	965	5,398
			2,799		
			1	167	27
					50
					2

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1898.

Province Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	BUILDINGS ERECTED.					INCREASE IN VALUE.				
		Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cnbs.	Value of Clearing, Cultivating and Fencing	Value of Buildings.	Increased Value of Agricultural Products and Industries.	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.											
Cowichan Agency.	W. H. Lomas, Agent.							790 00	3,625 00		\$ cts.
West Coast "	Harry Guillod "							200 00	4,870 00	200 00	
Kwakweth "	R. H. Pidcock "	1						325 00	1,645 00		
Lower Fraser "	Frank Devlin "							660 00	350 00	630 00	
Williams Lake "	E. Bell "								500 00	2,999 00	
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency.	A. Irwin "				1			4,165 00	6,500 00		
Kootenay "	R. L. T. Galbraith "	1						500 00	975 00	3,053 70	
North-west Coast "	C. Todd "							1,285 00	6,800 00	4,910 00	
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency.	R. E. Loring "								4,700 00		
	Total	2			1			7,925 00	29,965 00	11,792 70	
MANITOBA.											
Claudeboye Agency.	E. McColl, Inspector								350 00	370 00	
Portage la Prairie Agency.	H. Martineau, Agent.	5						590 00	540 00	950 00	
Manitowapah "	"	15	2	7	1	6		309 00	1,519 00	1,687 00	
Rat Portage (Buffalo Bay Band) Agency	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector.										
Berens River Agency	J. W. Short, Agent.	1						20 00	365 00	60 00	
The Pas "	Joseph Courtney, Agent.	3		1					450 00	75 00	
	Total	24	2	8	1	6		919 00	3,224 00	3,142 00	

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Concluded.
SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Value of Farm Produce, including Hay.	Wages Earned.		Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these columns.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
			\$	cts.		Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting.		
BRITISH COLUMBIA.									
Cowichan Agency	W. H. Lomas, Agent	26,689 00	23,723 00			57,468 00	5,479 00	9,738 00	123,097 00
West Coast "	Harry Guillod "	1,090 50	9,640 00			25,900 00	2,210 00	2,978 00	41,818 50
Kwakwewlth "	R. H. Piddock "	210 00	31,740 00			24,010 00	5,925 00	3,460 00	65,845 00
Lower Fraser "	Frank Devin "	46,439 55	104,300 00		246 50	76,660 00	31,300 00	39,150 00	298,096 05
Williams Lake "	E. Bell "	32,239 75	21,250 00			3,325 00	3,590 00	8,040 00	68,444 75
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	A. Irwin "	89,921 00	79,150 00			17,300 00	14,050 00	14,400 00	214,821 00
Kootenay "	R. L. T. Galbraith "	12,367 00	1,750 00				1,325 00	205 00	15,647 00
North-west Coast "	C. Todd "	13,592 00	5,480 00		50 00	113,700 00	37,800 00	32,700 00	203,322 00
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	R. E. Loring "	9,995 00	20,975 00			32,000 00	38,175 00	33,500 00	134,645 00
	Total	232,543 80	298,008 00		296 50	350,363 00	139,854 00	144,671 00	1,165,736 30
MANITOBA.									
Claudeboye Agency	E. McColl, Inspector	18,026 00	22,168 00			14,380 00	7,702 00	8,620 00	70,896 00
Portage la Prairie Agency	H. Martineau, Agent	4,970 00	720 00			190 00	595 00	760 00	7,235 00
Manitowapah "	"	8,645 00	2,890 00			3,295 00	8,875 00	1,575 00	25,240 00
Rat Portage (Buffalo Bay Band) Agency	L. J. A. Levesque, Inspector	287 50				200 00	400 00	100 00	987 50
Herens River Agency	J. W. Short, Agent	10,382 00	13,700 00			69,500 00	27,600 00		121,182 00
The Pas "	Joseph Courtney, Agent	3,800 00	2,125 00			2,775 00	10,340 00	940 00	19,480 00
	Total	45,610 50	41,603 00			90,300 00	55,512 00	11,995 00	245,020 50

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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.		Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No.		S. Swinford, Agent.		7,411 90		351 50		1,912 74		170 00		13,700 00		1,721 27		23,354 67	
Touchwood Hills Agency	"	4. J. A. Mitchell	"	9, 07 00	2,466 90	1,300 00	1,300 00	2,466 90	1,300 00	1,912 74	1,300 00	1,300 00	1,300 00	1,300 00	1,300 00	1,300 00	1,300 00	1,300 00	21,216 91
Muskowpecting's	"	4. J. A. Mitchell	"	8,632 63	4,246 15	2,029 33	2,029 33	4,246 15	2,029 33	2,590 00	2,029 33	2,029 33	2,029 33	2,029 33	2,029 33	2,029 33	2,029 33	2,029 33	29,583 01
Birle	"	4. J. A. Markle	"	1,475 00	2,260 50	2,150 00	2,150 00	2,260 50	2,150 00	2,590 00	2,150 00	2,150 00	2,150 00	2,150 00	2,150 00	2,150 00	2,150 00	2,150 00	29,583 01
Swan River	"	4. W. F. Jones	"	7,112 00	2,910 00	80 00	80 00	2,910 00	80 00	2,590 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	18,106 90
File Hills	"	4. W. M. Graham	"	2,550 00	350 00	425 00	425 00	350 00	425 00	350 00	425 00	425 00	425 00	425 00	425 00	425 00	425 00	425 00	12,312 00
Assiniboine	"	4. T. W. Aspdin, Farm. in charge	"	4,499 00	333 75	750 00	750 00	333 75	750 00	333 75	750 00	750 00	750 00	750 00	750 00	750 00	750 00	750 00	3,200 00
Crooked Lakes	"	4. J. P. Wright, Agent	"	3,529 50	750 00	110 00	110 00	750 00	110 00	750 00	110 00	110 00	110 00	110 00	110 00	110 00	110 00	110 00	7,957 50
Moose Mountain	"	4. H. R. Halpin, Farm. in charge	"	200 00	515 00	750 00	750 00	515 00	750 00	515 00	750 00	750 00	750 00	750 00	750 00	750 00	750 00	750 00	9,619 50
Pine Creek	"	4. H. Martineau, Agent	"	8,110 00	725 00	400 00	400 00	725 00	400 00	725 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	2,625 00
Saddle Lake	"	6. W. S. Sibbald	"	11,142 00	1,350 00	950 00	950 00	1,350 00	950 00	1,350 00	950 00	950 00	950 00	950 00	950 00	950 00	950 00	950 00	13,665 00
Hobblema	"	6. W. S. Grant	"	16,242 00	170 00	225 00	225 00	170 00	225 00	170 00	225 00	225 00	225 00	225 00	225 00	225 00	225 00	225 00	15,962 00
Battleford	"	6. Chas. M. Daunais	"	9,270 00	340 00	3,150 00	3,150 00	340 00	3,150 00	340 00	3,150 00	3,150 00	3,150 00	3,150 00	3,150 00	3,150 00	3,150 00	3,150 00	18,453 00
Union Lake	"	6. G. G. Mann	"	11,082 87	4,534 63	1,130 18	1,130 18	4,534 63	1,130 18	4,534 63	1,130 18	1,130 18	1,130 18	1,130 18	1,130 18	1,130 18	1,130 18	1,130 18	20,270 49
Duck Lake	"	6. R. S. McKenzie	"	6,600 00	700 00	1,450 00	1,450 00	700 00	1,450 00	700 00	1,450 00	1,450 00	1,450 00	1,450 00	1,450 00	1,450 00	1,450 00	1,450 00	30,091 35
Edmonton	"	6. James Gibbons	"	7,812 60	1,138 00	25 00	25 00	1,138 00	25 00	1,138 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	16,690 00
Carlton	"	6. W. B. Goodfellow	"	3,000 00	200 00	4,440 75	4,440 75	200 00	4,440 75	200 00	4,440 75	4,440 75	4,440 75	4,440 75	4,440 75	4,440 75	4,440 75	4,440 75	28,100 60
Sarcee	"	7. A. J. McNeill	"	12,795 00	4,173 50	15 00	15 00	4,173 50	15 00	4,173 50	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	5,375 00
Blood	"	7. James Wilson	"	6,652 00	5,438 39	40 00	40 00	5,438 39	40 00	5,438 39	40 00	40 00	40 00	40 00	40 00	40 00	40 00	40 00	25,061 75
Blackfoot	"	7. G. H. Wheatley	"	1,912 00	500 00	150 00	150 00	500 00	150 00	500 00	150 00	150 00	150 00	150 00	150 00	150 00	150 00	150 00	2,192 43
Peigan	"	7. R. N. Wilson	"	700 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	7,558 39
Stony	"	7. E. J. Bangs, Farmer in charge.	"	142,395 50	38,932 07	19,114 51	19,114 51	38,932 07	19,114 51	4,502 74	19,114 51	19,114 51	19,114 51	19,114 51	19,114 51	19,114 51	19,114 51	19,114 51	14,150 00
Total		Total		142,395 50	38,932 07	19,114 51	19,114 51	38,932 07	19,114 51	4,502 74	19,114 51	19,114 51	19,114 51	19,114 51	19,114 51	19,114 51	19,114 51	19,114 51	338,086 00

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors.

ONTARIO.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
<i>Batchewana Band</i>				No Chief since death of Life Chief Nubenaigooching.
<i>Chemong (or Mud Lake) Band</i>				
Joseph Irons	Chief	Elected	July 1, 1898.	3 years.
<i>Chippewas of Nawash or Cape Croker—</i>				
W. B. McGregor	"	"	"	"
Peter Elliott	Councillor	"	"	"
James Solomon	"	"	"	"
John Akewenze	"	"	"	"
Stephen Elliott	"	"	March 6, 1899.	July 1, 1901.
<i>Chippewas of Saugeen—</i>				
Thos. Solomon Mandowab	Chief	"	July 1, 1898.	3 years.
Cephas Kahbeeje	Councillor	"	"	"
Peter Henry	"	"	"	"
John Nashkawa	"	"	"	"
<i>Chippewas of the Thames—</i>				
John T. Henry	Life Chief	Appointed	July 1, 1864.	"
Joseph Fisher	Chief	"	" 1896.	"
David French	Councillor	"	"	"
Frank Fox	"	"	"	"
Johnson Grosbeck	"	"	"	"
Francis Deleary	"	"	"	"
<i>Chippewas of Walpole Island—</i>				
Louis Fisher	Chief	"	July 1, 1898.	"
Wawasum	Councillor	"	"	"
Johnson Pindanon	"	"	"	"
Joseph Nahdee	"	"	"	"
Peter Miskokomon	"	"	"	"
<i>Christian Island Band—</i>				
John Monague	Chief	"	"	"
George Copegog	Councillor	"	"	"
Esau Monague	"	"	"	"
William King	"	"	"	"
John Copegog, jr.	"	"	"	"
<i>Cockburn Island Band—</i>				
Peter Wahgoosh	"	"	July 1, 1895.	"
<i>Dokis Band—</i>				
Michael Dokis	Life Chief	"	"	"
<i>Fort Alexander Band—</i>				
William Mann	Chief	"	July 1, 1898.	1 year.
St. Jean Mainville	Councillor	"	"	"
John Henderson	"	"	"	"
<i>Fort William Band—</i>				
Moses McKay	Chief	"	"	3 years.
Thomas Busha	Councillor	"	"	"
Joseph Singleton	"	"	"	"
<i>Garden River Band—</i>				
Michel Cadotte	Chief	"	"	2 years.
John Augustin	Sub-Chief	"	July 1, 1897.	3 years.
Moses Larose	"	"	"	"
Joseph Boisenault	"	"	"	"
George Shingwauk	"	"	"	"
<i>Georgina and Snake Island Band—</i>				
Charles Bigcanoe	Chief	"	July 1, 1898.	"
George McCue	Councillor	"	"	"
James Ashquab	"	"	"	"
<i>Gibson Band (Watha Reserve)—</i>				
Francis Decaire	Chief	"	"	3 years.
<i>Golden Lake Band—</i>				
Narcisse Enias	"	"	July 1, 1899.	"
<i>Henry Inlet Band—</i>				
Joseph Ahsahwasagai	"	"	July 1, 1898.	"
Peter Wickemanchie	Councillor	"	"	"

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—Continued.

ONTARIO—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
<i>Kettle Point Reserve—</i>				
Jeffrey Brisette.....	Councillor....	Elected.....	July 1, 1898..	3 years,
<i>Long Lake Band—</i>				
L. V. N. Finlayson.....	Chief	"	"	"
Toweda.....	Councillor....	"	"	"
Antigwan	"	"	"	"
<i>Magnetawan Band</i>				Not allowed Chief or Coun- cillors as the Indians do not live on Reserve.
<i>Michipicoten, Big Head Band—</i>				
James Cass.....	Chief	Appointed by Dept. at request of Indians....	Feb. 3, 1897..	During pleasure of Dept.
Gros Jimbette	Councillor....			Life.
<i>Mississaguas of Alnwick—</i>				
Peter Crowe	Chief	Elected.....	July 1, 1898..	3 years.
Mitchell Chubb.....	Councillor....	"	"	"
John Comego.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Mississaguas of Credit—</i>				
Joseph Henry.....	Chief Coun'c'r.	Elected.....	Sept. 15, 1898.	1 year.
Joseph Laform.....	Councillor....	"	"	"
John W. McDougall.....	"	"	"	"
James Laform	"	"	"	"
Julius King.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Mississagua River Band—</i>				
Joseph Sahgeese	Chief	Elected.....	July 1, 1898..	3 years.
<i>Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté—</i>				
Daniel H. Maracle.....	Chief	Elected.....	Jan. 1, 1898..	"
Solomon Loft.....	Councillor....	"	"	"
Sampson Green.....	"	"	"	"
Stephen Maracle.....	"	"	"	"
Andrew Maracle	"	"	"	"
<i>Moravians of the Thames—</i>				
C. M. Stonefish.....	Chief	Elected.....	July 1, 1898..	"
Munroe Pheasant.....	Councillor....	"	"	"
Washington Jacobs	"	"	"	"
Walter Tobias.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Muncies of the Thames—</i>				
Charles Timothy.....	Chief		July 1, 1899..	"
Cornelius Logan.....	Councillor....		"	"
Silas Logan.....	"		"	"
<i>Nepton (or Gull Bay) Band—</i>				
Majejamesegabow.....	Chief	Elected.....	July 1, 1898..	"
Kwewesens.....	Councillor....	"	"	"
Majoketan.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Nipissing Band—</i>				
Semo Commanda.....	Chief	Elected.....	July 1, 1898..	"
Moses Beaucage.....	Councillor....	"	"	"
<i>Oneidas of the Thames—</i>				
Moses Brown.....	Chief	Appointed..	Abot year 1854	
Baptiste Powles.....	"	"	" 1886	
Lewis Scannado.....	"	"	" 1886	
Moses Scannado.....	"	"	Ab't June 1894	
Peter Syckles.....	"	"	" 1894	
William Ireland.....	"	"	" 1894	
Henry Lewis.....	"	"	" 1894	
John Ninham.....	"	"		Selected as Chief or Assistant Chief by the other Chiefs in 1894. Their term of office is during their natural lives ex- cept that the women who elected them have power to remove them at any time.
<i>Parry Island Band—</i>				
Peter Megis.....	Chief	Elected.....	Jan. 1, 1897..	3 years.

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
<i>Pays Plat Band—</i>				
Joseph Fisher.....	Chief.....	Elected.....	July 1, 1898..	3 years.
<i>Pic River Band—</i>				
Duncan Desmoulin.....	".....	".....	".....	"
Louis Desmoulin.....	Councillor.....	".....	".....	"
<i>Point (Iron) Band—</i>				
Gahbawahgewonocai..	Chief.....	".....	July 1, 1897..	"
<i>Pottawatamies of Walpole Is- land—</i>				
Ashkebee.....	".....	".....	July 1, 1898..	"
Joseph N. Thomas.....	Councillor.....	".....	".....	"
Joseph Isaacs.....	".....	".....	".....	"
<i>Ramu Band—</i>				
Joseph B. Nanigishkung..	Life Chief.....			
John Kenice.....	Chief.....	Elected.....	Jan. 1, 1897..	3 years.
Sampson George.....	Councillor.....	".....	".....	"
Bunting Stinson.....	".....	".....	".....	"
<i>Red Rock Band—</i>				
Peter Deschamps.....	Chief.....	".....	July 1, 1898..	"
Vincent Ojejegigweb.....	Councillor.....	".....	".....	"
Joseph Meskewawetung..	".....	".....	".....	"
<i>Rice Lake Band—</i>				
Robert Paudush.....	Chief.....	".....	".....	"
<i>Sarnia Band—</i>				
William Wawanosh.....	".....	".....	".....	"
Silas Wanbmong.....	Councillor.....	".....	".....	"
Daniel Otter.....	".....	".....	".....	"
Elijah George.....	".....	".....	".....	"
George Oliver.....	".....	".....	".....	"
<i>Serpent River Band—</i>				
Robinson Oshowskukezhik..	Chief.....	".....	".....	"
<i>Scugog Band—</i>				
George Goose.....	".....	".....	Jan. 1, 1898..	"
<i>Shawanaga Band—</i>				
Hanson Powtegonini.....	".....	".....	July 1, 1898..	"
<i>Shesheganah Band</i>				No " Chief elected since death of Chief Ogemah.
<i>Shesheganing Band—</i>				
John Nahgahnewenah..	Chief.....	Elected.....	July 1, 1898..	3 years.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Six Nation Chiefs.

Indian Names.	English Names.	Band.	When Appointed.	For what Term.
1. Dekarihoken.	Elias Lewis	U. M.	1878	During good behavior. Hereditary
2.	Abram Lewis	"	1876	"
3. Ayonwatha	David Thomas	"	1870	"
4. Sadekariwade.	Peter Powless	"	1877	"
5.	Daniel Duxtater	"	1877	"
6. Shorenhowane.	Isaac Davis	"	1877	"
7. Deyonhegwen.	John W. M. Elliott	"	1893	"
8.	James C Elliott	"	1893	"
9. Orenhrekowah	Isaac Duxtater, jr	"	1887	"
10. Dehenakarine.	Joab Martin	"	1887	"
11.	George W. Hill	"	1888	"
12. Asdawenserontha	John Fraser	"	1877	"
13.				"
16. Shokoharowane.	William Smith	U. M.	1876	"
17. Otatahete	William Green	Oneida	1886	"
18. Kanongweya.	J. S. Johnston	"	1893	"
19. Deyohagwede	Nicodemus Porter	"	1855	"
20.	Joseph Porter	"	1860	"
21. Odwanaokoha	George P. Hill	"	1886	"
22.	Wm. C. Hill	"	1888	"
23. Adyadonantha	Abram Hill Jacket	"	1888	"
24.	August Hill Jacket	"	1888	"
25. Owatshadeha	Arch. Jamieson	"	1880	"
26. Dathodahon.	Nicholas Gibson	Onondaga	1870	"
27. Ohnesahe.	Peter John Key	"	1878	"
28. Dehadkadons	Elijah Harris	"	1896	"
29.	John Jamieson	"	1896	"
30. Skanadajiwak	David John	"	1887	"
31. Hononweyade	David Sky	"	1885	"
32. Hahehonk	William Echo	"	1875	"
33. Kowenensedon	Peter Key, jr.	"	1878	"
34. Sodegwaseh	Levi Jonathan	"	1875	"
35. Hoyonyane	Joseph Porter, jr	"	1887	"
36. Skanawade	Gibson Crawford	"	1896	"
37.	Alexander Hill	"	1865	"
38.	Isaac Hill	"	1865	"
39.	Philip Hill	"	1880	"
40. Dekahyon	Abram Charles	Cayuga	1863	"
41.	James Sky	"	1888	"
42. Jinondawehon	Robert David	"	1897	"
43.	Franklin David	"	1897	"
44. Kadagwaseh	David General	"	1893	"
45. Soyonehs	Austin Bill	"	1897	"
46.	Samuel Kick	"	1897	"
47. Dyoyongo.	Joseph Jacobs	"	1886	"
48.	William Hill	"	1886	"
49. Deyodowakon.	Joseph Henry	"	1876	"
50.	Philip Miller	"	1888	"
51. Dyonwadon.	William Henry	"	1883	"
52. Hadondaheha	John Henry	"	1886	"
53. Deskahe.	Benjamin Carpenter	"	1848	"
54. Hadwenonne	William Wage	"	1865	"
55. Skanyadiyoh.	John Gibson	Seneca	1872	"
60.	George Key	"	1887	"
61. Sadekowyes	Michael Smoke	"	1884	"
62. Dyonehokawe	George Gibson	"	1887	"
63. Kanokedawe.	Johnson Sandy	"	1890	"
64. Sagwarethra.	Solomon Nash	Tuscarora	1873	"
65. Karidawake.	Joseph Green	"	1896	"
66. Nayokawaha.	William Williams	"	1886	"
67. Sakokaryes	Josiah Hill	"	1873	"
68. Rarewetyetha.	Richard Hill	"	1873	"
69.	Nelles Monture	Delaware	1887	"

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—Continued.

ONTARIO—Concluded.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what date.	Term.
<i>South Bay Band—</i>				
David Shawande	Chief	Elected	July 1, 1898.	3 years
<i>Spanish River Div. No. 1—</i>				
Kaibaioasai Shemahgun	"	"	"	"
<i>Spanish River Div. No. 2—</i>				
John Sessinan	"	"	"	"
<i>Spanish River Div. No. 3—</i>				Indians live on unceded part of Manitoulin Island, under chiefs at Wikwemikong.
<i>Stony Point Reserve—</i>				
James Johnson	Councillor	Elected	July 1, 1898.	3 years.
<i>Sucker Creek Band—</i>				
Charles Obotosaway	Chief	"	"	"
<i>Temogaminguc Band—</i>				
Toninie	Life Chief	"	"	"
Chenjuice	2nd "	"	"	"
<i>Thessalon River Band—</i>				
Joseph Bomekezhik	Chief	"	"	"
Peter Jaquahkumnick	Councillor	"	"	"
<i>West Bay Band—</i>				
John Abence	Chief	"	"	"
Raphael Wabange	Councillor	"	"	"
Francis Bapahmash	"	"	"	"
<i>White Fish Lake Band—</i>				
J. B. Shawbwahnahquet	Chief	"	"	"
<i>White Fish River Band—</i>				
James Nahwegahbow	"	"	"	"
<i>Wikwemikong Band—</i>				
William Kinoshameg, sr.	"	"	July 1, 1897.	"
Joseph Osawanimiki	"	"	"	"
Joseph Pelkey	Councillor	"	"	"
Vincent Wakegijig	"	"	"	"
Isaac Shawana	"	"	"	"
William Kinoshameg, jr.	"	"	"	"
<i>Wikwemikong Band—</i>				
John Kaboni	Chief	"	July 1, 1898.	"

QUEBEC.

<i>Abenakis of Becancour—</i>				
Joseph Louis Metzalabanne	Grand Chief	Appointed	Oct. 13, 1856.	Life.
<i>Abenakis of St. Francis—</i>				
Pierre Emmett	Councillor	Elected	Jan. 1897.	3 years.
Joseph Laurent	"	"	" 1897.	"
<i>Amalecite Band of Viger—</i>				
Edouard Denis	Chief	"	July 1, 1895.	"
Thomas Nicolas	"	"	"	"
<i>*Caughnawaga Band—</i>				
Pierre Beauvais	Chief	"	Mar. 27, 1899.	1 year.
Pierre Delorimier	Councillor	"	"	"
Pierre Daillebout	"	"	"	"
François Philipp	"	"	"	"
Michel Bourdeau	"	"	"	"
<i>Jeune Lorette—</i>				
Maurice Bastien	2nd Chief	"	July 1, 1897.	3 years.
François Grosblouis	"	"	About 1867.	Life.
Gaspard Picard	"	"	" 1862.	"
Maurice Siouit	"	"	May 18, 1896.	No term.

*Under Indian Advancement Act.

†The band has by resolution decided that the triennial system be applied to the election of all the chiefs on and after the July 1, 1900.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*QUEBEC—*Concluded*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
<i>Micmac Band of Maria—</i> James Gideon	Chief	Elected	Jan. 1, 1898	3 years.
<i>Micmacs of Restigouche—</i> Polycarpe Martin	"	Not known	1879	No term.
Alexis Marchand	"	Elected	Jan. 1, 1899	3 years.
Noel J. Dedam	Councillor	"	"	"
Noel Sewell	"	"	"	"
Peter Metallic	"	"	"	"
Noel Dominick	"	"	"	"
<i>Montaignais of Lake St. John—</i> Patrick Cleary	Chief	"	July 1, 1898	"
Bazilish	Councillor	"	"	"
David Malec	"	"	"	"
Prosper Cleary	"	"	"	"
David Philippe	"	"	"	"
Alfred Philippe	"	"	"	"
<i>Oka Band—</i> Joseph Gabriel	Chief	"	July 1, 1897	"
Timothy Arirhon	"	"	"	"
Abraham Z. Decaire	"	"	"	"
<i>River Desert Band—</i> John Tenesco	"	"	July 1, 1899	"
Simon Otjik	Councillor	"	"	"
Benjamin Chellifoux	"	"	"	"
<i>St. Regis Band—</i> A. Papineau	"	"	June 20, 1899	"
Mitchell Bova	"	"	"	"
Frank Day	"	"	"	"
John Angus	"	"	"	"
Loran Jacob	"	"	"	"
Peter Oak	"	"	"	"
John Skin	"	"	"	"
Mitchell C. Jacobs	"	"	"	"
Joe Thompson	"	"	"	"
Jake Fire	"	"	"	"
Mitchell Simon	"	"	"	"
Jake Skin	"	"	"	"
<i>Temiscamingue Band—</i> John Polson	Chief	"	July 1, 1899	3 "

NOVA SCOTIA.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.				
John Logan	Chief	Elected	July 1, 1899	3 years.
Benjamin Brooks	Councillor	"	"	"
Benjamin Nocote	"	"	"	"
<i>Micmacs of Cape Breton—</i> John Denny	Chief	"	Aug. 7, 1890	Indefinite.
DIGBY COUNTY.				
<i>Beur River Band—</i> James Musie	"	"	July 1, 1898	3 years.
John Labrador	Councillor	"	"	"
James McEwan	"	"	"	"
HANTS COUNTY.				
<i>Shubenacadie Band—</i> John Noel	Chief	"	July 1, 1897	"

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
GLOUCESTER COUNTY.				
<i>Bathurst Band—</i> Alex. Presque	Chief	Elected under Act.	July 1, 1897 . .	3 years.
KENT COUNTY.				
<i>Big Cove Band—</i> Tom Joseph	"	"	Nov. 1, 1891 . .	"
<i>Indian Island Band—</i> Peter Barlow	"	Appointed.	Not known . . .	Indefinite.
MADAWASKA AND VICTORIA COUNTIES.				
<i>Edmundston and Tobique Reserves—</i> Frank I. Francis	"	Elected	July 1, 1899 . .	3 years.
Joseph Ellis	Councillor	"	"	"
Noel Perley	"	"	"	"
NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.				
<i>Burnt Church Band—</i> Peter Joseph	Chief	"	July 1, 1895 . .	"
<i>Eel Ground Band—</i> Peter Julien	"	"	" 1897 . .	"
<i>Red Bank Band—</i> John Tenas	"	"	" 1896 . .	"
WESTMORELAND COUNTY.				
<i>Fort Folly Band—</i> David Bernard	"	"	" 1899 . .	"
YORK COUNTY.				
<i>Kingsclear and St. Mary's Reserves—</i> Andrew Paul	"	"	" 1899 . .	"
John Solomon	Councillor	"	" 1899 . .	"

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Joseph Francis	Chief	Elected	1867	For life.
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MANITOBA.

BERENS RIVER AGENCY.				
<i>Berens River Reserve—</i> Jacob Berens	Chief		Appointed at date of treaty.	Life.
Antoine Gouin	Headman		"	"
Dick Green	"		"	"
<i>Black River Reserve—</i> John Sayer	Chief	Appointed . .	July 18, 1899 . .	Indefinite.
Jack Harry	Headman	"	Appointed at date of treaty.	Life.
John Hope	"	"	"	"
<i>Blood Vein River Reserve—</i> Peter Stony	Chief	"	"	"

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*MANITOBA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
BERENS RIVER AGENCY—Con.				
<i>Cross Lake Reserve—</i>				
Peter Ross	Chief	Appointed ..	Aug. 12, 1899.	Indefinite.
Felix Scott	Headman	" ..	" ..	"
Thomas Ross	"	" ..	" ..	"
<i>Fisher River Reserve—</i>				
David Rundle	Chief	" ..	App'ted at date of treaty.	Life.
Henry Constatag	Headman	" ..	" ..	"
<i>Hollow Water River Reserve—</i>				
John Hardisty	Chief	" ..	July 18, 1899.	Indefinite.
Chas. Johnston	Headman	" ..	" ..	"
<i>Jack Head River Reserve—</i>				
James Sinclair	"	" ..	App'ted at date of treaty.	Life.
<i>Norway House Reserve—</i>				
Albert Sinclair	Chief	" ..	July 18, 1899.	Indefinite.
Chas. Paul	Councillor	" ..	" ..	"
Magnus Budd	Headman	Elected	Aug. 6, 1896.	3 years.
<i>Poplar River Reserve—</i>				
Jacob Nanawin	"	Appointed ..	At date of tr'ty	Life.
BIRTLE AGENCY (SIOUX BANDS)				
<i>Keeseekoowenin Band No. 61—</i>				
Keeseekoowenin	Chief	Elected	1875	At revision of Treaty 2, the Chief and Headman, Bap- tiste Bone, acknowledged by Lt.-Gov. Morris.
Baptiste Bone	Headman	" ..	1875	During good behaviour.
George Bone	"	" ..	Not known ..	"
Joseph Boyer	"	" ..	Oct., 1893	"
David Burns	"	" ..	" ..	"
<i>Oak River, No. 58.</i>				
Tunkancekiyana	Chief	Appointed ..	Dec., 1893	"
<i>Turtle Mountain Band No. 60—</i>				
Hdamani	"	" ..	" ..	Acknowledged by Band for many years.
<i>Valley River Band—</i>				
John Rattlesnake	"	Elected	July 1, 1897.	3 years.
Alex. Kakaquash	Headman	" ..	" ..	"
<i>Waywayseccappo Band—</i>				
Astakeesie	Chief	" ..	" 1898.	1 year.
George Bird	Councillor	" ..	" ..	3 years.
Manito Wignane	"	" ..	" ..	"
CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.				
<i>Broken Head River Reserve—</i>				
Esquakappow	Chief	" ..	July 1, 1899.	Indefinite.
Charles Bear	Headman	" ..	" ..	"
Henry Flett	"	" ..	" ..	"
Louis Joseph	"	" ..	" ..	"
Maskokequam	"	" ..	" ..	"
<i>Fort Alexander Reserve—</i>				
Wm. Mann	Chief	" ..	" ..	"
John Henderson	Councillor	" ..	" ..	"
St. Jean Mainville	"	" ..	" ..	"
Baptiste Canard	"	" ..	" ..	"
<i>St. Peter's Reserve—</i>				
Wm. Henry Prince	Chief	" ..	Jan. 1, 1897.	"
John Flett, jr.	Headman	" ..	" ..	"
Wm. Sinclair	"	" ..	" ..	"
John Prince	"	Appointed ..	At date of tr'ty	Life.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*MANITOBA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
COUTCHEECHING AGENCY.				
<i>Coutcheeching Band—</i>				
Jos. Jourdain, sr.	Chief	Elected	July, 1899	Indefinite.
Bakekejack	Headman	Appointed	Oct. 3, 1873	Life.
Pierre Jourdain	"	"	July, 1899	Indefinite.
<i>Hungry Hall, No. 1, Band—</i>				
Kaibaikai	Chief	Elected	July 7, 1897	3 years.
Kakeekit	Headman	"	"	"
Wautecomiskung	"	"	"	"
Waishekejack	"	"	"	"
<i>Hungry Hall, No. 2, Band—</i>				
Kawatakecomiskung	Chief	"	"	"
Maiquapinesse	Headman	Appointed	Oct. 3, 1873	Life.
Neeshopinesse	"	Elected	July 6, 1896	3 years.
Tibiscokeejick	"	"	" 7, 1897	"
<i>Lac la Croix Band—</i>				
Wabosoneas	Chief	Appointed	July, 1899	Indefinite.
Kabaassin	Headman	"	Oct. 3, 1873	Life.
Keechewinquot	"	"	July, 1899	Indefinite
Tabaktay	"	"	"	"
<i>Little Forks Band—</i>				
Washeekoneekskung	Chief	"	July, 1899	Indefinite.
Mininawapinesse	Headman	"	Oct. 3, 1873	Life.
Poonheekejackquabe	"	"	"	"
Pastonaqueash	"	"	"	"
<i>Long Sault, No. 1, Band—</i>				
Makatapinesse	Chief	"	July, 1899	Indefinite.
Maw-aw-into-kejack	Headman	"	"	"
Skakooskung	"	"	"	"
Wawaskequakung	"	"	Oct. 3, 1873	Life.
<i>Long Sault, No. 2, Band—</i>				
Maisenawesay	Chief	"	July, 1899	Indefinite.
Atawinine	Headman	"	"	"
Kaquatacomnick	"	"	"	"
Wapatainkiskung	"	"	"	"
<i>Manitou, No. 1, Band—</i>				
Katchekakak	Chief	"	Oct. 3, 1873	Life.
Keewettagabow	Headman	"	July, 1899	Indefinite.
Misquakakake	"	"	Oct. 3, 1873	Life.
Maquameens	"	"	"	"
<i>Manitou, No. 2, Band—</i>				
Maskickewinne	Chief	"	July, 1899	Indefinite.
Etwagpinesse	Headman	"	Oct. 3, 1873	Life.
Pashitchewaskung	"	"	"	"
Pitwaywayquon-ash	"	"	July, 1899	Indefinite.
<i>Niicatchewenin Band—</i>				
Osawaha	Chief	"	"	"
Katcheanmack	Headman	"	"	"
Kachenagquot	"	"	"	"
Maitumekejack	"	"	"	"
<i>Nickickonesemenecanning Band—</i>				
Windegous	Chief	"	"	"
<i>Seine River Band—</i>				
Papamachas	"	"	"	"
Nawekejackquabe	Headman	"	Oct. 3, 1873	Life.
Miskekekejack	"	"	July, 1899	Indefinite.
Shabaunaskung	"	"	Oct. 3, 1873	Life.
<i>Stangecomung Band—</i>				
Kaisheawayance	Chief	"	July, 1899	Indefinite.

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List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—Continued.

MANITOBA—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.				
<i>Crane River Band—</i>				
Ahyang-keesigowenin.	Headman.	Approved by Dept.	July 1, 1898..	3 years.
<i>Ebb and Flow Lake Band—</i>				
Joseph Houle.	Chief.	"	July 14, 1887..	"
Joseph Beauchamp, jr.	"	"	July 12, 1893..	"
Pierre Houle.	"	"	Aug. 17, 1876..	"
William Richards.	"	"	July 12, 1895..	"
<i>Fairford Band—</i>				
Richard Woodhouse.	"	Ap'ointed by Commiss.	Aug. 21, 1871.	Life.
Arthur Thomson.	Councillor.	Approved by Dept.	July 19, 1871.	3 years.
Francis Storr.	"	"	" 1887.	"
John Anderson, sr.	"	"	" 1887.	"
John Woodhouse.	"	"	" 1886.	"
<i>Lake Manitoba Band—</i>				
Mwaytwayahsung.	Chief.	Approved by Dept.	July 10, 1879..	"
Bte. Mwaytwayahsung.	Councillor.	"	July 11, 1887.	"
Naycawaywaywetung.	"	Ap'ointed by Commiss.	Aug. 28, 1875.	Life.
Neejoopenais.	"	Approved by Dept.	July 8, 1897..	3 years.
Saynahkaneash.	"	"	" 1891.	"
<i>Little Saskatchewan Band—</i>				
Philip Anderson.	Chief.	"	July 18, 1891..	"
Albert Shorting.	Councillor.	"	July 21, 1887..	"
Charles Shorting.	"	"	July 18, 1890..	"
Edmund Thompson.	"	"	" " 1891.	"
George Summer.	"	"	" " 1891.	"
<i>Lake St. Martin Band—</i>				
Masaphkeeyash.	Chief.	Ap'ointed by Commiss.	Aug. 21, 1871.	Life.
Ahneewaykapow.	Councillor.	Approved by Dept.	July 23, 1889..	3 years.
John Summer.	"	"	" " 1888.	"
Robert Beardy.	"	"	" " 1888.	"
Robert Bruce.	"	"	July 21, 1890..	"
<i>Pine Creek Band—</i>				
Jean Bte. Napakisit.	Headman.	"	Aug. 7, 1886..	"
<i>Sandy Bay Band—</i>				
Antoine Mosseau.	Chief.	"	July 6, 1893..	"
Alex. Levasseur.	Councillor.	"	July 7, 1896..	"
Antoine Beaulieu.	"	"	July 6, 1893..	"
<i>Water Hen River Band—</i>				
Baptiste Nipinack.	Chief.	"	Aug. 3, 1885..	"
Nanahkowepow.	Councillor.	"	Aug. 21, 1876..	"
O'John-e-way-way.	"	"	Aug. 3, 1885..	"
Wahkittaawemmekowenin.	Headman.	"	Aug. 7, 1886..	"
Wm. Kepekanakapow.	"	"	July 28, 1890..	"
PAM AGENCY.				
<i>Chemauwin Band—</i>				
James Lathlin.	Headman.	Appointed.	When treaty was made.	Life.
<i>Cumberland Band—</i>				
Jeremiah Crain.	Act. Headman.		Chief in Asylu	
<i>Grand Rapids Band—</i>				
John Turner.	Chief.	Elected.	July 1, 1897..	3 years.
Cornelius Turner.	Headman.	Appointed.	July 9, " ..	"
<i>Moose Lake Band—</i>				
George Beaver.	Chief.	"	When treaty was made.	Life.
Otinekimow.	"	"		

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*MANITOBA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date	Term.
PAS AGENCY—<i>Con.</i>				
<i>The Pas Band—</i>				
Antoine Constant	Chief	Appointed	July 27, 1897	3 years.
James Cook, sr	Headman	"	When treaty was made.	Life.
Thomas Henderson	"	"	Jan. 2, 1897	3 years.
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.				
<i>Long Plain Band—</i>				
Short Bear	Chief	Elected	June 20, 1876	3 years or pleasure of Dept.
Assioiope	Councillor	"	July 11, 1892	3 years.
Kahk-pay-way-nind	"	"	June 20, 1876	"
Tahbis-koogizhicaht	"	"	July 11, 1892	"
Wabannaquit	"	"	June 20, 1876	"
<i>Rosseau River Band—</i>				
Antoine	Chief	"	July 6, 1892	" or pleasure of Dept.
Nash-wa-shoope	"	"	July 5, 1892	"
She-she-bance	"	"	1st tr'ty in 1871	Life.
Ash-wa-shkoopenais	Councillor	"	"	"
Awanap	"	"	July 5, 1886	3 years or pleasure of Dept.
Kansapatmakout	"	"	1st tr'ty in 1871	Life.
Kakuakamash	"	"	"	"
Kuwaytahgesick	"	"	July 5, 1893	3 years or pleasure of Dept.
Mash-ipenais	"	"	" 5, 1883	"
Nahpucash	"	"	" 6, 1892	"
Penan ekeshanin	"	"	" 5, 1895	"
Seenee	"	"	" 5, 1895	"
Shaw-is-go-kesick	"	"	" 5, 1894	"
Tapesuvaygizick	"	Appointed by Com- missioner.	1st treaty in '71	Life.
Wastiquap Wahpas	"	Elected	July 5, 1889	3 years or pleasure of Dept.
<i>Swan Lake Band—</i>				
Yellow Quill	Chief	Appointed by Com- missioner.	1st treaty in '71	Life.
RAT PORTAGE AGENCY.				
<i>Assabaska, 35, Band—</i>				
Naitamequm	Chief (succeeds his father)	Appointed	July, 1874	Life.
Angengoo	Headman	Elected	Oct. 3, 1873	"
Eneeneese	"	"	July, 1897	3 years.
Maisinawash	"	"	Oct. 3, 1873	Life.
<i>Big Island, 31, Band—</i>				
Minwabinwaiskung	Chief	Appointed	"	"
Ohmisebaiasin	Headman	"	"	"
Quakehanaquabe	"	Elected	Oct., 1899	3 years.
<i>Buffalo Bay, 36, Band—</i>				
Ayashawash	Chief	Appointed	Oct. 3, 1873	Life.
Aneemeekence	Headman	"	"	"
Maishenanaguabe	"	"	"	"
Matcheecaboo	"	"	"	"
<i>Dalles and Rat Portage Band—</i>				
Thomas Lindsay	Chief	Elected	Oct., 1899	3 years.
Patawekeejick	Headman	"	"	"
Sandy (dit Paishkwahay)	"	"	"	"
Tapasash	"	"	Oct. 3, 1873	Life.
<i>Islington, 29, Band—</i>				
David Land	Chief	Appointed	"	"
Michel Land	Headman	"	"	"
Shaywaywaycomiskung	"	Elected	Oct., 1899	3 years.

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LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*MANITOBA—*Concluded.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
RAT PORTAGE AGENCY—<i>Con.</i>				
<i>North-west Angle, 33, Band—</i>				
Canderomecowiniie...	Chief	Appointed ..	Oct. 3, 1873.	Life.
Kitcheewemitickose	Headman.....	" ..	" ..	"
Neecanepinesse	"	" ..	" ..	"
Ohkisskeminesse	"	Elected ..	Oct., 1899.	3 years.
<i>North-west Angle, 37, Band—</i>				
Pawawassin	Chief	Appointed ..	Oct. 3, 1873.	Life.
Nawepetung	Headman.....	Elected ..	" 1899.	3 years.
Peetwaywaykeejick.. ..	"	" ..	" 1899.	"
Tabiscookeejick	"	" ..	" 1899.	"
<i>North-west Angle, 34, Gull Bay Band—</i>				
Ogemanesay	Chief	Elected ..	Oct., 1899.	3 years.
Ashkabaywich	Headman.....	" ..	Oct. 3, 1895.	"
Maisheekkeejick	"	" ..	" 1895.	"
Weemitickose	"	" ..	July 3, 1895.	"
<i>Shoal Lake, 39, Band—</i>				
Shesheekence	Chief	Appointed ..	Oct. 3, 1873.	Life.
Naminackeekkeejickwabe ..	Headman.....	Elected ..	Oct., 1899.	3 years.
Paichacoos	"	Appointed ..	Oct. 3, 1873.	Life.
Paisindnwind	"	" ..	" 1873.	"
<i>Shoal Lake, 40, Band—</i>				
Maiskookeejick	Chief	Elected ..	July 1, 1898.	3 years.
Keekaw	Headman.....	" ..	" 1898.	"
Saeketchewwayeabow	"	" ..	" 1897.	"
<i>White Fish Bay, 32, Band—</i>				
Kakeekaipinesse	Chief	Elected ..	July 14, 1897.	3 years.
Gros Jean	Headman.....	" ..	Oct. 3, 1873.	Life.
Maisheekewainetung	"	" ..	Oct., 1899.	3 years.
SAVANNE AGENCY.				
<i>Eagle Lake Band—</i>				
Okemawkeejick	Headman.....	Elected ..	Oct., 1899.	3 years.
<i>Frenchman's Head Band—</i>				
Joseph Beniting	Headman.....	Elected ..	" 1899.	3 years.
<i>Kawawoigamok or Sturgeon Lake Band—</i>				
*Ninagaskoneb	Chief	Elected ..	July 12, 1884.	3 years.
Babwawitung	Headman.....	" ..	Oct., 1899.	"
Bagonneykisickup	"	" ..	" 1899.	"
<i>Lac des Mille Lacs Band—</i>				
Sakokoneb	Headman.....	Elected ..	July 1, 1898.	3 years.
Wasakoninie	"	" ..	" 1898.	"
<i>Lac Seul Band—</i>				
Ackiewance	Chief	Elected ..	Oct., 1899.	3 years.
Shabekeejick John	Headman.....	" ..	" 1899.	"
Keejick	"	" ..	" 1899.	"
<i>Wabujoon Band—</i>				
Shabaquay	Chief	Elected ..	July 1, 1898.	3 years.
Sankabkenshung	Headman.....	" ..	" 1898.	"
<i>Wabuskung Band -</i>				
*Pierrot Charles	Chief	Elected ..	July 27, 1888.	"
Ocheck	Headman.....	" ..	Oct., 1899.	3 years.

* These Chiefs succeeded their fathers and no change has been desired.

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.				
<i>Carry-the-Kettle Band—</i>				
+Carry Kettle (Chag-a-kin)	Chief			
Is not a Young Man (Kosh-gosh-ne)	Headman	Appointed	Before treaty.	Life.
Chas. Rider (Shunkakany-anka)	"	Appoint. by Dept	July 22, 1898.	3 years.
The Saulteaux (Eahsichan)	"	Appointed	Aug. 5, 1898.	During good conduct.
Broken Arm (Ish-to-scopa)	"	"	Before treaty.	Life.
Little Mountain (E-ah-kim)	"	"	"	
BATTLEFORD AGENCY.				
Moosomin	Chief	Appointed	Oct. —, 1884.	At pleasure of Government.
Thunderchild	"	"	" 1884.	" "
Watanee	Headman	Elected	1st Treaty, 1876	" "
BLACKFOOT AGENCY.				
(A) Band—				
Iron Shield	Head Chief	Appoint. by Dept.	Sept. 27, 1897.	
(C) Band—				
Weasel Calf	Minor Chief		Previous to treaty.	For life.
(D) Band—				
Running Rabbit	Head Chief	Elected	1892	"
(G) Band—				
Eagle Rib	Minor Chief		Previous to treaty.	"
(H) Band—				
Medicine Shield	"		"	"
(I) Band—				
Yellow Horse	"	Elected	1895	"
(L) Band—				
White Pup	Head Chief	Appointed	Sept. 27, 1897.	"
(N) Band—				
Running Martin		Elected	1893	"
(O) Band—				
Big Plume	Head Chief		Previous to treaty.	"
(P) Band—				
White Eagle	"		"	"
(R) Band—				
Hind Bull	Minor Chief	Elected	1892	"
Calf Bull	Head Chief	Appointed	Sept. 27, 1897.	
Big Road	Minor Chief	"	"	
Little Axe	"	"	"	
BLOOD AGENCY.				
Red Crow	H'd Chief (upper).	Elected	Prev'us to 1877	During pleasure of Department
Day Chief	H'd Chief (lower).	Appointed	1889	" "
Blackfoot Old Woman	Minor Chief	Elected	1878	" "
Bull Shield	"	Appointed	1878	" "
Bull Horn	"	"	1885	" "
Calf Sheet	"	"	1885	" "
Eagle Ribs	"	"	1885	" "
Eagle Shoe	"	Elected	Prev'us to 1877	" "
Going to the Bear	"	"	"	" "
Heavy Shield	"	Appointed	1885	" "
Little Ears	"	"	1893	" "
Many Dust	"	"	1889	" "
Old Moon	"	Elected	Prev's to 1877.	" "
One Spot	"	"	"	" "

+Was appointed Chief in 1890 on the death of "The-Man-who-took-the-Coat."

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LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
BLOOD AGENCY—<i>Con.</i>				
Running Wolf	Minor Chief	Appointed	1883	During pleasure of Department
Stolen Persons	"	Elected	Prev's to 1877.	" "
Strangling Wolf	"	Appointed	1879	" "
Wolf Bull	"	"	1889	" "
CARLTON AGENCY.				
<i>Ahtahkakoop's Band—</i>				
Sasakaunoos	Headman	Elected	Sign'g of treaty	Life or good behaviour.
Meenahwehchakwayo	"	"	"	"
Khmayoostatin	Chief	"	July 1, 1898	3 years.
Louis Ahenakew	Headman	"	"	"
<i>Kapahwekenum Band—</i>				
Alfred Mirasty (Moostoos)	Chief	"	July 1, 1898	3 years.
James Bear	Headman	"	Prev's to 1882.	Life or good behaviour.
Aypaspik	"	"	"	"
George Mirasty	"	"	"	"
<i>Keneemootayo Band—</i>				
Keneemootayo	Chief	Elected	"	"
Meesquobamayo	Headman	"	"	"
Net Maker	"	"	"	"
<i>Mistawasis' Band—</i>				
William Badger	Chief	"	1896	"
George Dreaver	Headman	"	1885	"
John Duncan	"	"	1892	"
Askachass	"	"	1894	"
<i>William Toot's Band—</i>				
Shooshoosymeequon	"	Appointed	Sign'g of treaty	"
Ayatawayo	"	"	"	"
Neeshoogahnagoos	"	"	"	"
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.				
<i>Cowessas' Band—</i>				
Nepahpeness	Chief	Elected	July, 1897	3 years.
A. Gaddie	Headman	"	"	"
A. Delorme	"	"	"	"
<i>Kahkewistahaw's Band—</i>				
Kahkewistahaw	Chief	Appointed at time of treaty	1874	Life.
Wahsacase	Headman	Appointed at time of Treaty	1874	"
Louison	"	Elected	1886	"
<i>Ochapowace's Band—</i>				
Kahtekinacoos	"	Appointed at time of treaty	1884	"
Kanawasquahum	Headman	Elected	July 24, 1888	"
Oosowastin	"	"	"	"
DUCK LAKE AGENCY.				
<i>Cumberland Band—</i>				
Kah-ta-pis-co-wat	Chief	Appointed	Sept., 1876	Life or resignation.
<i>James Smith's Band—</i>				
James Smith	Chief	"	"	"
Bernard Constant	Councillor	"	"	"
Chee-koo-soo	"	"	"	"
Jacob McLean	"	"	"	"

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
DUCK LAKE AGENCY—<i>Con.</i>				
<i>John Smith's Band—</i>				
John Smith	Chief	Appointed ..	Sept., 1876	Life or resignation.
Benjamin Joyful	Councillor ..	" ..	" ..	"
John Badger	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
Francis Drever	" ..	" ..	Sept., 1887	Pleasure of Superintendent- General and Band.
Robert Bear	" ..	" ..	Oct. 1890	"
EDMONTON AGENCY.				
<i>Alexander's Band—</i>				
Alexander	Chief	Elected	1879	Life.
John	Headman	" ..	1879	"
Wm. Burntstick	" ..	Appointed ..	Oct., 1899	Indefinite.
Baptiste G. Shortlegs	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
<i>Enoch's Band—</i>				
Mistah Jim	Chief	" ..	July 10, 1899 ..	"
Alexander Charlo	Councillor ..	" ..	" ..	"
Alexis Charlo	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
<i>Joseph's Band—</i>				
Painted Stone	" ..	" ..	1880	"
Wm. Kootenhayo	" ..	" ..	1880	"
<i>Michel's Band—</i>				
Michel	Chief	" ..	1880	"
Gladu	Headman	" ..	1880	"
<i>White Whale Lake Band—</i>				
Paul	Chief	" ..	Sept., 1897	Three years.
Reindeer	Headman	" ..	1879	Life.
Simon	" ..	" ..	1879	"
FILE HILLS AGENCY.				
<i>Little Black Bear's Band—</i>				
Ka Pessor Atamoo, or Thunder Breath	" ..	Appointed by Agent ..	1884	Indefinite.
Rahtokope Camakasis, or He Ties the Knot	" ..	" ..	1875	"
<i>Star Blanket Band—</i>				
Ahchukakopetokopit, or Star Blanket	Chief	Appointed by Indian Agent	1875	"
Sohitna, or Coming over the Hills	Headman	" ..	1884	"
Powaston, or Falling Dust ..	" ..	Treaty Chief	1874	"
Ohoo Awasis, or Night Owl ..	" ..	Appointed by Indian Agent	1884	"
Skitchewasis, or Stem Child ..	" ..	" ..	1884	"
HOBBEWA AGENCY.				
<i>Ermineskin's Band—</i>				
Ermineskin	Chief	Appointed by H. B. Co.	1869	For life or good conduct.
Iwastin	Headman	Appointed by Band ..	1877	"
Kennewats	" ..	" ..	1877	"
Panny Ermineskin	" ..	Department	Oct., 1899	During pleasure of Depart- ment.
<i>Louis Bull's Band—</i>				
Louis Bull	" ..	Appointed on death of his father, Noah Mud- dy Bull	1882	For life or good conduct.

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LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
HOBBEWA AGENCY—<i>Con.</i>				
<i>Samson's Band—</i>				
Buffalo Chips.....	Headman....	Appointed by Band..	1877.....	For life or good conduct.
Kakitohat.....	".....	".....	1877.....	"....."
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.				
<i>Pheasant Rump Band, No. 68—</i>				
Red Thunder, or Wah-kee- andutah.....	Headman....	Elected....	1874.....	Good conduct.
Red Iron, or Mahsandutah...	".....	".....	1874.....	".....
Head Man, Etonshon.....	".....	".....	1874.....	".....
<i>Striped Blanket Band, No. 69—</i>				
Waving in the Wind.....	".....	".....	1885.....	".....
<i>White Bear Band, No. 70—</i>				
White Bear.....	Chief.....	Appointed by Dept..	Dec. 21, 1897..	".....
Ka-ka-ke-way, or Eagle Voice.....	Headman....	Elected....	1874.....	".....
Lone Child, or Kah-payekoot.....	".....	".....	1885.....	".....
MUKOWPETUNG'S AGENCY.				
<i>Band No. 75—</i>				
Piapot.....	Treaty Chief..		1875.....	Good behaviour.
Rock Chief.....	Headman....	Appointed by Band..	1883.....	".....
Oo-cha-pas-copey-aces.....	".....	".....	1884.....	".....
Astum-a-pick-kaapit.....	".....	".....	1885.....	".....
Musquah.....	".....	".....	1890.....	".....
<i>Band No. 78, Sioux—</i>				
*Standing Buffalo.....	Chief.....			
<i>Band No. 79—</i>				
Ka-Ka-Ke-sick.....	Treaty.....		1874.....	Life.
John Asham.....	".....	Appointed by Band..	1886.....	".....
Ah-winne-cappo.....	".....	Elected....	1891.....	".....
John Asham, jr.....	".....	".....	1897.....	".....
<i>Band No. 80—</i>				
Muscowpetung.....	".....	Appointed..	1881.....	".....
Muscowcappo.....	Treaty Headman..		1894.....	".....
Apisknew.....	".....	Elected....	1889.....	".....
†UNION LAKE AGENCY.				
PEIGAN AGENCY.				
<i>(A) Band—</i>				
Black Eyes.....	Minor Chief..	Elected....	Jan. 1, 1898..	3 years.
<i>(B) Band—</i>				
Bull Plume.....	".....	".....	1891.....	Life.
<i>(C) Band—</i>				
Big Swan.....	".....	Appointed..	1877.....	".....
<i>(D) Band—</i>				
Running Wolf.....	".....	".....	1877.....	".....
<i>(E) Band—</i>				
Crow Eagle.....	".....	".....	1877.....	".....
".....	Head Chief....	".....	1890.....	".....

* American Indian settled here in 1880. † No chiefs or headmen.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
STONY RESERVE.				
<i>(A) Band—</i>				
Bear's Paw.....	Chief.....	Appointed by Band.	Before treaty of 1877.	Life.
James Dickson.....	Headman.....	Elected at treaty.	1877.....	"
<i>(B) Band—</i>				
Jonas Goodstony.....	Chief.....	Elected	1889.....	During good behaviour.
<i>(C) Band—</i>				
Chinigay.....	".....	Appointed by Band.	Before treaty of 1877.	Life.
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.				
<i>Blue Quill's Band—</i>				
Blue Quill.....	Headman.....	Elected	1877.....	"
<i>Chippewyan Band—</i>				
Fabian.....	".....	Appointed	1886.....	"
<i>James Seenum's Band—</i>				
James Seenum or Pakan.....	Chief.....	"	Since treaty 1876.	"
John Hunter.....	Headman.....	Elected	1879.....	"
Peter Shirt.....	".....	"	1895.....	"
SARCEE AGENCY.				
Bull Head.....	Head Chief.....	"	Was chief at time of treaty, Sept., 22, '77	During pleasure of Govt.
Big Plume.....	Minor Chief.....	Appointed	1880.....	"
Big Wolf.....	".....	"	1883.....	"
Eagle Robe.....	".....	Elected	Was chief at time of treaty, Sept., 22, '77	"
Painted Otter.....	".....	Appointed	1880.....	"
SWAN RIVER AGENCY.				
<i>Côté Band—</i>				
Joseph Côté.....	Chief.....	Elected	1884.....	3 years or pleasure of Dept.
Wa-pe-ka-ka-ka.....	Headman.....	Appointed	1874.....	For life.
Charles Kesic.....	".....	"	1874.....	"
Shinguish.....	".....	"	1874.....	"
<i>Keeseekoos Band—</i>				
Keeseekoos.....	Chief.....	Elected	1877.....	"
James Quequezance.....	Headman.....	"	1882.....	"
Ka-ka-ka-e-way.....	".....	"	1877.....	"
Kitchiemonia.....	".....	"	1877.....	"
<i>Ken Band—</i>				
The Key.....	Chief.....	"	1877.....	"
George Brass.....	Headman.....	"	1877.....	"
John Beady.....	".....	"	1877.....	"
John Redlake.....	".....	"	1884.....	Pleasure of Department.
William Brass.....	".....	"	1877.....	For life.
TOUCHWOOD AGENCY.				
<i>Day Star's Band—</i>				
Crow Buffalo.....	".....	"	Before treaty..	During good conduct.
<i>Gordon's Band—</i>				
Day Bird.....	".....	"	".....	"
John Cochrane.....	".....	"	1883.....	"
Josiah Pratt.....	".....	"	1883.....	"
<i>Muscowequan's Band—</i>				
Muscowequan.....	Chief.....	"	Before treaty..	"
Windigoaquanaysee.....	Headman.....	"	".....	"

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List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Concluded.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
TOUCHWOOD AGENCY— <i>Con.</i>				
<i>Poor Man's Band—</i>				
Taywaykesequabe.....	Chief.....	Elected.....	1883.....	During good conduct.
Mahchequaness.....	Headman.....	".....	Before treaty.....	"
Old Fox.....	".....	".....	".....	"
<i>Yellow Quill's Band—</i>				
Summer Hair.....	".....	".....	".....	"

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BABINE AGENCY.				
Babine Group.	<i>Fort Babine Band—</i>			
	Big George.....	Only Chief.....	Appointed.....	For life.
	<i>Hoquel-get Band—</i>			
	Nakhe.....	".....	".....	"
	<i>Moricietown Band—</i>			
	Wos.....	".....	".....	"
	<i>Old Fort Babine Band—</i>			
	Pierre Nast-hoel.....	".....	".....	"
	<i>Fort George Band—</i>			
	Baptiste Sees.....	".....	".....	"
Carrier Group.	<i>Port Grahame Band—</i>			
	No Chief.....	".....	".....	"
	<i>Fraser's Lake Band—</i>			
	George Sadiay.....	".....	".....	"
	<i>Grand Rapids Band—</i>			
	No Chief.....	".....	".....	"
	<i>McLeod's Lake Band—</i>			
	Nansit.....	".....	".....	"
	<i>Pintee Band—</i>			
	Tom Grosse Tête.....	".....	".....	"
	<i>Stony Creek Band—</i>			
	Paul Koeltco.....	".....	".....	"
	<i>Stuart's Lake Band—</i>			
	Moise Taya.....	".....	".....	"
	<i>Thalce Band—</i>			
	Abel Nathoot-cas.....	".....	".....	"
	<i>Tsis-Tuain-Li Band—</i>			
	No Chief.....	".....	".....	"
	<i>Tsis-Tlatho Band—</i>			
	Pierre Henli.....	".....	".....	"
	<i>Yu-Cutce Band—</i>			
	No Chief.....	".....	".....	"
	<i>Connelly Lake Band..</i>			
	Kartha (Sicanees).....	".....	".....	"
	<i>Na-Anees (Bands 2)—</i>			
	Tsigeue.....	".....	".....	"
	<i>Get-An-Mar Band (Hazelton).</i>			
	Get-dum-kul-doe.....	1st Chief.....		"
	Spragh.....	2nd.....		
	Go-wa-dagh.....	3rd.....		
	<i>Kul Doe Band—</i>			
	Ksum-go-nagh.....	1st.....		
	Wi-tagh-span.....	2nd.....		
	Na-ghan.....	3rd.....		

All the chiefs of the Babine and Carrier Groups and the Connelly Lake and Na-Anees Bands were appointed by the Roman Catholic priests, but no record is kept as to dates. The appointments are considered for life, during good behaviour, &c.

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
BABINE AGENCY—<i>Con.</i>				
<i>Kis-Ge-Gas Band—</i>				
Mo-loo-loch.....	1st Chief.....			
Legap.....	2nd ".....			
We-gnye.....	3rd ".....			
<i>Kis-Piox Band—</i>				
Thail.....	1st ".....			
Clay-num-la-ha.....	2nd ".....			
Gigh-loo-dalgh.....	3rd ".....			
<i>Kitse-Gukla Band—</i>				
Mol-aghan.....	1st ".....			
Koch-sun.....	2nd ".....			
We-get.....	3rd ".....			
<i>Kit-Wan-Gagh Band—</i>				
Gaagh.....	1st ".....			
Kill-a-wah.....	2nd ".....			
To-wallask.....	3rd ".....			
<i>Kit-Wan-Kool Band—</i>				
We-gha.....	1st ".....			
Nees-la-ga-noos.....	2nd ".....			
We-leetsk.....	3rd ".....			
COWICHAN AGENCY.				
<i>Cheerno Band</i> (Buchey Bay)—				
Charlie Hicquacher.....		Appointed.....	June 6, 1897..	On trial.
<i>Clenclamat Band—</i>				
George Quahwalt.....				Takes his father's place, who resigned on account of old age and sickness.
<i>Comeakin Band—</i>				
Joe Kukaeth.....			June, 1897....	4 years.
<i>Comox Band—</i>				
Deaf Jimmy.....		Hereditary.....		Life.
<i>Bellett Band—</i>				
Jacob Kaselatza.....	Head Chief.....	".....		"
<i>Koksilah Band—</i>				
Ecloose Kuwamult.....		".....		"
<i>Kulleets Band—</i>				
Simon.....	Head Chief.....	Elected.....	1895.....	4 years.
<i>Li-malche Band.</i>				
Lyackson Band—				
Ce-who-latza.....	Head Chief.....	Appointed by Governor	1864.....	Late chief died; no successor elected.
<i>Nanaino Band—</i>				
Louis Good.....		By Mission- aries.....		Life.
<i>Panquechin Band—</i>				
Jim Klow-stun.....	Acting Chief.....			"
<i>Penclakut Band—</i>				
Ed. Halbertstone.....	Head Chief.....	By Band.....		Until election takes place.
<i>Quanichan Band—</i>				
Seheeltun.....	".....	Hereditary.....		Life.
<i>Somcnos Band—</i>				
Charley Quitquarton.....	Acting Chief.....			"
<i>Songhees Band—</i>				
Michael Cooper.....	Chief.....	Appointed by Band..	April 28, 1899.	Until election takes place.
Geo. Cleetham.....	Headman.....	".....	".....	4 years.
August Jackson.....	".....	".....	".....	"
Willie Jack.....	".....	".....	".....	"
<i>Sno-no-was Band—</i>				
Bob.....		Hereditary.....		"
<i>Tsartlip Band—</i>				
David Le-tess.....	Acting Chief.....			Life.
<i>Tsau-out Band—</i>				
Harry Sallier.....			About 1883....	Until election takes place. At will of Band.

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LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
COWICHAN AGENCY—<i>Con.</i>				
<i>Tse-kum Band—</i>				
Jim Swortkomult.....		Hereditary..		Life.
<i>Tsussie Band—</i>				
Johnston Hul-kak-lats-tun..		"		" suspended for bad conduct.
FRASER AGENCY.				
<i>Aitchilitch Band</i>				Chief dead; no successor
<i>Ay-waw-wis Band—</i>				elected.
Bernard.....	Chief		No record...	No record.
<i>Burrard Inlet No. 3 Band—</i>				
James.....		No record...	"	"
<i>Chea-ka-mus Band—</i>				
Tom.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Cheam Band—</i>				
Harry.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Chehalis Band—</i>				
Johnny Leon.....	"	Elected	Aug. 26, 1894..	3 years.
<i>Douglas Band—</i>				
Charley Wills.....	"	"	Oct. 31, 1896..	"
<i>False Creek Band—</i>				
George.....	"	No record	No record...	Life.
<i>Ho-mal-ko Band—</i>				
William.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Hope Band—</i>				
Pierre.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Kapilano Band—</i>				
Joseph.....	"	Elected	June 1, 1895.	3 years.
<i>Katsay Band—</i>				
Joe Isaac.....	"	"	May 18, 1898.	"
<i>Kla-hoose Band—</i>				
Julian.....	"	"	Sept. 23, 1895.	"
<i>Kawatin Band—</i>				
Billy.....	"	No record	No record...	Life.
<i>Kwaw-kwaw-a-pilt Band—</i>				
Joseph.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Kway Quillam Band—</i>				
John.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Lak-ah-men Band—</i>				
Moyes.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Langley Band—</i>				
Casimere.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Matsqui Band—</i>				
Augustan.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Muske-ahm Band—</i>				
Johnny.....	"	Elected	May 20, 1893.	3 years.
<i>Ohamil Band—</i>				
George.....	"	No record	No record	Life.
<i>Pemberton Meadows No. 1</i>				
<i>Band—</i>				
James.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Pemberton Meadows No. 2</i>				
<i>Band—</i>				
Charley.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Pemberton Meadows No. 3</i>				
<i>Band—</i>				
Peter.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Pop-Kum Band—</i>				
Jacob.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Ruby Creek Band—</i>				
Tom.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Scowlitz Band—</i>				
Cassimere.....	"	"	"	"

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
FRASER AGENCY—<i>Concluded.</i>				
<i>Sechelt Band—</i>				
Jules.....	Chief.....	No record ..	No record	Life.
<i>Oannuck Band—</i>				
Fiddle.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Sem-uh-hoo Band—</i>				
Sam.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Seymour Creek Band—</i>				
Jimmy Harry.....	"		Jan. 14, 1896.	3 years.
<i>Skaw-a-mish Mission—</i>				
Harry.....	"	No record ..	No record	Life.
<i>Skookum Chuck Band—</i>				
Paul.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Skulkayn Band—</i>				
Billy.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Skwah Band—</i>				
George.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Skway Band—</i>				
Motiste.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Skwaw-ah-looks Band—</i>				
George.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Skwe-ahm Band—</i>				
.....	"	"	"	Chief dead. pointed.
<i>Slam-mon Band—</i>				
Charley.....	"	"	"	Life.
<i>Squatits Band—</i>				
.....	"	"	"	Chief dead. pointed.
<i>Squiahla Band—</i>				
Peter.....	"	No record ..	No record	Life.
<i>Staw-a-mus Band—</i>				
Joseph.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Sumas, No. 1, Band—</i>				
Thomas.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Sumas, No. 2, Band—</i>				
James.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Sumas, No. 3, Band—</i>				
Charley.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Tehe-wassan Band—</i>				
Harry.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Texas Lake Band—</i>				
Hamen.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Tsoo-ah-die Band—</i>				
Joseph.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Tsoo-wah-lie Band—</i>				
Capt. John.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Yale Band—</i>				
James.....	"		May 14, 1894.	3 years.
<i>Yuk-wea-kwioose Band—</i>				
Louis.....	"	No record ..	No record	Life.
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY.				
<i>*Chomok Band—</i>				
<i>Chukchukualk Band—</i>				
André (succeeded father).....	"	Elected.....	1867	"
<i>H-laut Band (S. Thompson)—</i>				
Loon (succeeded father).....	"	"	1880	"
<i>Haltkum Band (Adams Lake)</i>				
Narcisse (succeeded father).....	"	"	1888	"
<i>Klukhlukalan Band (Kanaka Bar)—</i>				
Khewban.....	"	"	1867	"

* This band is now merged into the Speyan Band.

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List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY— <i>Con.</i>				
<i>Ilkumcheen Band—</i>				
<i>Kittsawit Band—</i>				
William Michele.....	Chief	Elected	1878.....	Life.
* <i>Spapian Band—</i>				
<i>Kamloops Band—</i>				
Louis (succeeded Paul Lolo).	"	"	1862	"
<i>Kamus Band—</i>				
John.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Kapatsitsan Band—</i>				
George.....	"	Date of elec- tion unk'n	"	"
† <i>Mpaklum Band—</i>				
<i>Kuant Band</i> (Little Sushwap Lake)—				
François (suc. brother).....	"	Elected.....	1892.....	"
<i>Kuinsatan Band</i> (Cold Water)—				
Paul.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Kuisikanah Band—</i>				
<i>Nuak Band—</i>				
Peter.....	"	"	"	"
§ <i>Nepa Band</i> } (Oregon Jack § <i>Paska Band</i> } Creek).				
§ <i>Piminos and Pakeist Band—</i>				
<i>Spaptsin Band—</i>				
Sumahalsa	"	"	"	"
<i>Nesikeep Band—</i>				
Austin	"	"	"	"
<i>Nikaomin Band—</i>				
Louis.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Nkaih Band—</i>				
Thomas	"	"	"	"
<i>Nkuakin Band—</i>				
Justus.....	Chief.....	Elected.....	1867.....	"
<i>Stryen Band—</i>				
Justus	"	"	1867.....	"
<i>Ycot Band—</i>				
Justus.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Nkatsam Band—</i>				
<i>Nhumcen Band—</i>				
Peter.....	"	"	1893.....	"
<i>Nkumcheen Band—</i>				
John Muastainnitsa.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Nkva Band—</i>				
Thomas	"	"	1867.....	"
‡ <i>Nziskat Band—</i>				
<i>Sh-ha-ha-nih Band—</i>				
Baby (Austin)	"	Not known.	Not known.....	"
<i>Siska Band</i> , Halaha (Poyehl)				
Daniel.....	"	Elected.....	1885.....	"
<i>Skaap Band—</i>				
Silas.....	"	"	1892.....	"
<i>Skappa Band—</i>				
<i>Skichistan Band</i> (Deedman's Creek)—				
Joseph Tonah.....	Chief.....	"	"	"

* Under the Lytton Chief Michele.

† This band is now merged into the Kapatsitsan Band.

‡ Sumahalsa is headman of the Piminos, Pakeist, Spaptsin, Nepa and Paska Bands. Owing to the aridity of their lands his people are scattered into small bands, occupying the more fertile portions of their reserves.

§ The old chief, Chuyaska, occupies a small reserve up Clapperton Creek, six miles from Zoht.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN. AGENCY— <i>Con.</i>				
<i>Skuzzy Band</i> —				
Charles Fly (suc. father).....	Chief.	Elected.	Date of election	Life.
<i>Snahaim Band</i> —			unknown.	
Henry.....		Elected	1892.....	"
<i>Spuzzum Band</i> —				
Paul.....	Chief.	"	1895.....	"
* <i>Chataway Band</i> —				
* <i>Kekalus Band</i> —				
* <i>Skuwha Band</i> —				
<i>Spelluncheon Band</i> —				
Gabriel (Ahula).....	"	"	1884.....	"
† <i>Speyam Band</i> —				
<i>Stahl Band</i> (Ashcroft)—				
Charlie McGee.....	"			"
<i>Sunk Band</i> —				
<i>Tkayyum Band</i> —				
Bob Robertson.....	Chief		Date of elec- tion unknown.	Life.
<i>Tluhtans Band</i> (Bonaparte)				
Dick Basil.....	"			"
<i>Zoht Band</i> —				
Shootoo.....	"			"
OKANAGAN AGENCY.				
<i>Ashnola Band</i> —				
John.....	Chief	Elected	1866.....	"
<i>Chuchuruyha Band</i> —				
Moise.....	"	"	1867.....	"
<i>Hamilton Creek Band</i> —				
† Michel.....				"
§ <i>Kereneus Band</i> —				
<i>Nkamapitz Band</i> —				
Louie Jim.....	Chief	Elected	April, 1898..	3 years.
<i>Duck Lake Band</i> —				
Enoch.....	"			Recognized as chief for many years.
<i>Okanagan Lake Band</i> —				Life.
Charles.....	"	Elected		
<i>Nkamip Band</i> (Osyoos)—				
Grégoire.....	"	"	1870.....	"
<i>Penticton Band</i> —				
François.....	"	"	1864.....	"
<i>Shennoskuankin Band</i> —				
Joseph.....	"			"
<i>Spahamin Band</i> (Douglas Lake).				
John Chilhusta (suc. father)...	"	"	1885.....	"
KOOTENAY AGENCY.				
<i>Columbia Lake Band</i> —				
Abel.....	1st Chief.	Appointed..	June 12, 1893..	For Life.
<i>Flatbow or Lower Kootenay Band</i> —				
San Pierre.....	"		Date unknown	"
Eustace.....	2nd Chief.		"	"

* This group includes the minor bands of Chataway, Kekalus and Skuwha. Joseph Lewis also claims to be chief.

† The Speyam Band has no chief, being contiguous to the Kaptsitsan Band. The two bands make common cause in obtaining work on the Canadian Pacific Railroad; John, the Kamus chief, being the headman for the Comox, Kamus and Speyam Bands.

‡ Michel of Hamilton Creek is a Lytton Indian. There is no special band of Indians on this reserve; it was allotted to the Lytton group of bands for a winter range for horses.

§ Included in Shennos Kuankin Band.

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LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
KOTENAY AGENCY—<i>Con.</i>				
<i>Shuswap or Kinbasket's Band—</i>				
Chas. Kinbasket (Tu-el-na).....	1st Chief.....		1889.....	Life.
Pierre.....	2nd ".....		".....	"
<i>St. Mary's Band—</i>				
François.....	1st ".....		April, 1894.....	"
<i>Tobacco Plains Band—</i>				
Edward.....	1st ".....		1871.....	"
Paul.....	2nd ".....		Oct., 1891.....	"
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.				
<i>Ahwhamish Band—</i>				
Gwa-ma-ha-las.....	Head Chief.....			Hereditary.
<i>Kla-witsis Band—</i>				
Si-witi.....	".....			"
<i>Koskimo Band—</i>				
Wah-kas.....	".....			"
<i>Kwa-sa-la Band—</i>				
Wha-kas.....	".....			"
<i>Kwótseno Band—</i>				
Ou-witti.....	".....			"
<i>Kwawkewlth Band—</i>				
He-ma-sa-ka.....	".....			"
<i>Kwi-kah Band—</i>				
He-na-kai-la-su.....	".....			"
<i>Ma-ma-lil-li-kulla Band—</i>				
Kaul-la-las.....	".....			"
<i>Matilpi Band—</i>				
Si-witi.....	".....			"
<i>Na-kwakta Band—</i>				
Si-witi.....	".....			"
<i>Nimkish Band—</i>				
Tla-gu-glas.....	Chief.....			"
<i>Nu-witti Band—</i>				
Karly-ti.....	".....			"
<i>Ta-nak-tenk Band—</i>				
Ni-gay.....	".....			"
<i>Twa-waw-ti-e-neuh Band—</i>				
Kiauti.....	".....			"
<i>Wawlitsum Band—</i>				
Kih-ku-tla-la.....	".....			"
<i>Wi-wai-at-kai Band—</i>				
Wha-mish.....	".....			"
<i>Wi-wai-at-kum Band—</i>				
Kwak-sistala.....	".....			"
NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY.				
<i>Aiyansh Band—</i>				
Abraham.....	1st Chief.....			Life.
Kawis.....	2nd ".....			"
Kauk-kis-si.....	".....			"
<i>Bella Bella Band—</i>				
Boston Humpsit.....	1st ".....			"
Kittee.....	".....			"
Charley Tihe.....	2nd ".....			"
Honsty.....	".....			"
Nu-nu-cus.....	".....			"
Carpenter.....	".....			"
<i>Bella Coola Band—</i>				
Chi-che-law.....	1st Chief.....			"
Schooner.....	".....			"
Tom.....	".....			"
King John.....	".....			"
Johnny.....	2nd ".....			"

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what date.	Term.
NORTH-WEST COAST. AGENCY— <i>Con.</i>				
<i>China Hat Band—</i>				
Moses.....	1st Chief.....			Life.
Peter Starr.....	2nd ".....			"
Charley.....	2nd ".....			"
<i>Fort Simpson Band—</i>				
Julia Legaie.....	Chieftainess.....			"
Ne-ash-a-muck.....	1st Chief.....			"
Ne-ish-yak-ant.....	".....			"
* Kal-lak-shirk.....	".....			"
Shan-shirk.....	".....			"
Ne-ask-na-wa.....	".....			"
Kum-a-gan.....	".....			"
Ne-ash-ant.....	".....			"
Ne-ish-waakes.....	".....			"
Ka-cum-isk.....	".....			"
Klem-la-chaa.....	".....			"
Ne-ash-cul-durks.....	".....			"
Skugwait.....	".....			"
Ne-as-luk-in-oust.....	".....			"
Victoria Young.....	".....			Chieftainess.
Ne-la-as-ta-ta.....	".....			"
Squam-te-ust.....	".....			"
† Tee-la-kaa.....	2nd Chief.....			"
Ne-ash-pal-las.....	".....			"
Ne-ash-cun-he.....	".....			"
Te-gul-a-cha.....	".....			"
Ne-ash-at-kish-nat.....	".....			"
Wee-la-cha.....	".....			"
Lack-rah.....	".....			"
La-ash.....	".....			"
Quil-charch.....	".....			"
Ne-ash-wa-baa.....	".....			"
Ne-as-tal-tal.....	".....			"
<i>Section No. I.—</i>				
Alfred Dudoward.....	Councillor.....	Elected.....	January 12, '98	} One year, under the Indian Advancement Act.
James Morrison.....	".....	".....	".....	
Henry Nelson.....	".....	".....	".....	
William Kelly.....	".....	".....	".....	
<i>Section No. II.—</i>				
Matthew Johnson.....	".....	".....	".....	} One year, under the Indian Advancement Act.
Louis Gosnell.....	".....	".....	".....	
Matthew Peak.....	".....	".....	".....	
Enoch Maxwell.....	".....	".....	".....	
<i>Section No. III.—</i>				
George Henry.....	".....	".....	".....	} One year, under the Indian Advancement Act.
Joseph Bradley.....	".....	".....	".....	
Mark Wright.....	".....	".....	".....	
Joseph Ryan.....	".....	".....	".....	
<i>Kinsquit Band—</i>				
Captain John.....	1st Chief.....			Life.
King George.....	".....			"
Sino-an.....	2nd Chief.....			"
<i>Kincolith Band—</i>				
Wesley Mountain.....	1st Chief.....			"
Paul Kleadah.....	2nd Chief.....			"
Frederick Allen.....	".....			"
Sam Seymore.....	".....			"
<i>Kitamat Band—</i>				
Jessie Molson.....	1st Chief.....			"
Tankun-nos.....	".....			"

* Indian names of chiefs have been given in all instances when obtainable.

† The Fort Simpson Band comprises about half of the nine original Tsimpsaan tribes, and nearly all of the chiefs of the nine tribes; hence the large number of chiefs.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what date.	Term.
NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY—<i>Con.</i>				
<i>Kitanguta Band—</i>				
Klendah	1st Chief			Life.
Quck-shoo	"			"
Nela-sha	"			"
Nuck-a-tua	2nd Chief			"
Loo-zax	"			"
<i>Kitkaata Band—</i>				
Kut-shoo	"			"
Timothy	"			"
<i>Kitkalla Band—</i>				
Haal Shanket (Shakes)	1st Chief			"
Joshua Zebassa	"			"
Quil-shi-ash	2nd Chief			"
Margaret Wank-cash	"			Chieftainess.
Ne-ash-cut-la	"			"
Och-la-wals	"			"
<i>Kitlach-Damaz Band—</i>				
Scotian	1st Chief			"
Kal-li-cum	"			"
Ki-bite	2nd Chief			"
Kshim-salim	"			"
Man-a-chi	"			"
<i>Kitlope Band—</i>				
Paul Kitlope	1st Chief			"
Charley Paul	2nd Chief			"
Johnny	"			"
<i>Kitsalas Band—</i>				
Annie Legaie	1st Chief			Chieftainess.
Kitsalas George	2nd Chief			"
Haldane	"			"
Sam Kitshon	"			"
<i>Kitsumkalem Band—</i>				
Kit-chu-ank	1st Chief			"
Solomon	2nd Chief			"
<i>Kittex Band—</i>				
Nesh-la-wan	1st Chief			"
Shauk-a-wan	"			"
Solomon Ward	"			"
Nees-les-yan	2nd "			"
Kul-cha-box	"			"
<i>Kitrint-Shilth Band—</i>				
We-shanksh	1st "			"
Ack-wil-la-cha	"			"
Queth-noo	2nd "			"
Shuck-shoo	"			"
<i>Lach-Al-Sap Band—</i>				
Victoria Calder	1st "			Chieftainess.
†Mountain	"			"
Charley Ross	2nd "			"
David McKay	"			"
<i>Massett Band—</i>				
Charley Endenshaw	1st "			"
Wee-ha	"			"
James Stilton	"			"
Costa-nilk	2nd "			"
Doctor Tom	"			"

All chieftainships throughout the North-west Coast Agency are hereditary, and the heir to a chieftainship is considered a chief from his birth, but he requires to make a potlach before succeeding to the powers of a chieftain. Second chieftainships are more family headships than tribal chiefs.

† Many chiefs as well as others have dropped their Indian names and hold only the names of white people given them by missionaries.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term
NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY—<i>Con.</i>				
<i>Mellakatta Band—</i>				
Ne-ash-taw	1st Chief.			Life.
Sarah Lagale	"			" Chieftainess.
Anna Sebassa	"			"
Charles Ryan	2nd "			"
<i>Owee-Kay-No Band—</i>				
Charley Walkins	1st "			"
Charley Grapler	2nd "			"
<i>Skidegate Band—</i>				
Skidegate	1st "			"
Captain Gold	"			"
Captain Clew	"			"
George	2nd "			"
Watson	"			"
<i>Tallon Band—</i>				
Klist-le-kas	1st "			"
Timka	2nd "			"
* WEST COAST AGENCY.				
<i>Ahousaht Band—</i>				
Nookamis	1st Chief.			"
Moquina	2nd "			"
Kilhla	3rd "			"
<i>Chaiquesaht Band—</i>				
Nah-wi-ook	1st "			"
<i>Claoquaht Band—</i>				
Joseph	"			"
<i>Ehattisaht Band—</i>				
Joe	"			"
<i>Ewlhwithlaht Band—</i>				
Jack Neclairquopet	"			"
<i>Eeshquaht Band—</i>				
Charlie	2nd Chief.			"
Ainé	"			"
<i>Howchuklaht Band—</i>				
Capt. Charlie	1st "			"
<i>Kelsenaht Band—</i>				
George	"			"
<i>Kyukaht Band—</i>				
Hakla	"			"
<i>Matchillaht Band—</i>				
Nasannees	"			"
<i>Moouchaht Band—</i>				
Moquina	"			"
<i>Nitinaht Band—</i>				
Captain Joe	"			"
Dick	2nd "			"
<i>Noochahlaht Band—</i>				
Punch Quochkum	1st "			"
<i>Oiaht Band—</i>				
Homeeze	"			"
<i>Opitchesaht Band—</i>				
Bob	"			"
<i>Pacheenaht Band—</i>				
Chief Charlie	"			"
<i>Toquaht Band—</i>				
Quahtukenilh	"			"
<i>Tsesaht Band—</i>				
Shewish	"			"

* No appointments or elections. Chiefs in this agency all hold their rank by hereditary law.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Concluded.*BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.				
<i>Alexandra Band—</i>				
Nemalcock.....	1st Chief.		1887.....	Life.
<i>Alkali Lake Band—</i>				
Hoch-o-me.....	"	Elected.....	1898.....	3 years.
<i>Anderson Lake Band—</i>				
Tash-pola.....	"		1896.....	Life.
<i>Aneham Band—</i>				
An-a-ham.....	"	Elected.....	1896.....	3 years.
<i>Bridge River Band—</i>				
Yee-kalt.....	"		1890.....	Life.
<i>Canoe Creek Band—</i>				
Ney-yesk.....	"	Appoint. by Indian Supt.	1894.....	
<i>Cayoosh No. 1 Band—</i>				
Clacktute.....	"		1885.....	Life.
<i>Cayoosh No. 2 Band—</i>				
Un-sook.....	"		1885.....	"
<i>Clinton Band—</i>				
See-sap.....	1st Chief.	Appoint. by Indian Supt.	1894.....	
<i>Dog Creek Band—</i>				
Mee-sou.....	"		1884.....	Life.
<i>Fountain Band—</i>				
Kil-pout-ken.....	"		1884.....	"
<i>High Bar Band—</i>				
Tea-besk.....	"		1884.....	"
<i>Kenim Lake Band—</i>				
Ty-a-mast.....	"		1887.....	"
<i>Lillooet No. 1 Band—</i>				
I-das-ket.....	"	Appoint. by Reserve Com.		
<i>Lillooet No. 2 Band—</i>				
Pash-el-qu.....	"		1884.....	"
<i>Pavilion Band—</i>				
Timp-ken.....	"		1884.....	"
<i>Quemelle Band—</i>				
Cash-e-mel.....	"		1884.....	"
<i>Seaton Lake or Enias No. 2 Band—</i>				
Enias.....	"	Appointed.....	1884.....	"
<i>Seaton Lake or Mission No. 1 Band—</i>				
Galt-i-ack.....	"	"	1884.....	"
<i>Seaton Lake or Neciat No. 6 Band—</i>				
Na-saw.....	"	"	1885.....	"
<i>Seaton Lake or Schloss No. 5 Band—</i>				
We-wit.....	"	"	1891.....	"
<i>Soda Creek Band—</i>				
Peeps.....	"		1886.....	"
<i>Stones Band—</i>				
Quilt.....	"		1885.....	"
<i>Toosey Band—</i>				
Toosey.....	"		1885.....	"
<i>Williams Lake Band—</i>				
Baptiste William.....	"	Elected.....	1896.....	3 years.

INDIAN WOMEN WHO HAVE COMMUTED THEIR ANNUITY BY A
TEN YEARS' PURCHASE (\$50) UNDER SECTION 11
OF THE INDIAN ACT.

1898-99.

Treaty No. 1.

Fort Alexander Band—Marie Harrison, No. 207.

Treaty No. 3.

Coutcheeching Band—Rose Lyons, No. 12.

Treaty No. 6.

Okemasis Band—Sophia Hooper, Daughter of No. 12.
James Seenum's Band—Bella House, No. 157.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

RETURN A (1)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on December 31, 1899.

HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Rank.	Annual Salary.	Date of Present Rank	Date of First Appointment to Civil Service.
		\$		
Hon. Clifford Sifton.	Superintendent General.		Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior.	
James A. Smart	Deputy Superintendent General		Holds this office combined with that of Deputy Minister of the Interior.	
John D. McLean.	Chief Clerk and Secretary.	2,000	July 1, 1897	Oct. 1, 1876
Samuel Stewart.	" and Assistant Secretary.	1,800	Dec. 30, 1898	July 1, 1879
Reginald Rimmer.	" and Law Clerk.	2,000	June 27, 1898	June 27, 1898
Duncan C. Scott	" and Accountant	1,950	July 6, 1893	Oct. 8, 1880
William A. Orr.	First Class Clerk, in charge of Land and Timber Branch.			
Frederick W. Smith.	First Class Clerk.	1,500	Aug. 1, 1894	Nov. 24, 1882
John McGirr.	"	1,650	Nov. 4, 1889	Oct.—, 1870
Robert G. Dalton.	"	1,650	Oct. 14, 1891	Aug. 1, 1877
* Jas. A. J. McKenna	"	1,450	Nov. 29, 1893	July—, 1871
Samuel Bray, D.L.S.	"	2,000	Dec. 30, 1898	July 1, 1887
Henry C. Ross.	"	1,400	July 1, 1899	June 14, 1884
Edwin Rochester.	Second Class Clerk	1,400	July 1, 1886	Jan. 10, 1883
James J. Campbell.	"	1,400	June 5, 1890	June 5, 1890
Hiram McKay	"	1,400	Aug. 1, 1894	Dec. 30, 1886
Martin Benson.	"	1,200	Sept. 11, 1894	July 11, 1880
Henry J. Brook.	"	1,150	Dec. 1, 1884	April 1, 1876
Alfred E. Kemp.	"	1,100	July 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1871
John D. Sutherland.	"	1,100	July 1, 1898	Feb. 1, 1884
John W. Shore.	"	1,100	Jan. 11, 1899	Jan. 11, 1899
Jno. H. Antliff, D.T.S.	"	1,100	July 1, 1899	Mar. 24, 1884
Joseph Delisle.	Third Class Clerk.	1,100	July 1, 1899	July 1, 1898
Fannie Yeilding	"	1,000	June 23, 1880	June 23, 1880
Caroline Reiffenstein	"	1,000	April 3, 1882	April 3, 1882
Louis A. Dorval.	"	1,000	Nov. 24, 1883	Nov. 24, 1883
Lizzie D. McMeekin.	"	1,090	July 1, 1886	July 1, 1886
Ida H. Wilson.	"	1,000	Dec. 31, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887
Geo. M. Matheson.	"	950	Jan. 29, 1887	Jan. 29, 1887
Edith H. Lyon.	"	850	June 21, 1888	June 21, 1888
Helen G. Ogilvy.	"	800	May 31, 1890	May 31, 1890
Floretta K. Maracle.	"	800	June 30, 1890	June 30, 1890
Robert B. E. Moffat.	"	750	Jan. 31, 1891	Jan. 31, 1891
Mary D. Maxwell.	"	750	Feb. 7, 1891	Feb. 7, 1891
Annie C. Taylor	"	750	May 31, 1890	May 31, 1890
Frederick R. Byshe.	"	750	June 30, 1890	June 30, 1890
Louisa E. Dale.	"	750	July 26, 1892	Mar. 26, 1891
James Guthrie	"	750	July 21, 1891	July 21, 1891
Thos. P. Moffatt.	"	700	July 21, 1891	July 21, 1891
Alice M. S. Graham.	"	700	Oct. 14, 1891	Oct. 14, 1891
Frederick H. Byshe.	"	700	Nov. 28, 1893	Nov. 28, 1893
Emma S. Martin.	"	600	Jan. 31, 1895	Feb. 6, 1893
Chas. A. Cooke.	Writer	550	Sept. 11, 1894	Sept. 11, 1894
Margaret H. Brennan	"	485	Mar. 1, 1893	Mar. 1, 1893
Sarah M. O'Grady.	"	455	Nov. 19, 1896	Nov. 19, 1896
Peter Jos. O'Connor.	"	430	Oct. 12, 1896	Oct. 12, 1896
Annie M. Garfoote.	"	400	July 1, 1899	Feb. 15, 1898
Gertude A. Gorrell.	"	400	Mar. 28, 1899	Mar. 28, 1899
Benjamin Hayter.	Packer	400	May 26, 1899	May 26, 1899
William Seale.	Messenger	500	July 26, 1892	July 26, 1892
John Ackland.	"	420	Mar. 18, 1893	Mar. 18, 1893
		300	June 28, 1899	June 28, 1899

OFFICERS OF OUTSIDE SERVICE AT HEADQUARTERS.

Frederick H. Paget.	Attached to Accountant's Branch.	1,500	June 1, 1882	June 1, 1882
Jas. Ansdell Macrae.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.	1,600	Oct. 1, 1892	June 14, 1881
Geo. L. Chitty	Inspector of Timber	1,200	June 21, 1893	June 21, 1893

* Salary as First Class Clerk, \$1,400; allowance as Private Secretary, \$600.

RETURN A (2) —Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on December 31, 1899.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
Abbott, William Van.	Indian Land Agent.	\$ cts. 825 00—With \$154.50 a year for office rent and fuel.	Sault Ste. Marie	Batchewana, Big Head or Michipicoten and Garden River.
Adams, Joshua	Indian Land Agent.	Commission of 5 p.c. on collections	Sarnia	Mohawks of Bay of Quinté, Tyendinaga Reserve.
Anderson, George.	"	500 00	Marysville	Algonquins of Golden Lake.
Bennett, Edmund.	"	60 00	Castile	Islands in River Trent.
Blomfield, Charles James.	Indian Land Agent.	Commission of 7½ p.c. on sales	Lakefield.	Six Nations of Grand River.
Cameron, Edwin D.	Indian Supt.	1,200 00 \$140 for travelling expenses, and \$200 for rent.	Brantford.	Chippewas of Aux Sables, Kettle Point and Sarnia.
English, Adam.	Indian Agent.	500 00	Sarnia.	Thessalon, Mississauga River and Thessalon Tp.
Goulette, O. V.	Guardian of Islands.	150 00	Gananoque	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior.
Hagan, Samuel	Indian Agent.	500 00—\$24 office rent.	Thessalon	Parry Island, Dokis, Henvey Inlet, Nipissing, Shawanaga, Tenogamingue and Watha (or Gibson).
Hodder, J. F.	"	800 00	Port Arthur	Mosassaugas of the Thames.
Hill, David Seymour	Chief Indian Officer.	900 00	Brantford	Mississaugas of Mud and Rice Lakes.
Ironsides, Alex. McG.	"	720 00	Manitowaning	Chippewas of Beausoleil, Christian Island.
Maclean, William Brown.	Indian Supt.	900 00—Commission of 5 p.c. on collections; \$60 office rent.	Parry Sound.	" Nawash, Cape Croker.
McDonald, Alex. R.	Indian Agent.	500 00	Duart.	" and Pottawatimies of Walpole Island.
McFarlane, William	"	325 00	Keene	Sucker Creek, Shugniandah, South Bay, Maganetawan, Point Groudin, Tahgawine, White Fish River, White Fish Lake and unceded portion of Manitoulin Island.
McGibbon, Charles.	"	500 00	Penetanguishene	Chippewas of Saugeen.
McIver, John.	"	500 00	Cape Croker	Chippewas, Muncees and Onondas of the Thames.
McKelvey, Alex.	"	500 00	Wallaceburg	Mississauga of the Credit.
McPhee, Duncan J.	"	400 00	Atherley	Mississaugas of Alnwick.
Sims, C. L. D.	"	800 00	Manitowaning	Chippewas of Cockburn Island, Shesegwaning, Obidgewang and West Bay.
Scotfield, John.	"	500 00	Chippewa Hill.	
Stimpson, William.	Indian Land Agent.	Commission of 5 p.c. on collections	Warton	
Sinclair, A.	Indian Agent.	600 00	Poplar Hill	
Stewart, Hugh	"	600 00	Hagersville	
Thackeray, John.	"	325 00	Rosetown	
Thorburn, J. H.	"	600 00	Gore Bay	

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Williams, Albert W.....	Indian Agent.....	100 00	Port Perry	Mississaguas of Scougog.
Yates, John.....	".....	350 00	Virginia	Chipp of Snake and Georgina Islands.
Arthur, R. H., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	400 00—	Paid by Band.	White Fish Lake, Serpent River and Spanish River Indians.
Baxter, J., M.D.....	".....	100 00	"	Mississagua River.
Bowman, George, M.D.....	".....	150 00	"	Chippewas of Beaucauliel.
Caruthers, John, M.D.....	".....	600 00	"	Indians on Manitoulin Island.
Corlett, G. H., M.D.....	".....	150 00	"	Chippewas of Rama.
Evans, J. W., M.D.....	".....	100 00—	Voted by Parliament.	Indians between Chapleau and Poganising.
Hough, H. A., M.D.....	".....	500 00—	Paid by Band.	Chippewas of Nawash.
Hay, W. W., M.D.....	".....	500 00	"	Indians on Walpole Island.
Johnston, J., M.D.....	".....	250 00	"	" Manitoulin Island.
Lapp, T. Clark, M.D.....	".....	275 00	"	Mississaguas of Alnwick.
McDonald, R., M.D.....	".....	350 00	"	" the Credit.
McEwen, James A., M.D.....	".....	300 00—	Voted by Parliament.	Oneidas of the Thames.
McIntosh, J. W., M.D.....	".....	1,000 00—	Paid by Band.	Indians on Manitoulin Island.
McPhail, D. P., M.D.....	".....	300 00	"	Moravians of the Thames.
Mitchell, F. H., M.D.....	".....	200 00—	Band, \$200; \$60 vote.	Chippewas and Muners of the Thames.
Moore, John, M.D.....	".....	250 00—	Band by Band.	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.
Passmore, W. J., M.D.....	".....	250 00	"	"
Pringle, H. H., M.D.....	".....	150 00	"	Chippewas of Snake Island.
Proctor, E. L., M.D.....	".....	37 50	"	Mississaguas of Scougog.
Reid, J. A., M.D.....	".....	100 00	"	Garden River and Batchewana.
Secord, Levi, M.D.....	".....	2,850 00	"	Six Nations.
Shaw, J. M., M.D.....	".....	150 00	"	Mississaguas of Rice Lake.
Williams, R. W., M.D.....	".....	300 00	"	Chippewas of Saugeen.
Smith, Rev., A. G.....	Missionary (C.E.).....	400 00	"	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.
QUEBEC.				
Bastien, Antoine O.....	Indian Agent.....	300 00	Jeune Lorette	Hurons of Lorette; Quarante Arpents and Rocmont Reserves.
Beaulieu, E.....	".....	150 00—	Commission of 5 p.c.	Amalectes of Cacouna.
Brosseau, Alex.....	".....	600 00—	\$60 for office rent.	Indians of Caughnawaga.
Burwash, Adam.....	".....	200 00	"	Lake Temiscamingue.
Couinre, A. O., M.D.....	".....	200 00	"	N. Temiscamingue.
Desilets, Chas. O. H., M.D.....	".....	100 00	"	St. François du Lac.
Donahue, W. T. A.....	".....	400 00	"	Becancour.
Gagné, Rev. Jacob.....	".....	100 00	"	Pont de Bleue.
Gagnon, Adolphe.....	".....	100 00	"	Maria.
Long, George.....	".....	400 00	"	Micmacs of Maria.
		50 00—	Commission of 10 p.c. on land rent and 2½ p.c. on distributions.	Lower St. Lawrence.
McCaffrey, Wm. J.....	".....	600 00	"	St. Régis.
Mulligan, E. A., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	200 00—	Paid by Band.	Iroquois of St. Régis.
McCartney, F. W., M.D.....	".....	80 00	"	River Desert Band.
Perillard, Joseph.....	Indian Agent.....	100 00	"	River Desert Band.
Pitre, Jérémie.....	".....	200 00	"	Micmacs of Gaspé.
			"	Lake of Two Mountains.
			"	Micmacs of Restigouche.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on December 31, 1899.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

QUEBEC—Continued.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		\$ cts.		
De Gouzaque, Rev. Jos.	Missionary (R.C.)	225 00	Pierreville	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Giroux, Rev. G.	"	225 96	Lorette	Hurons of Lorette.
Bourget, Rev. P.	"	125 00—Also \$25 for fuel	St. Regis.	Iroquois of St. Regis.
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Carter, Wm. D.	Indian Agent.	400 00	Richibucto.	Elle River, Restigouche Co.; Bathurst, St. Peter's Island and Pokenouché, Gloucester Co.; Tabusintac, Burnt Church, Eel Ground, Red Bank, Indian Point, Big Hole and Renous, Northumberland Co.; Big Cove, Indian Island and Buctouche, Kent Co.; Shediac and Fort Folly, Westmoreland Co.
Farrell, James	"	500 00—Allowed \$50 for office rent.	Fredericton	Tobique, Victoria Co.; Edmundston, Madawaska Co.; Kingsclear, St. Mary's, York Co.; Woodstock, Carleton Co.; Oromocto, Sunbury Co.
Sprague, T. F., M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00	Woodstock	Northumberland County.
Ferguson, A. G., M.D.	"	25 00	Dalhousie	Kent County.
Benson, J. S., M.D.	"	100 00	Chatham	
Desmond, J. F., M.D.	"	100 00	Newcastle	
Ollequi, R. A., M.D.	"	175 00	Big Cove.	
Landry, D. V., M.D.	"	20 00	Tobique	
Bannon, Rev. E. J.	Missionary (R.C.)	100 00	Big Cove.	
D'Amour, Rev. L. C.	"	40 00	Edmundston	
Morrisey, Rev. W.	"	100 00	Oak Point	
O'Keefe, Rev. M. A.	"	100 00	Tobique	
O'Leary, Rev. W.	"	100 00	Kingsclear	
Barnaby, T.	Constable	24 00	Eel Ground	Northumberland County.
Simon, John	"	20 00	Big Cove.	Kent County.
Perley, Peter	Caretaker of Church.	40 00	Tobique	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

NOVA SCOTIA.

Indian Agent.					
Beckwith, Chas. E.	50 00.	Steam Mills	Michenac of King's County.		
Cameron, Rev. Angus, D. D.	100 00.	Christmas Island	Cape Breton County.		
DeMolitor, John J. E.	50 00.	Shelburne	Shelburne County.		
Fraser, Rev. John	100 00.	St. Peter's	Richmond Co., Salmon River Reserve.		
Harlow, Chas.	100 00.	Caledonia	Laurenburg and Queen's Counties:		
			Bridgewater, New Germany, Chester,		
			Malheur, Bay and Lunenburg.		
McDonald, Arch. J.	50 00.	Baddeck	Victoria County.		
McDonald, John R.	100 00.	Heatherton	Antigonish and Guysborough Counties:		
			Afton, Piquette Forks and Sun-		
			merside Reserves.		
McDonald, Rev. Roderick.	100 00.	Eureka	Pictou County: Indian Cove Reserve.		
McIsaac, Rev. Donald	100 00.	Glendale	Inverness County: Malagawatch and		
			Whycomagh Reserves.		
McManus, Rev. C. E.	50 00.	Sheet Harbour	Halifax County.		
Purdy, J. H.	50 00.	Bear River	Digby County: Indian Hill Reserve.		
Rand, Fred. A., M.D.	50 00.	Paradise	Cumberland County: Franklin Manor		
			Reserve (Halfway River).		
Smith, Thos. B.	50 00.	Truro	Colchester County: Millbrook Reserve.		
Wallace, Alonzo	50 00.	Shubenacadie	Hants County: Indian Brook Reserve.		
Wells, George	50 00.	Annapolis	Annapolis County: Maitland and Mil-		
			ford Reserves.		
Whalen, W. H.	50 00.	Yarmouth	Yarmouth County.		
Bissett, C. P., M.D.	125 00.	St. Peter's	Richmond County: Salmon River Reserve.		
Jacques, H., M.D.	50 00.	Canning	King's County.		
Kelly, F. H., M.D.	50 00.		Laurenburg County, East.		
Macaulay, J. A., M.D.	75 00.		Inverness County, Malagawatch Reserve.		
MacDonald, Hugh N., M. D.	75 00.	Whycomagh	Inverness Co., Whycomagh Reserve.		
McDonald, D. M.D.	225 00.	Baddeck	Victoria County.		
McIntyre, D. K., M.D.	250 00.	Sydney	Cape Breton County.		
McKinnon, J. C., M.D.	150 00.	Antigonish	Antigonish County.		
McLean, E. D., M.D.	150 00.	Shubenacadie	Hants County: Indian Brook Reserve.		
McMillan, J., M.D.	75 00.	Pictou	Pictou County.		
Marsh, H. A., M.D.	75 00.	Bridgewater	Laurenburg County, West.		
Withers, Russell, M.D.	50 00.	Annapolis	Annapolis County.		
Yorston, F. S., M.D.	100 00.	Truro	Colchester County: Millbrook Reserve.		

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Indian Superintendent	300 00.	Higgin's Road	Lennox Island Reserve, Richmond Bay; Morell Reserve, King's County.
Arsenault, John O.			

RETURN A (2) Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on December 31, 1899.
OUTSIDE SERVICE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c. \$ cts.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
Vowell, Arthur W.	Indian Supt. and Reserve Com. for B. C.	3,000 00	Victoria.	
Mackay, Joseph W.	Senior Clerk.	1,800 00	"	
MacLaughlin, Wm.	Clerk.	1,000 00	"	
McLachlan, D.	Messenger.	600 00	"	
Green, Ashdown H.	Surveyor.	1,800 00	"	
Hell, Ewen	Indian Agent.	1,200 00	Clinton.	Williams Lake Agency.
Devlin, Frank	"	1,200 00	New Westminster.	Fraser River "
Galbraith, Robert L. T.	"	1,200 00	Fort Steele.	Kootenay "
Guilford, Harry	"	1,200 00	Alberni.	West Coast "
Irwin, Archibald	"	1,200 00	Savona.	Kamloops-Okanagan Agency.
Lomas, W. H.	"	1,200 00	Quamichan.	" "
Loring, Richard E.	"	1,200 00	Hazelton.	Babine "
Pidcock, Rich. H.	"	1,200 00	Cape Mudge.	Kwakwewith "
Todd, Chas.	"	1,800 00	Metlakatla.	North west Coast "
Footo, E. C., M.D.	Medical Officer.	400 00	Quamichan.	Cowichan "

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

	Indian Commissioner's Office.			
Laird, Hon. David.	Indian Commissioner.	3,200 00	Winnipeg, Man.	
Lash, J. B.	Secy. to Commissioner.	1,500 00	"	
Ponton, Arch. W.	Surveyor in charge of Indian reserve surveys in N. W. T.			
	Manitoba, Kewatin and part of Ontario.			
	Starkeeper.	1,800 00	"	
	Inspector of Roman Catholic Schools.	1,400 00	"	
	Clerk.	1,200 00	"	
		900 00	"	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

Robson, M.	Stenographer and Typewriter	600 00	"	Clandeboye and Berens River Agencies.
Gordon, M.	Typewriter	360 00	"	
Polk, L.	Clerk	300 00	"	
Thompson, T.	Cartaker	144 00	"	
MANITOBA				
SUPERINTENDENCY.				
McColl, Ebenezer.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Re- serves	2,400 00	Rat Portage, Ont.	Rat Portage, Couchicheung and Savanne Agencies.
Laveque, Luc J. A.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Re- serves	1,800 00	Portage la Prairie, Man.	Portage la Prairie, Manitowapah and the Pas.
Marlatt, Samuel R.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Re- serves	1,800 00	"	
Contois, Pierre.	Interpreter	360 00	"	
TREATY No. 2.				
Swinford, S.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	"	Manitowapah Agency: Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba; Ebb and Flow Lake, Fairford, Sandy Bay (Treaty No. 2), Lake St. Martin; Crane River, Water Hen River and Pine Creek Reserves.
Begg, Magnus.	Indian Agent	1,600 00	Fort Frances, Ont.	Couchicheung Agency: Hungry Hall, Long Sault, Manitou, Little Forks, Couchicheung, Stange- couning, Niacatchewentin, Nickickonesmenecan- ing, Seine River and Lac la Croix.
Courtney, Joseph.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	The Pas, Sask	The Pas Agency: Grand Rapids (Saskatchewan River), Chepawawin, Moose Lake, The Pas, Pas Mountain, Cumberland.
Short, J. W.	"	1,000 00	Berens River, Man	Berens River Agency: Black River, Hollow Water River, Loon Straits, Blood Vein River, Fisher River, Jack Head River, Berens River, Pekan- gekun, Grand Rapids (Berens River), Poplar River, Norway House, Cross Lake.
NORTH-WEST				
SUPERINTENDENCY.				
Wadsworth, Thos. P.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Re- serves	2,200 00	Calgary, Alta	Edmonton, Hobbema, Morley, Sarcee, Blackfoot, Blood and Peigan Agencies.
McGibbon, Alex.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Re- serves	2,200 00	Qu'Appelle	Birtle, Swan River, Moose Mountain, Crooked Lake, Assiniboine, File Hills, Muscowpetung and Touch- wood Agencies.
Chisholm, Wm. J.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Re- serves	1,800 00	Battleford	Duck Lake, Carlton, Battleford, Onion Lake, Saddle Lake Agencies, and White Cap Sioux, Montreal Lake and Lac la Ronge Reserves.
Schmidt, Wm.	Teamster and Inter- preter	360 00	"	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on December 31, 1899.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—Continued.

NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY—Continued.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Rank.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
TREATY NO. 4.				
<i>Birdie Agency.</i>				
Markle, John A.	Indian Agent.	\$ 1,200 00.	Birdie, Man.	Bird Tail, Oak River, Oak Lake, Turtle Mountain,
Dickenson, S. M.	Clerk.	720 00.	"	Keweekeowenin, Waywayseccappo, Valley River,
Taylor, John.	Farmer.	480 00.	"	Gambler's and Rolling River.
Strongquill, P. G.	Interpreter.	300 00.	"	
<i>Siran River Agency.</i>				
Jones, Wm. E.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00.	Côté, Assa.	Côté, Key's, Keweekeowenin Reserves.
Côté, Robert.	Interpreter.	180 00.	"	
Porter, David.	Labourer.	180 00.	"	
<i>Moose Mountain Agency.</i>				
Halpin, Henry R.	Farmer in charge.	720 00.	Cunnington Manor, Assa.	Pleasant Rump's, Striped Blanket's and White
Murison, W.	Labourer.	300 00.	"	Bert's Reserves.
<i>Crooked Lakes Agency.</i>				
Wright, John P.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00.	Broadview, Assa.	(Chapowace's, Kakewistahaw's, Cowessess' and
Jowett, John W.	Clerk.	600 00.	"	Sakimay's Reserves.
Sutherland, J. A.	Miller and Blacksmith.	600 00.	"	
Pollock, Isaac.	Farmer.	480 00.	"	
Houtrie, Peter.	Farmer.	480 00.	"	
Cameron, Henry.	Interpreter.	240 00.	"	
<i>File Hills Agency.</i>				
Graham, Wm. M.	Indian Agent.	900 00.	Qu'Appelle	Little Black Bear's, Star Blanket's, Okanase and
Ashdown, L.	Farmer.	300 00.	"	Peopkeewas Reserves.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

Ledoux, Jos.....	Interpr & mail carrier	120 00	"			
Deanomme, Jos.....	Herder.....	360 00	"			
<i>Muscowpetung's Agency.</i>						
Mitchell, J. A.....	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00	Regina, Assa.....			Piapot's, Muscowpetung's, Pasquah's and Standing Buffalo's Reserves.
Hockley, S.....	Farmer.....	480 00	"			
Gooderham, J. H.....	"	480 00	"			
Richardson, H.....	"	600 00	"			
Finlayson, J. D.....	Herder.....	480 00	"			
Laroque, John.....	Interpreter.....	300 00	"			
<i>Touchwood Hills Agency.</i>						
Martineau, H.....	Indian Agent.....	1,000 00	Kutawa, Assa.....			Muscowequan's, George Gordon's, Day Star's, Poor Man's, Fishing Lake and Nut Lake Reserves.
Caruthers, Henry A.....	Clerk and Farmer.....	600 00	"			
Stanley, E.....	Farmer.....	480 00	"			
Favel, Chas.....	"	360 00	"			
Hamilton, P. J.....	"	480 00	"			
Brass, John.....	Interpreter.....	300 00	"			
<i>Assiniboine Agency.</i>						
Asplin, Thos. W.....	Farmer in charge.....	720 00	Wolseley, Assa.....			Assiniboine Reserve.
Kennedy, Daniel.....	Labourer.....	300 00	"			
Indian.....	Mail carrier.....	60 00	"			
<i>Duck Lake Agency.</i>						
McKenzie, Robert S.....	Indian Agent.....	1,000 00	Duck Lake, Sask.....			One Arrow's, Okemasis, Beady's, Checastapasin's, John Smith's, James Smith's and Cumberland Reserves.
Price, Jos. H.....	Farmer.....	480 00	"			
Marion, Louis.....	"	480 00	"			
Letellier, J. S.....	"	480 00	"			
Thomas, Sandy.....	Interpreter.....	360 00	"			
<i>Carlton Agency.</i>						
Goodfellow, W. B.....	Indian Agent.....	1,000 00	Mistawasis, Sask.....			Wm. Twatt's, Petequahey's, Mistawasis, Ahtakakakooop's, Kapahawekenum's, Keenemostayo's, Pelican Lake and Wahsapaton Sioux Reserves.
Jackson, T. E.....	Clerk.....	600 00	"			
McKenzie, John.....	Miller.....	600 00	"			
McRath, Wm.....	Farmer.....	480 00	"			
Anderson, P.....	"	480 00	"			
Watson, Louis.....	Labourer.....	60 00	"			
Tucker, W. R.....	Overseer.....	144 00	Saskatoon.....			White Cap Sioux Reserve.
Clarke, Rev. T.....	"	180 00	Montreal Lake.....			Montreal Lake and Lac La Ronge Reserve.
Pratt, Rupert.....	Interpreter.....	360 00				

RETURN A (2) Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on December 31, 1899.
OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—Continued.
NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY—Continued.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c. \$ cts.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
<i>Battleford Agency.</i>				
Danais, Chas. M.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Battleford, Sask.	Red Pheasant's, Stony, Sweet Grass, Poundmaker's,
Johnson, C. J.	Clerk	600 00	"	Little Pine's, Moosomin's and Thunderchild's
Nolan, Chas.	Farmer	480 00	"	Reserves.
Arcand, D.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Warden, S.	"	480 00	"	
Waines, W. R.	"	480 00	"	
Sayers, Jas.	Asst. Farmer	360 00	"	
McDonald, N.	Timster & Interpreter	360 00	"	
Villebrun, D.	Stockman.	360 00	"	
<i>Onion Lake Agency.</i>				
Sibbald, W.	Indian Agent	900 00	Onion Lake, Sask.	Seekaskootch and Chippewyan, No. 124, Reserves.
Mann, Blanche	Clerk	180 00	"	
Taylor, Joseph	Interpreter	180 00	"	
Slater, Thos.	Stockman.	420 00	"	
<i>Saddle Lake Agency.</i>				
Mann, G. G.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Saddle Lake, Alta.	Saddle Lake, Wabstanow, Whitefish Lake, Lac la
Tomkins, P.	Farmer	480 00	"	Biche, Chippewyan, No. 130, and Beaver Lake
Batty, J.	"	420 00	"	Reserves.
McGee, Thos.	Miller	480 00	"	
Whitford, S.	Interpreter	300 00	"	
<i>Edmonton Agency.</i>				
Gibbons, James	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Edmonton, Alta.	Kucchi's, Michel's, Alexander's, Joseph's and White
Lake, Arthur E.	Clerk	600 00	"	Whale Lake Reserves.
Gullbault, A.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Blanc, Henri	Interpreter	300 00	"	
Blowett, W. G.	Farmer	420 00	"	
Blanc, Vital	Labourer	180 00	"	

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<i>Hollicoma Agency.</i>		Hollbrooke, Alta.	Sampson's, Ermineskin's and Louis Bull's Bands.
Grant, Wm. S.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	
Fletcher, T. J.	Clerk	600 00	
Moore, A. E.	Farmer	480 00	
Whitford, Gilbert	"	480 00	
Whitford, Donald	Teamster and Interpreter	360 00	
Brazvan, Antoine	Labourer	340 00	
Indian	Asst. Miller	96 00	
<i>Sarcee Agency.</i>		Calgary, Alta.	Sarcee Reserve.
McNeill, Alex. J.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	
Hodgson, George	Interpreter	360 00	
Indian	Scout	120 00	
Godin, Tom	Assistant Issuer	60 00	
<i>Stony Agency.</i>		Morley, Alta.	Stony Reserve.
Bangs, E. J.	Farmer in charge	720 00	
Petrie, John	Clerk	480 00	
<i>Blackfoot Agency.</i>		Gleichen, Alta.	Blackfoot Indians.
Whratley, G. H.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	
Race, Geo. H.	Clerk	480 00	
Cosgrave, W. S.	Farmer	480 00	
Jones, A. E.	"	480 00	
Lauder, Thos.	Issuer	480 00	
Indian	Teamster	120 00	
"	Scout	60 00	
"	"	60 00	
<i>Blood Agency.</i>		Macleod, Alta.	Blood Indians.
Wilson, James	Indian Agent	1,100 00	
Black, Wm.	Clerk	600 00	
Grant, Jas. A.	Farmer	480 00	
Long, H. G.	"	480 00	
Clarke, Clifford H.	"	480 00	
Freeman, F. D.	Issuer	480 00	
Mills, D.	Interpreter	420 00	
Indian	Scout	120 00	
"	"	120 00	
Sister St. Eusebe	Hospital Matron	180 00	
" Z. St. Louis	Nurse	120 00	
" Tourigny	"	120 00	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on December 31, 1899.
OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Concluded.*
NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	<i>Peigan Agency.</i>	\$ cts.		
Wilson, R. N.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00	Macleod, Alta.	Peigan Indians
Hollies, J.	Clerk and Issuer.	360 00	"	
Macdonald, P. C.	Stockman.	480 00	"	
Scott, T.	Labourer and Asst. Issuer.	240 00		
Indian.	Scout.	72 00		
	<i>Medical Officers.</i>			
Hanson, Thos., M.D.	Medical Officer.	700 00		Rat Portage Agency.
Moore, Robert, M.D.	"	450 00		Conteleaching "
Steep, J. R., M.D.	"	800 00		Candehoye Agency, Rupert's Land and St. Boniface Industrial Schools.
Donevan, H. J., M.D.	"	480 00		Red Deer Industrial School.
Edwards, O. C., M.D.	"	1,400 00		Muscowpetung's and Assiniboine Agencies and Regina Industrial School.
Fraser, M. S., M.D.	"	480 00		Brandon Industrial School.
Girard, F. X., M.D.	"	1,600 00		Blood and Peigan Agencies.
Goodwin, R., M.D.	"	200 00		Elkhorn Industrial School.
Lafferty, J. D., M.D.	"	1,800 00		Blackfoot, Sarcee and Stony Agencies, and High River and Calgary Industrial Schools.
Macadam, S. T., M.D.	"	750 00		Battleford Agency and Industrial School.
Seymour, M.M., M.D.	"	1,200 00		File Hills and Touchwood Hills Agencies and Qu'Appelle Industrial School.
Stewart, A. B., M.D.	"	500 00		Duck Lake Agency and Boarding School.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

REPORT RE SANITARY AND SOME OTHER MATTERS

SIX NATION RESERVE

J. A. MACRAE

OTTAWA, October 26, 1899.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that during an inspection of the Six Nations Indian Reserve, made last month, I gave, as you directed, particular attention to the condition of sanitary matters thereon, to the allegations made in debate in the House of Commons on June 22nd last, and to the reports on which they were based.

For convenience the statements made are summarized hereunder without attributing them particularly to those who made them. They are as follows:—

1st. That the state of disease, filth and bad sanitation on the reserve is horrible to contemplate, and that health conditions are going from bad to worse.

2nd. That typhoid fever is prevalent on the reserve all the time, is unduly prevalent, and is increasing in prevalence.

3rd. That the water supply is bad, that Indians construct wells for the purpose of collecting surface water, and for the most part use water from streams which have been known for years to have been polluted with typhoid germs, from surface pools, and from creeks.

4th. That the Indians lack hospital accommodation, want to build a hospital on the reserve with their own money, and are not permitted to do so.

5th. That they live in one, two or three-roomed houses, and are bad housekeepers.

6th. That the death-rate is thirty per thousand, or three times that of the surrounding country.

7th. That apparently no attempt whatever is made to improve matters in respect to the public health.

8th. That the birth-rate is so high that, notwithstanding the terrible death-rate, it has caused an increase in the number of the band from 2,600 in 1868 to 4,000 at present.

9th. That it is not an uncommon thing to see young adults picking worms from their noses and throats.

And, leaving health matters—

10th. That Indians have to go to Brantford for their treaty money, with shameful results.

11th. That inquiry about Brantford will show that by connivance of Indian agents Indian money is unlawfully intercepted and does not reach the Indians.

12th. That a consequence of the Indian office being in Brantford is that in going home from visiting it Indians get intoxicants.

13th. That on the reserve all the old pagan rites are still continued.

In respect to these allegations I beg to state as follows:—

1. *'That the state of disease, filth and bad sanitation upon the reserve is horrible to contemplate, and that health conditions are going from bad to worse.'*

General statements of this sort are hard to meet except in an equally general manner. There are to be found upon the Six Nations Reserve, as within three minutes walk of my office here, disease, filth and bad sanitation, and these anywhere are horrible

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to contemplate, but after visiting a large number of Indian houses, and inviting expressions of opinion from persons who are familiar with them and their homes, I find my impressions in agreement with those generally held. It is that the statement as made is exceedingly misleading, as, generally speaking, the Six Nations community is a very fairly healthy, cleanly and progressive one. The children, as found in the schools, are bright, clean and well clad—a credit to a rural community; the people assembled on any occasion impress one immediately by their air of cleanliness and comfort; their houses are in large part well kept and homelike; and such depreciatory remarks as have been made, when not met by them with quiet contempt, are greeted with much indignation. The most efficient answer to such remarks is a visit to the reserve, where the people can be seen as they are.

I would not be understood to mean that the Six Nations are as well off as their white neighbours, or that everything is as perfect as could be desired, by any means. It is a fact that the poor of the reserve live in very small houses, which, particularly in winter, are very badly ventilated, and that they are not personally cleanly. But this misfortune exists in any community. Fortunately, however, the number of poor on the reserve is not great. This may be inferred from the fact that 'relief' grants in a resident population of from 3,000 to 3,500 only aggregate from \$250 to \$300 a year. Nor, I am informed, is poverty increasing. The reverse is true, and with betterment of means and the spread of knowledge is coming improvement in all that we regret as existing. I do not see how else it can be brought about.

When I say, as I do, that no record of disease on the reserve has been kept, it will be seen how utterly impossible it is to state with accuracy that the public health is going from bad to worse, or the contrary. But the facts remain that there is no increase of mortality to be deduced from such records as we have; and that, as shown hereafter (Statement No. 7, p. 614), a great deal which it is needless to suppose has been ineffectual has been done to promote public health.

2. 'That typhoid fever is prevalent on the reserve all the time, is unduly prevalent, and is increasing in prevalence.'

I called upon Dr. Secord in connection with this statement. He informed me that at the time of my visit (the 14th September, 1899) there was no case of typhoid fever known to him upon the reserve. Asked to give me a list of typhoid fever cases since his incumbency of office, he stated he had no record of them and could not do so. Asked if he could not discover the number from such books as he kept, he said that he could not. Asked to give me a general idea of the prevalence of typhoid on the reserve, he indicated two districts on a plan I showed him; one comprising lots 1 to 6 in Oneida and lots 1 to 31 in Tuscarora all along the road between the 5th and 6th concessions, and the other lots 1 to 12 along the road between the 3rd and 4th concessions of Tuscarora. In respect to the first district he said, speaking generally, that there had been a death from typhoid at every house at some time during the past six years; and in respect to the last that there had been typhoid in nearly every house last winter.

I had here something to go upon, so I made a house-to-house visitation and close inquiry into the sources of water supply, the extent to which the disease had prevailed; and the sources of probable contagion in both districts.

So far as I could find what was said in respect of the first locality, which is some five and a half miles in length, and embraces the houses on both sides of the concession road, was very much exaggerated. Commencing at the western end, Chief Joseph Green, using water from his well, had four years ago typhoid in his family. Five members suffered. All recovered. Some distance eastward, David Burning and Martha John had typhoid several years ago; the former was sent to hospital, the latter not; both recovered. Further east, three years ago last August, Anthony House and Jacob Johnson, using water from Johnson's spring, contracted typhoid and died. Levi John, occasionally using the same water, developed typhoid, went to hospital and recovered. These ten cases, out of which eight recovered and two terminated fatally, were all I could hear of in the locality, in which some forty or fifty houses are situated. Five habitually used the water of one well, and five either habitually or occasionally used

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water from one spring, which is suspected of being bad. I am having a sample from this spring examined with a view to having it filled in if dangerous.

As to the second locality, some three miles in length, also including houses on both sides of the concession road, the statements made are greatly exaggerated. There are some thirty houses in the indicated district. I visited nearly all and found that at Abraham Green's, where water from an apparently good well is used, two boys had typhoid a year or so ago; one died, the other recovered; at William Maracle's, where water from a well used constantly, before and since, was in use at the time, three cases occurred last winter, two recovered and one—that of an old woman—ended fatally; at Lydia Burnham's about the same time, where water from an apparently bad well was used, three cases occurred, all recovered; and at Joseph Monture's, where there is an excellent well, which has been regularly cleaned from time to time, one case developed three years ago and ended fatally. We can only trace these nine cases in three years, of which three ended fatally.

It is to be noticed (presuming contaminated water supply to have caused the disease) that the ten cases in the first locality seem to have sprung from two or three sources out of a possible forty or fifty; and the nine cases in the second locality from three or four sources out of a possible thirty or forty. Noticing that, we may be assured that sources of contagion from water supply are not widespread. It is also worthy of notice that in nearly all these cases the water known, or supposed, to be in use was well and not surface water. My comments upon the water supply are given elsewhere (Statement No. 3 below).

It is certainly not true that at the time of my visit typhoid was unduly prevalent. There was none on the reserve. But the town of Brantford was full of it. On the 'Gravel Road' in an adjoining township were many cases; indeed, everywhere but on the reserve, many cases were to be heard of.

Nor is there any evidence of an increase in prevalence. Everything points the other way. It is stated that up to three or four years ago typhoid was hardly known; then, for a year or two, some few cases occurred, and now there is none. If the doctors had kept records of disease, the information in this matter would be more definite and satisfactory; but, even as it is, I consider the evidence quite sufficient to prove conclusively that the reserve is now, and has been in the past, singularly fortunate in respect to visitations of typhoid fever. There has been very little outside of the localities mentioned.

3. *'That the water supply is bad, that Indians construct wells for the purpose of collecting surface water, and, for the most part, use water from streams which have been known for years to have been polluted with typhoid germs, from surface pools, and from creeks.'*

This autumn there has been a water famine, not only on the reserve, but everywhere in its vicinity; people are conveying water long distances and getting it pretty much where they can; whites and Indians alike being only too glad in many cases to have creek water to fall back upon.

There is little use in describing the water supply under these very exceptional conditions, and I shall endeavour to represent it as it is in its normal state.

Speaking particularly in respect to the two localities referred to as being infested with typhoid, I found upon careful examination plenty of wells, nearly all well cribbed, on high ground, free from pollution and under no suspicion of having caused disease—with the one or two exceptions already mentioned. The people do not intentionally use the water of McKenzie Creek without boiling it, unless in exceptional cases. Children, of course, running at large may get and drink any water. It is perfectly clear from the location of the wells and their surroundings that water pollution is feared, that good, pure water is desired, and that the Indians' minds are perfectly alive to the importance of having it.

Speaking generally, I found a good many houses on the reserve, lying back from the roads, and along the creeks, using water from them; but evidence is lacking that bad effects spring from the practice. Dr. Secord himself only indicates McKenzie Creek,

below Ohsweken, as being infested with typhoid germs. Even there I could discover no reason for believing its water to have caused any typhoid fever; but it may have done so. It is certainly full of organic matter. Four samples from different parts of it, below Ohsweken, and one sample from above, are now under examination by the Provincial Health authorities, and more positive data will soon be had for guidance.

At large on the reserve, indicated, as I have said, by the position and conditions of the wells and by the conversation of the Indians, is an evident intelligence upon this subject, and so thoroughly has the need of a good water supply been understood for some time that years ago the Indian council initiated a scheme for loaning money from the band funds for the purpose of sinking wells, and made loans under the scheme. The amount of money invested in sinking wells bears a very large proportion to that which has been spent in building houses.

Dr. Secord argues that no well is unpollutable or properly constructed unless it is 'cribbed' so as to be impervious to the percolation of water, and condemns as bad any well without such impervious walls. Theoretically, no doubt, this is sound, but few wells anywhere are cribbed up thus, and it would be vain to hope to find them so cribbed on the reserve at present. A diagram of a well of approved construction has been sent to the reserve.

I am prepared to believe that occasionally water is used from surface pools, but do not believe that impure water is ever welcome to the Indians. I have seen no single well of 'two or three feet deep' dug for the reception of surface water, and after most exhaustive inquiry, with the exception of two or three wells and springs, which themselves seem to be unobjectionable, but are under suspicion of having caused illness, find no visible reason to condemn the water supply from wells that might not be urged in any rural district. The wells are in nearly all cases so situated as to be apparently free from surface pollution. However, appearances are so much to be distrusted that I have submitted for examination for bacteria twenty-one samples collected in carefully sterilized bottles from every place that seemed doubtful in districts suspected of having bad water, and from places most commonly resorted to for water by several families.

I consider that the schools should be more generally furnished with unexceptionable wells, not because past disease is traceable to any school's water supply, but because of future possibilities that should be guarded against. I have directed the attention of the department to the matter.

4. *'That the Indians lack hospital accommodation, want to build an hospital on the reserve with their own money, and are not permitted to do so.'*

From inquiry at the Brantford General Hospital, which has been constantly used for Indian cases at the instance of the superintendent and with departmental sanction, I learn that the institution has never yet had to refuse admission to an Indian. The hospital, it is said, was never more crowded than when, during my late visit, a patient suspected of typhoid was taken there, yet room was made and he was promptly admitted. This would indicate that there is no lack of hospital accommodation, and, as the medical attendant resides in Brantford, his patients in the hospital there are even more accessible to him personally than they would be in hospital at Ohsweken, and equally as accessible to him in Brantford as patients in hospital at Ohsweken (if we had one there) would be to his assistants resident at that place; and, as hospital cases no doubt generally call for the most skilled watching, the present arrangement seems to be a fortunate one. It is needless to add that an institution like the general hospital affords conveniences for treatment and nursing such as a little hospital on the reserve could not give, and equally needless to point out how much expenditure is saved the Indians or the department by the existing arrangement.

I was informed that it is not the case that the Six Nations want to build a hospital with their own money; that a scheme to do so was laid before their council, but was rejected by it, and any grant of money for the purpose was distinctly refused.

I append a statement of patients in Brantford General Hospital covering two years. (Appendix A.)

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5. *'That they live in one, two or three-roomed houses, and are bad housekeepers.'*

There are many quite substantial and modern residences, brick as well as frame, on the reserve; but this statement is, no doubt, largely true. Two, three and four-roomed houses do predominate. Houses of one room are comparatively few in number.

A steady and marked improvement in dwelling-houses has taken place. No doubt time will continue to do in the future what it has done in the past, and the influence of advice and example bring about still further change. I doubt whether any more direct steps to improve the houses can be wisely taken. It would, of course, be possible to build houses for those who have not satisfactory ones, but I apprehend that such a course is open to the gravest objection and would ultimately be more productive of harm than good.

A great improvement in housekeeping has taken place in the past generation, and it is continuing steadily. Many houses are well kept, and the knowledge and practice of better cooking is rapidly spreading, thanks to the efforts that have been put forth by educational institutions. Those who have attended the Indian fairs can bear witness to this.

6. *'That the death-rate is thirty per thousand, or three times that of the surrounding country.'*

The death-rate is not absolutely determinable, but is, without doubt, very high. The only statistics of deaths to be had are from the decreases in the pay and census lists, and from what are known as the 'funeral orders.' The first—the pay and census lists—give no reliable figures, because the death of a child born and then dying before payment or enumeration is not recorded in them. Taking figures from this source, the death-rate appears to be twenty per thousand. The second—the account of funeral orders—gives no reliable figures, because funeral orders are occasionally granted for illegitimates not numbered in the population returns, and for stillborn babes, and amongst the pagans, to some extent, as a sort of compassionate allowance for the unfulfilled expectations of motherhood. Taking figures from this source, the death-rate appears to be from thirty to thirty-two per thousand. No doubt one rate is too high and the other too low, and the truth lies somewhere between them. Exactly where, it is impossible to say, but probably it is about twenty-seven per thousand.

A careful analysis of all the figures available goes to show that infant mortality is heavy. About fifty per cent of the one hundred and two deaths in 1898 were those of young children—thirty-seven under one year and eight under two years—and it will be seen that the death-rate of children alone is between twelve and fifteen per thousand, or nearly fifty per cent greater than the death-rate of all ages as recorded in our rural communities.

I asked Dr. Secord what could be done to lessen the death-rate. He recommends formation of a board of health, the appointment of sanitary inspectors, and instruction of the people by lectures and by dissemination of literature. All this is quite practicable, and can be carried out under the Indian Act and through the superintendent. I am submitting recommendations to that end. As to the infant mortality, he attributes it largely to syphilitic taint and lax morality, and thinks that its prevention must be expected more from moral teaching and an improvement of sentiment than from an administration of drugs or sanitary reform. I agree with that view.

I may say here that there is nothing discoverable upon which to base an opinion that the relation between the birth-rate and death-rate has changed during the two or three past decades. On the contrary, it is probable that there has been no change.

In dealing with this subject it is hard to avoid feeling that the figures which indicate the death-rate in the rural districts of the province may not, owing to many causes, be a fair standard of comparison. The great difference between the recorded mortality in towns, where registration is probably very thorough, and recorded mortality in rural parts, where it is probably not so thorough, is most observable, and seems to be too great to be entirely attributed to reasons that obviously present themselves.

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7. *'That apparently no attempt is made to improve matters concerning public health.'*

Annually for many years the department, particularly in the spring, has reminded the superintendent of the need of enforcing sanitary measures. Appended is a copy of the directions sent him last spring. Such directions are at once communicated by the superintendent to the council. The chiefs are then instructed to see that refuse is burnt, houses are whitewashed, and that other usual sanitary precautions are taken. Lime for whitewashing is supplied free of charge, and so are tiles for the drainage of wet lands. As mentioned elsewhere, an arrangement has existed for loaning money from the band funds to those wishing to dig wells, so as to improve the water supply. The mill dam on McKenzie Creek was a suspected cause of malaria; it was therefore removed, and the water was let back into its old bed for the benefit of the public health. In short, wherever it has been felt that anything could advantageously be done action has been taken. There has been steady endeavour and gradual advancement in the right line.

As to the outside premises of the Indians, they are to my mind as a rule cleanly, and I need hardly say I did not confine my visits to the best of their houses.

More general drainage will doubtless go far to improve the public health by decreasing malarial diseases.

8. *'That the birth-rate is so high that, notwithstanding the terrible death-rate, it has caused an increase in the number of the band from 2,600 in 1868 to 4,000 at present.'*

It would hardly be worth while to deal with this statement, which has no more significance than as indicating an abnormal birth-rate, were it not for the purpose of showing how loosely allegations have been made. The fact as revealed by the record appears to be that for thirty-two years the excess of births over deaths was about 5 per 1,000, and that the increase in the band was 1,171. Of this increase about 520 may be put down to the excess of the birth-rate over the death-rate and about 551 to admissions to the band. Some 200 of such admissions were made in the year 1898 alone. It has to be remembered that all Six Nations men who marry women of other bands introduce their wives to the Six Nations band as members, while Six Nations women, marrying persons not of the Six Nations and who are not Indians of other bands, continue to be members of the Six Nations. This rule operates to cause a steady increase.

9. *'That it is not an uncommon thing to see young adults picking worms from their noses and throats.'*

I can say nothing more as to this than that I have not met any one except Dr. Secord who has told me, upon my inquiring, that they have ever seen such a thing done.

The existence of *lumbricoids* in the nose and throat is, I understand, by no means unknown among whites, these worms being intestinal and capable of transportation to other mucous membranes. I think that the doctor's statement must be accepted that on the reserve examples of this disease are unduly common, but trust that it is not as widespread as might be inferred from the statement, as it seems to be unrecognized by the Indians themselves, and, as one of the oldest missionaries said, 'I never heard of such a thing, and surely if it was "not uncommon" I would have done so.'

Such is my report on the statements made concerning public health on the Six Nations Reserve. I do not think that sanitary conditions are in a very bad state, though, no doubt, the death-rate is too high. That, I think, is undeniable, and I hope that it depends on removable causes, though this has not been by any means shown. Even the most stringent health regulations properly enforced may fail to lessen it if it depends upon constitutional or other causes which regulations cannot affect, and that to a large extent it does so depend is to be gathered from Dr. Secord's own remarks regarding the mortality of children.

As to those statements and others now to be touched upon, another authority has been quoted besides Dr. Secord, namely J. C. Hamilton, Esq., barrister, of Toronto. Such being the case, I considered it to be my duty, to be only courteous to him, and to be in the best interests of the service, to seek any information that gentleman might

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have, especially as the interest he manifested in the matter might lead him to impart in private conversation what quite conceivably he might not care to state publicly. I therefore gave myself the pleasure of calling upon Mr. Hamilton with a mutual friend before going to Brantford, and from him learned that he did not speak from personal knowledge, but on the authority of an Indian named J. O. 'Brant' Sero, of Hamilton, and to this person he referred me for further information. J. O. Sero, who styles himself improperly 'Brant' Sero to establish a connection which I understand does not exist in blood with Chief Brant, is well known to us. I had correspondence and personal communication with him. Having mentioned this, I continue my report.

10. *'That Indians have to go to Brantford for their treaty money, with shameful results.'*

I append a statement (Appendix C) showing when and where the distributions of interest money, which is what is referred to, have been made for the past four years, and, if that statement were carried back for many years, it would show that such distributions have always been made upon the reserve.

It is perfectly true that the convenience of some Indians is met by paying them in Brantford, as it is that other Indians are obliged by the superintendent remitting their interest shares by mail, but the regular distribution always takes place at the council house on the reserve, and there the great mass of the Indians are paid. Any representation that the Indians are compelled to go to Brantford for their money, which is what I understand from the statement made, is quite wrong, and it follows there can be no results, shameful or otherwise, as a consequence.

11. *'That inquiry about Brantford will show that by connivance of Indian agents Indian money is unlawfully intercepted, and does not reach the Indians.'*

Any connivance would naturally be that of Mr. Cameron, the superintendent and only agent of the department for the Six Nations.

The only loans I could trace were transactions between advanced Indians and respectable persons in Brantford to enable the borrowers to perform contracts for their own profit, to build, or to benefit themselves otherwise. The connection of the superintendent with the loans was confined to making payments out of moneys coming to the borrowers, at their request, in repayment of such loans. As the name of the superintendent's brother-in-law, Mr. Leonard, the City Clerk of Brantford, was brought into the matter, I made careful inquiry, but could not connect the superintendent with the borrowing at all. In the case of the loan to Smith, referred to by Mr. Sero, the superintendent only had to do with repayment at the demand of the borrower. Still, I pointed out the undesirability of even an appearance of nepotism. It is admitted by Mr. Sero that Mr. Leonard has ceased to make loans, and Mr. Leonard says he ceased two years ago, as he found it 'such a nuisance.'

It is natural and unavoidable, progressing as the Six Nations are, that members of the band should avail themselves of modern business methods, and avail themselves of their credit; nor is there any way known to me in which they can be stopped from doing so, even were it desirable to stop them. I tried to learn whether any excessive rates of interest had ever been charged on any loans that the superintendent had been concerned in repaying, but could not do so. Firstly, the business capacity of the Indians had protected them in the making of their bargains, and, secondly, the watchful care of the superintendent was recognized sufficiently to prevent any endeavour to carry out an unfair arrangement if it was to come under his eye.

I have been unable to trace any evidence whatever of an unlawful intercepting of money, and therefore am not entitled to believe there has been any.

12. *'That a consequence of the Indian office being in Brantford is that in going home from it Indians get intoxicants.'*

The sources of supply of intoxicants on the Brantford side of the reserve are in Brantford itself. Outside of the town there is only one little inn near the south-west

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corner of the reserve, and not in the line of travel of many Indians passing between the reserve and Brantford at all, but in Brantford there are dozens of places where liquor is to be had.

The facts are that, supposing our superintendency existed for the repression of liquor traffic only, Brantford would be the common sense place to have it; that the Six Nations Indians are not generally prone to intemperance by any means, and that comparatively few of the many Indians who go to Brantford—which is the market, shopping, and business centre of nearly all—visit the superintendent's office. Wherever the office was, the Indians would go to Brantford to the same extent; and if it was not in Brantford, all who were evilly disposed would, when there, know themselves to be away from the care of their superintendent and matters in this respect would be worse than they now are.

13. 'That on the Reserve all the old pagan rites are still continued.'

Only about a quarter of the Six Nations Indians have refrained from embracing and adopting the Christian religion. This limited number, only, pay any regard to the so-called pagan rites, and amongst these are some of the most esteemed, and properly estimable men and women of the reserve.

I append a memorandum (Appendix D) on the subject of pagan rites given me by one of the best informed men on the reserve and supported by all that I could learn. The so-called pagans are really deists, and the absence of wrong-doing amongst them—except, perhaps, in respect to the marriage relationship—is the best tribute to the excellence of the instruction in ethics, which is a feature of the teaching in their long-house, and to the primitive merit of their ancient religion. In any case it is hard to see what Government could do in the matter. The Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist denominations have their missionaries and churches on the reserve, and to them belongs the work of spreading the gospel of Christ. Legislation to repress the simple ceremonies of the so-called pagans is, in my opinion, out of the question, and would probably tend to revivify beliefs that are rapidly dying out.

I will end this report by saying this of the Six Nations and their reserve. The community consists of some 3,000 or 3,500 residents, whose home is perforce a rural one, but who are not all disposed to, or engaged in, rural or agricultural pursuits. The area they inhabit is not, therefore, comparable as a whole with the surrounding agricultural country, which is peopled with agriculturists only; for on the reserve are tracts of land held by persons who make no pretence of agriculture. Both this fact and the further one that we should not expect the same social or agricultural advancement amongst a developing people as we find amongst those who claim to be developed make fair comparison almost impossible.

And so, in judging of the community, it must be kept in sight that mixed up with the Six Nations farmers is a class of people who amongst us would, for the most part, be found in our city slums. They have their homes and inalienable headquarters on the reserve. But the Six Nations community is no more to be judged by this class than its presence in the midst of that community is to be denied, and even this class cannot be regarded as comparable to the vicious in our own communities.

Fair criticism and judgment can best be exercised by observation of the people of the Six Nations in their assemblies, by seeing their children in their schools; by personal contact, by viewing their homes; and by knowledge of the arts they have acquired. When assembled, they present, men and women alike, every evidence of neatness, comfort, respectability and cleanliness; their public and private relationships are marked by courtesy, dignity, and generally speaking propriety; their children are neat, well clad, clean, and turn up at school with luncheons of pie, preserves and fruit that bespeak a spread of home comforts amongst them; the number of excellent houses is steadily increasing; and their public exhibitions demonstrate beyond a shadow of doubt that the men in the field, and the women with their needles and cooking utensils, are not only aiming high but are attaining their aims. That much improvement is yet possible is of course true; but to say that there is not endeavour—steady endeavour—to reach a higher plane of life would be most untrue.

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The Indians of the Six Nations are distinctly not, in my opinion, well described by any general statement that they are a dirty, ignorant, diseased people, and it affords me great pleasure to be able to convey to Government that opinion, whilst pointing out, as my duty is, from time to time, directions in which as it appears to me betterment is possible.

I sent to the Rev. Mr. Bearfoot, an educated and thoughtful Indian of the Six Nations, who is a missionary resident upon the reserve, and a man of mature years and experience, copies of the Ontario Archæological Report and of *Hansard* containing the foregoing statements about the Six Nations, asking him for his views respecting them.

I append hereto (Appendix E) such extracts from the reverend gentleman's reply as bear upon those statements.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MACRAE,

Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.

APPENDIX A.

BRANTFORD GENERAL HOSPITAL.

NAMES of Inmates received during year, including those who were in the Institution on the 1st October of the previous year.

No.	Name.	Date of Admission.	Date of Discharge.	Total number of days, exclusive of day of discharge.
		1897.	1897.	
1	Levi John.....	Oct 19....	Dec. 6....	48
		1898.	1898.	
2	David Burning.....	Jan. 3....	Jan. 29....	26
3	Christina Green.....	" 8....	Feb. 26....	49
4	Jno. R. Davis.....	Mar. 18....	April 9....	22
5	Chief Wm. Staats.....	May 8....	May 11....	3
6	John Wilson.....	" 10....	" 20....	10
7	Levi Froman.....	June 15....	July 16....	31
8	".....	July 20....	Aug. 6....	17
9	C. Green.....	Sept. 19....	Oct. 5....	16
10	Eliz. Burning.....	" 22....	Nov. 15....	54
11	Ida Hill.....	" 22....	" 11....	50
12	Jno. C. Anderson.....	" 25....	" 3....	39
13	Robt. Longboat.....	Nov. 5....	Dec. 19....	45
14	Seneca Williams.....	" 22....	Mar. 12....	110
		1899.	1899.	
15	Peter Smelt.....	Jan. 26....	Feb. 11....	16
16	Edwin Wilson.....	Sept. 21....	Sept. 27....	6
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EXTRACT from letter from Supt. Cameron, dated October 31, 1899, addressed to Mr. J. A. Macrae :—

I have just received from Mr. Killmaster a list of patients from the reserve who were patients in the hospital during the period of two past years.

The total number of days you will observe is 542, which at 40 cts. a day amounts to \$216.80 or \$106.40 per year, the patients numbering 16.

Nos. 1, 2, 10, 11, 12 and 15 had typhoid fever, while 7 and 8 (Levi Froman) was sent there by me, he having received a severe strain while working for a white man off the reserve, &c., &c.

APPENDIX C.

DISTRIBUTION OF INTEREST MONEY.

The distribution of interest money for the following payments took place on the following dates at the Council House, Ohsweken, on the reserve, when all who applied for pay were paid :—

Spring, 1895.—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

Fall, 1895.—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, September 30th, October 1st and 2nd.

Spring, 1896.—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 16th, 17th and 18th.

Fall, 1896.—Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 27th, 28th and 29th.

Spring, 1897.—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 15th, 16th and 17th.

Fall, 1897.—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, September 27th, 28th and 29th.

Spring, 1898.—Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, April 13th, 14th and 15th.

Fall, 1898.—Monday and Tuesday 10th and 11th and Monday, 17th October.

Spring, 1899.—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 27th, 28th and 29th.

(Statement prepared by Superintendent Cameron and handed to me by him personally.)

J. A. M.

PAGAN RITES.

Such rites as are practised are of the simplest sort, and are common to some 918 Indians only. This number is not recognized as belonging to any Christian denomination, but many attend Christian churches.

They meet every Sunday in their Long-houses, and there listen to addresses from headmen, who speak to them on the subject of morals and discourse on ethical matters; they believe in the existence of God and in future states of reward and punishment, but have not openly professed belief in our Saviour, though many are said to entertain such belief; herein alone do they differ from the Christians.

They have several festivals, principal amongst which are the following :—

The burning of the White Dog.

This is a sacrifice to propitiate God and appears to be similar to the offerings of the Jews.

The dog is humanely killed the night before the first full moon in February. When the moon is full, the dog is burnt on a pile or pyre of wood, and the people in attendance are exhorted by the oldest and most esteemed of the Chiefs. When the sacrifice is completed, the congregation adjourns to the Long-house, where it is addressed by different speakers, religious songs taking place between the speeches, with which songs the congregation marks time by bodily movements, termed a dance, but which merely consists of a movement of the feet and bending of the knees. Nothing of a reprehensible sort takes place, and the ceremony is conducted with the utmost propriety and order.

Green Corn Dance:—This is a thanksgiving service held when the corn is ripe. The Long-house is decorated with the fruits of the field, as the altars of Christian churches are on similar occasions. The speaking, singing and accompaniment with physical movements are similar to those at the Burning of the White Dog, the only difference being the burden of the speeches. Thankfulness is the note prevalent at the Green Corn Dance for the bounty of the Creator; propitiatory prayer is the predominant idea connected with the White Dog ceremony.

The false face and other dances are in no wise objectionable save in so far as they retard acceptance of the Christian religion. They are gradually falling into disuse, and unopposed, excepting by teaching and example, will before long be remembered only as a tradition instead of being actively practised.

(Statement of Mr. Hill, an Indian of the band, educated, and a Christian.)

J. A. MACRAE,

I. A. & R.

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APPENDIX E.

EXTRACTS from a letter dated October 22nd, 1899, addressed by the Rev. J. Bear-
f ot to Mr. J. A. Macrae, Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves :—

***The doctor says the Indian sees no wrong in taking advantage in trade of either the white man or his red brother, protected as he is by the law of the country. The law he refers to was enacted years ago, not that the Indian may see no wrong in evading his obligations, but to protect him from the rapacity and imposition of the rascally whites, and has in the main worked its purpose well, although occasionally an honest white trader has lost money by its operation. The only protection an Indian has is that the white man cannot sue him for debt, but one Indian can always sue and recover from another. All who know the Indian will, if honest, admit that when not contaminated with the 'cunningness' and 'shrewdness' of the unprincipled whites, he is naturally honest in the discharge of his obligations, and is law-abiding.

Mr. Secord says the great majority of the Indians prefer an existence in which hard work does not have any place, and are without ambition and have little energy. * * *

***I think he is both unjust and incorrect. He is unjust, because he is asking for results among the Indians in a comparatively short time what it took centuries to develop in the white race; and incorrect, because there are many, very many, who are ambitious and energetic as far as their circumstances and means will allow. In fact, the Indian community is the same as any other, white or black—it is the few who want to live a life in which hard work does not exist, or any work at all. At all events we have yet to hear of a Six Nation tramp. Whilst the Indians may not as yet have that insatiable thirst for gold and fame which makes the white man brave any peril or privation, face death itself, a ramble through all parts of the Tuscarora Reserve will convince any man of intelligence and common sense that we are not nearly as bad as Mr. Secord would have the outside public to believe.

The Indians are in a state of transition, and a reasonable time should be allowed for this process to do for them what it has done for the whites.

Some of the dwelling-houses,—the majority of them—are, as the doctor says, much too small for the requirements of families, and some means should be taken to remedy the evil. But even here he is writing apparently without the knowledge that in this particular, as in the others, a vast improvement has been made during the past three or four decades. When I was a boy there was not a frame house for miles and miles around us, the houses being mostly of round logs, or bark, shanty roofed—no upstairs. I have seen some small houses in my visitations, but none so small as he has.

The sick among the people are looked after, the doctor's statement to the contrary notwithstanding.

People in health are not indifferent to the sufferings of a sick neighbour. I emphatically deny his statement. I have thought at times that there were too many proffering help in a sick house for the good of the sick.

The difficulties the doctor experiences in dealing with the sick may be summed up in a sentence—some of the people have not sufficient confidence in his medicines to induce them to use them, and prefer their own.

It has not been generally known for years that parts of some of the streams flowing through the reserve have been polluted with typhoid germs.

The first case of typhoid fever on the reserve that came under my observation was that of Jacob Johnson or Funn, who died of it and was buried by me, August 5, 1896, and another close by, Anthony House, buried on the 18th of the same month and year. There were some cases in 1897, but as these were sent up to the Brantford Hospital there were no deaths. One death occurred that I know of on the Delaware Line last year.

I never saw an instance or heard of one of a person, young or old, picking worms from the throat or nose with the fingers.

As for the wells on the reserve, I contend that there are now very many good wells, although in this respect there is room for improvement. The people are appreciating

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the benefits of good wholesome water, and I have seen some going long distances for a supply of it.

As for our women as housekeepers, I think they will compare very favourably with white women of the same class. There are some of course who are not good housekeepers, even as there are some whites as filthy, if not more so, as any to be met with on the reserve.

Re Mr. Boyle's comments on Dr. Secord's letter.

I shall notice two statements made in these comments. The first is the matter of a hospital on the reserve.

It is well known that this is the great desire of Dr. Secord. I am of the opinion that there are at least two objections against this scheme. First it would be the means of still further decreasing the attention given to ordinary sickness at the homes of the sick.

***The other objection is the constant interference by the people sure to arise in its management. The officers will be hampered in their work and the good results expected will not be obtained. This is the experience of all public institutions established among the people they are expected to benefit.

There is still the question of expense.

The arrangement already made with the Brantford and Hamilton hospitals at a comparatively small cost amply fill our requirements.

I think, therefore, that in this matter the department are in the right in not acceding to Dr. Secord's request.

***The other statement of Mr. Boyle is: 'In a word, the Indians actually invite disease, and seem to pay gladly for deaths.'

I do not hesitate to brand this as a most outrageous and libellous falsehood, and the wonder is that any man occupying the position that Mr. Boyle does should make such a statement. The 'Nations' do not maintain a hearse to handsomely bury any Indian. The council grants ten dollars out of the general funds to assist in burying an adult and five for a child.

APPENDIX F.

CIRCULAR TO INDIAN SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA,

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SIR,—Referring to the sanitary measures recognized by this department as proper safeguards to be adopted for the prevention or mitigation of disease on Indian reserves, I beg to remind you, as the spring has set in, and we may look for the early approach of warm weather, of the several precautions which you should cause to be observed:—

1. The early vaccination of all Indians—infants and adults—who have not previously been vaccinated, and the re-vaccination of those upon whom a previous operation proved unsuccessful, or who have not been vaccinated within seven years; a list of those successfully operated upon to be sent each year to the department.

2. The removal and—if it can be safely done—the destruction by fire of all refuse matters and filth by which disease may be engendered, from the houses and immediate vicinity of the premises occupied by Indians under your supervision; the use of disinfectants when such seem to be necessary; and a liberal application of lime whitewash both to dwellings and outbuildings.

3. Particular care should be taken to prevent the accumulation of refuse or any matter which would cause pollution in the vicinity of wells, springs, running water or lakes, or any such matter being thrown into the same; as the infiltration of organic matter is known to be a fertile source of disease.

You should report fully to the department, not later than the 30th of April next, what action has been taken by you to carry out the instructions contained in this circular.

J. D. McLEAN,

Secretary.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

RETURN B (1) INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

	Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	1,253 18	1,233 32	19 86	
Relief and seed grain.....	3,500 00	3,425 88	74 12	
Medical attendance and medicine.....	3,000 00	3,040 92		40 92
Miscellaneous and unforeseen.....	100 00	51 12	48 88	
To repair roads on Indian Reserves in Nova Scotia.....	725 00	725 00		
	8,578 18	8,476 24	142 86	40 92

RETURN B (2) INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Salaries.....	1,260 00	1,284 00		24 00
Relief and Seed grain.....	2,300 00	2,005 86	294 14	
Medical attendance and medicine.....	2,240 00	2,363 72		123 72
Miscellaneous and unforeseen.....	300 00	315 55		15 55
	6,100 00	5,969 13	294 14	163 27

RETURN B (3) INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Salaries and travelling.....	300 00	300 00		
Relief and seed grain.....	925 00	984 11		59 11
Medical attendance and medicine.....	350 00	398 63		48 63
Office and miscellaneous expenses.....	75 00	60	74 40	
Farming instruction to Indians of Lennox Island.....	200 00		200 00	
	1,850 00	1,683 34	274 40	107 74

RETURN B (4) INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Annuities and commutations.....	167,150 00	147,565 00	19,585 00	
Implements, tools and hardware.....	8,000 00	7,558 97	441 03	
Field and garden seeds.....	3,570 00	3,338 87	231 13	
Live stock.....	15,600 00	15,547 60	52 40	
Supplies for destitute and working Indians.....	196,558 00	190,773 59	5,784 41	
Triennial clothing.....	2,752 00	2,625 53	126 47	
Day, boarding and industrial schools.....	292,348 00	269,428 28	22,919 72	
Surveys.....	4,125 00	3,840 57	284 43	
Sioux.....	5,233 00	5,231 19	1 81	
Grist and saw-mills.....	1,100 00	639 78	460 22	
General expenses.....	129,667 93	129,643 54	24 39	
	826,103 93	776,192 92	49,911 01	

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RETURN (5)—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Grant.	Expendi- ture.	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	19,840 00	19,549 96	290 04	
Relief.....	3,500 00	3,032 43	467 54	
Seed.....	1,000 00	393 70	606 30	
Medical attendance and medicine.....	9,700 00	9,342 99	357 01	
Day schools.....	7,375 00	7,186 60	188 40	
Industrial and boarding schools.....	60,650 00	52,905 52	7,744 48	
Travelling expenses.....	5,000 00	3,530 82	1,469 18	
Office and miscellaneous expenses.....	10,920 00	7,060 87	3,859 13	
Steamer "Vigilant".....	2,000 00	1,276 97	723 03	
Surveys and Reserve Commission.....	5,200 00	5,515 86		315 86
	125,185 00	109,795 72	15,705 14	315 86

RETURN B (6)—INDIANS OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Relief and seed, Province of Quebec.....	5,100 00	5,032 50	67 50	
Relief and medical attendance, Ontario.....	1,100 00	1,045 02	54 98	
Blankets and clothing, Ontario and Quebec.....	500 00	479 55	20 45	
Schools: Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces..	41,990 00	41,063 84	926 16	
Salaries of Chiefs at Cape Croker and Gibson Re- serves—Salary of Agent at St. Regis.....	150 00	150 00		
Removal of Lake of Two Mountains Indians from Oka to Gibson.....	200 00	75 00	125 00	
Robinson Treaty annuities.....	16,806 00	16,771 21	34 79	
Survey of Indian Reserves.....	500 00	300 00	200 00	
For the following overdrawn accounts: Indian Land Management Fund, Province of Quebec Fund, Indian School Fund.....	14,000 00	13,700 00	300 00	
Grant for Agricultural Society—Munsees of the Thames.....	90 00	90 00		
Expenses of prosecution of persons selling liquor to Indians.....	500 00	415 15	84 85	
Legal expenses in the trial of the Moses Bros. Indians	830 00	830 23		0 23
	81,766 00	79,952 50	1,813 73	0 23

RETURN B (7)—GENERAL.

Two inspectors.....	2,600 00	2,600 00		
Travelling expenses of these officers.....	1,600 00	1,549 92	50 08	
	4,200 00	4,149 92	50 08	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

RETURN C with Subsidiary Statements showing transactions in connection with the Fund during the year ended June 30, 1899.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, June 30, 1898		3,725,746 75
Collections on land sales ; timber and stone dues ; rents, fines and fees.		127,459 08
Interest for year ended June 30, 1899, on above balance		156,793 42
Legislative grants to supplement the Fund		13,700 00
Outstanding cheques for 1896-7		28 36
Expenditure during the year 1898-99	238,111 26	
Balance, June 30, 1899	3,785,616 35	
	4,023,727 61	4,023,727 61

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